IID Migration
Policy Unit

CGCM CSOs for Global
Commitments
on Migration

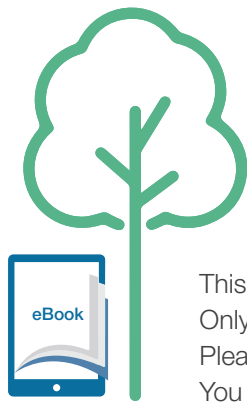# Road2GFMD

Handbook on the issues of 12th GFMD

This handbook has been published mainly as an e-book. Only a **very limited draft copies** have been printed. Please condider the environment befor printing this. You can download the e-book at

www.iidbd.org/publications

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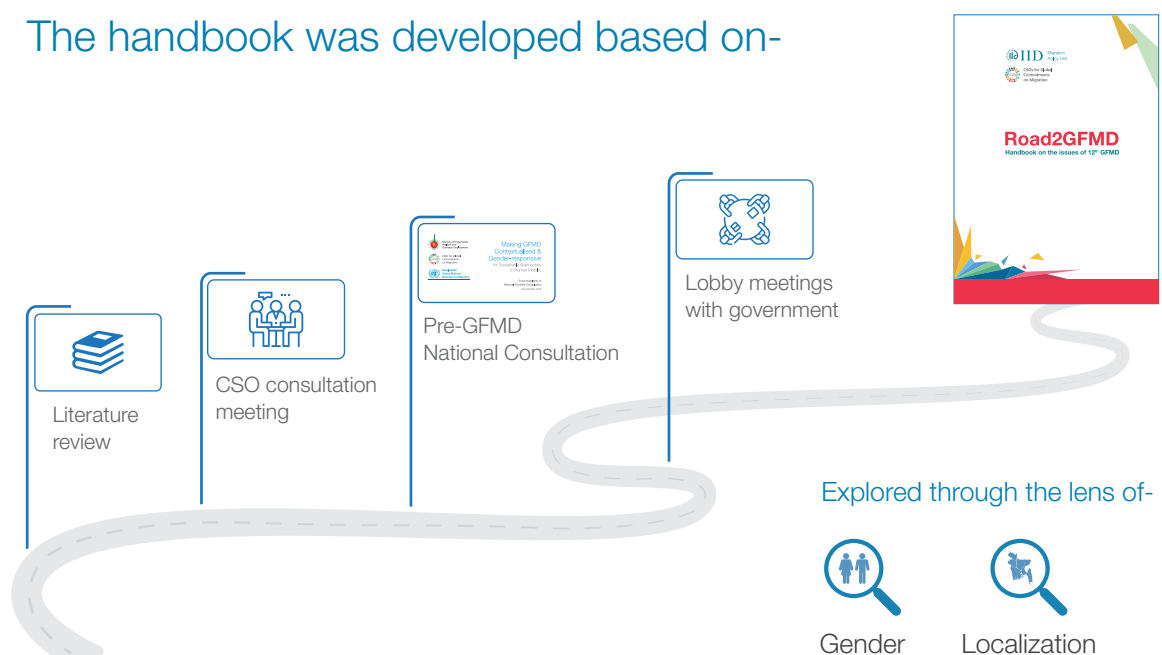**Sunjida Rahman**
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About the handbook

The aim of this handbook is to share knowledge about the GFMD 2019 agenda and postulate elements for discussion during the GFMD roundtable discussions.

The handbook was developed based on-

Literature review

CSO consultation meeting

Pre-GFMD National Consultation

Lobby meetings with government

Road2GFMD
Handbook on the issues of 12ᵗʰ GFMD

Explored through the lens of-

Gender

Localization

To facilitate participants' engagement in discussions, the handbook sheds light on-

Key GFMD themes

CSD themes

Relevant terminologies

Bangladeshi context

Abbreviation

ASR	Asylum Seekers and Refugees
COP21	Conference of the Parties 21
CSD	Civil Society Day
EU	European Union
G2G	Government to government
GCM	Global Commitment on Migration
GFMD	Global Forum on Migration and Development
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
ILO	International Labour Organization
RT	Roundtable
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism
WEF	World Economic Forum

Table of Contents

Pre-GFMD National Consultation

Making GFMD Contextualised & Gender-responsive
for Sustainable Approaches to Human Mobility

Setting an example for partnership and collective action among government, civil society and UN bodies, a **tripartite national consultation** on 'Gender-sensitive Sustainable Approaches to Human Mobility' was held on Tuesday the 22nd October 2019, to set **Bangladesh's position** in the upcoming GFMD Summit.

The consultation was co-hosted by the Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment, Bangladesh United Nations Network on Migration and CSOs for Global Commitments on Migration (CGCM). IID Migration Policy Unit and Bangladesh Nari Sromik Kendra (BNSK) organized the event with support from PROKAS, British Council.

Feedback from Pre-GFMD National Consultation on

❝ Let us unite at this tripartite platform to work for safe, orderly and regular migration from Bangladesh ❞

Md. Salim Reza
Secretary, Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment

❝ This tripartite initiative of government-civil society-UN bodies is one of the best practices in migration governance ❞

Giorgi Gigauri
Chief of Mission, International Organization for Migration (IOM)

❝ There should be a real plan for reintegration of Bangladeshi women migrants ❞

Shoko Ishikawa
Country representative, UN Women

❝ We have realised the power of partnership and collaborative action in Bangladesh. Now we need to expand it to the global level ❞

Gerry Fox
Team Leader, PROKAS, British Council

Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment

CGCM — CSOs for Global Commitments on Migration

Bangladesh United Nations Network on Migration

About GFMD

The GFMD

Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) has been a state-led, but not state-only, platform that has been influencing the global discourse on migration and development since 2007 by engaging multi-stakeholders in an informal and non-binding exchange of ideas, innovations and practices.
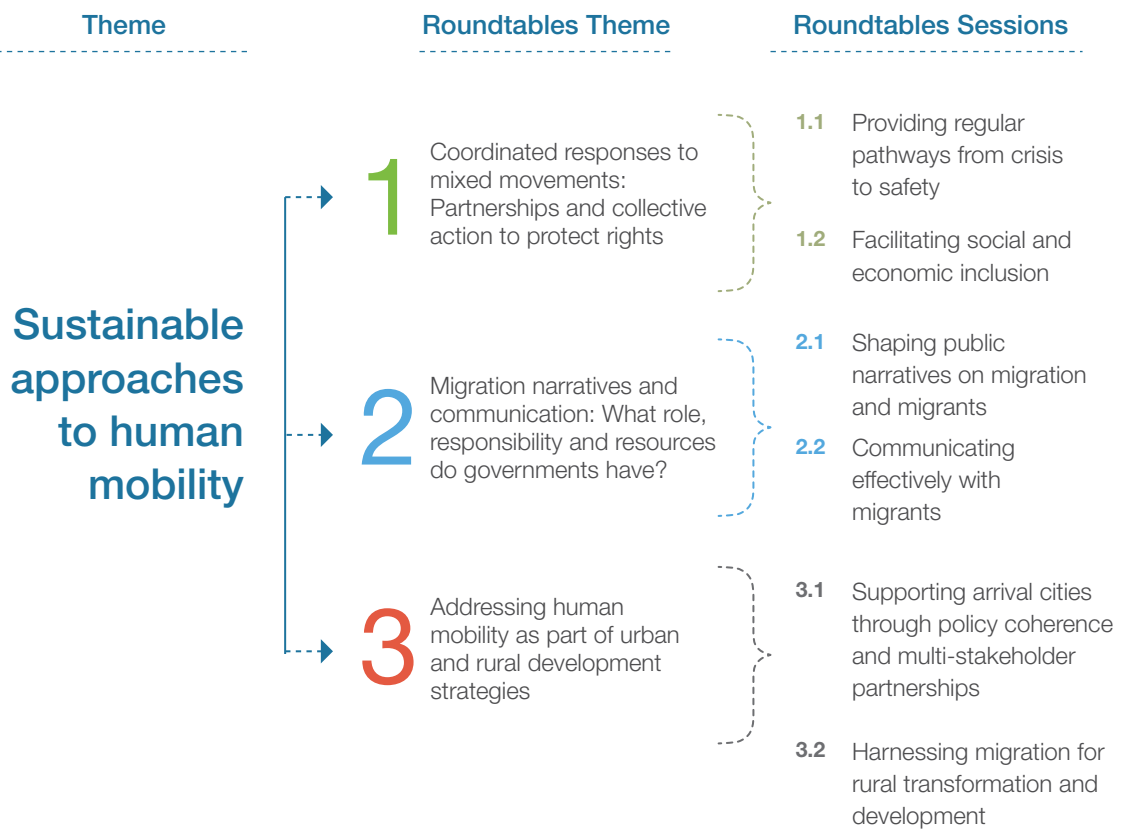
12th GFMD Summit

The Twelfth GFMD Summit will be held on 20-24 January, 2020 in Quito, Ecuador with thematic focus on—

Sustainable approaches to human mobility: Upholding rights, strengthening state agency, and advancing development through partnerships and collective action.

Themes of Roundtables:

The Quito GFMD agenda focuses on three Roundtable (RT) themes to be discussed in six RT sessions:

Theme	Roundtables Theme		Roundtables Sessions
	1 Coordinated responses to mixed movements: Partnerships and collective action to protect rights	**1.1**	Providing regular pathways from crisis to safety
		1.2	Facilitating social and economic inclusion
Sustainable approaches to human mobility	**2** Migration narratives and communication: What role, responsibility and resources do governments have?	**2.1**	Shaping public narratives on migration and migrants
		2.2	Communicating effectively with migrants
	3 Addressing human mobility as part of urban and rural development strategies	**3.1**	Supporting arrival cities through policy coherence and multi-stakeholder partnerships
		3.2	Harnessing migration for rural transformation and development

Roundtables Theme 1:

Coordinated responses to mixed movements: Partnerships and collective action to protect rights

? What is mixed movement?

'Mixed movement' sometimes also denoted as mixed migration or flows. UNHCR (2016) defines- "movements in which a number of people are travelling together, generally in an irregular manner, using the same routes and means of transport, but for different reasons".

People are driven to move for a multiplicity of factors

- Fleeing persecutions and conflicts
- Natural disasters
- Human trafficking
- Seeking better lives and opportunities

Mixed movement includes	Often exposed to
Victims of trafficking	Abuses
Asylum-seekers Refugees	
Stateless people	
Separated children	Exploitations
Irregular migrants	Loss of dignity

Hence it is essential to –
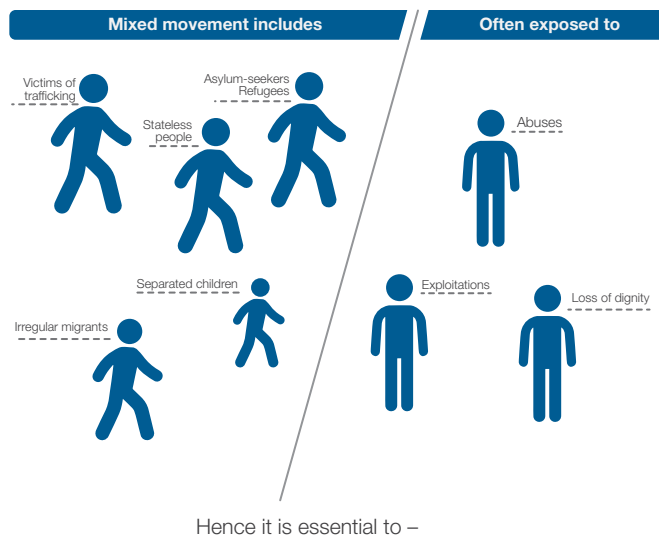
Providing regular pathways from crisis to safety (RT 1.1)

Facilitating social and economic inclusion (RT 1.2)

RT 1.1: Providing regular pathways from crisis to safety

Regular pathways

Facilitating pathways for regular migration can be an effective tool to ensure the protection of migrants and contribute to host countries' development (GFMD, 2019).

Benefit to migrants

- Enhance the well-being and safety of migrants in vulnerable situations.
- Facilitating migrants' access to human rights and integration into the destination country.

Benefit to state

- Strengthening state capacity to identify who enters, transits through and remains in the territory
- Put in place appropriate responses

? What are Regular Pathways?

Regular migration pathways

are "migration schemes, programmes or other migration options that allow eligible persons to migrate regularly for various purposes to a concerned country of destination based on conditions and for a duration defined by such country" (GFMD, 2019a).

Challenges in providing regular pathways

Policy designing level

Lack of detailed information on good practices

Lack of coordination between different parts of national migration systems

Limited policy guidance available at the international and regional level

Implementation level

Lack of training on mainstreaming gender-responsive and child sensitive approaches in implementation

Lack of accessible and accurate information

Global context: While migrating from crisis situation to another country for safety; lack of preparedness/readiness makes migrants more vulnerable.

Bangladesh context: Vulnerable economic condition force Bangladeshis to seek better earning opportunity abroad and employers often confisticate their documents to exploit their vulnerabilities.

Gender context: Confistication of documents, limited mobility and isolated workplace of Bangladeshi women migrants working as domestic workers make them vulnerable to exploitation and abuse.

Recommendations

- Implementing **permanent** regularisation mechanisms instead of short-term

- Increased regional and intra-regional **information exchange** on human trafficking networks and activities

- Allocation of adequate and flexible **budgets to local governments**

- Special immigration policies and programmes for **vulnerable groups**

- Sensitisation **campaigns and training** for officials and local and national media

- Establishment of a **regional network of experts** on migration to provide information on laws, statistics and good practices (IOM, 2019)

RT 1.2: Facilitating social and economic inclusion

What is inclusion?

The term inclusion refers to 'the process of improving the ability, opportunity, and dignity of people disadvantaged because of their identity, to take part in society'.

Including both migrants and nationals into all areas of society, such as-

Education   Health   Housing   Employment   Participation in political and civil life

Why facilitate social and economic inclusion?

Migrants' economic and social inclusion contributes to social cohesion and prosperity and has a positive effect on economic growth (Bove & Elia, 2017).

Economy

Migrants' contribution to the economy is directly linked to how well they are integrated into the destination country's labour market (OECD-ILO, 2018).

Education

Research shows that child refugees and migrants – and the generations that follow them –are more able to contribute to society when they have opportunities to learn (OECD, 2015).

Public health

Migrants represent a significant portion of the health workforce, providing health and care services for the elderly in the public and private sector (Abubakar et al., 2018).

Inclusion in SDGs: Furthermore, inclusive development is also at the heart of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which recognizes the contribution of migration to sustainable development and includes a pledge to "leave no one behind" (IOM, 2018).

Barriers to inclusion

- Restrictions of access to social services due to information gap, language and cultural barriers

- Tolerance of poor working conditions and unequal pay

- Lack of access to quality education for migrant and refugee children

- Lack of migrant-inclusive policies

- An increase in divided communities – along racial, religious, or socio-economic grounds

- Gender norms, particularly, prejudices regarding gender roles in society

- An increase in divided communities based on racial, religious, or socio-economic grounds (IOM, 2019).

From Bangladesh's Pre-GFMD Consultation

Global context: Policies, resources and potentials of new migrants can generate social and economic safety and generate benefits for the migrants and host countries.

Bangladesh context: Bangladeshi migrant workers are often denied of healthcare, access to standard accommodation, right to minimum wage, safe working environment in many countries of destination.

Gender context: Being isolated at households with limited access to phone and outer world, women migrants face the worst consequence of social and economic exclusion.

Recommendations

- Building sustainable and **effective forms of collaboration** that involve relevant levels of government, civil society, the private sector and the media

- Ensuring the protection of fundamental **rights and access to services**

- Developing early and **gender-responsive interventions** and measures for fast inclusion in the labour market

- Developing **non-discriminatory policies** and services (MIEUX, 2019a).

Roundtables Theme 2:

Migration narratives and communication: What role, responsibility and resources do governments have?
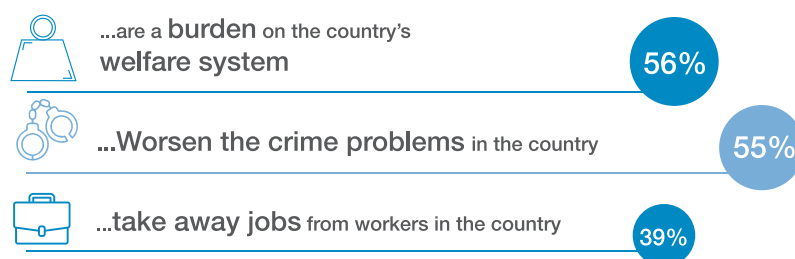
Key trends in public attitudes towards migration

Negative public attitudes to migration prevail in most countries and examples of local tensions and conflicts are widespread.

According to a 2017 global poll in 25 countries (Mori, 2016),

- **42%** respondents think that immigration has had a negative impact
- **44%** feel uncomfortable with changes brought on by immigration

In the 28 Member States of the European Union majority perceives that immigrants (EU, 2018)-

...are a **burden** on the country's **welfare system** — **56%**

...**Worsen the crime problems** in the country — **55%**

...**take away jobs** from workers in the country — **39%**

In west Asia, around 4 in 10 persons would not like to have immigrants or foreign workers as neighbours (Dennison & Dražanová, 2018).

Challenges to Communication:

- Language
- Cultural differences
- Technological advancement in media leading to misinformation and hate speech (Mori, 2016) (EU, 2018)

6 In 10 Europeans
Do Not Feel Well Informed About Immiration & Integration

Fairly well informed
33%

Very well informed
4%

Not very well informed **46%**
Not at all informed **15%**

2% don't know
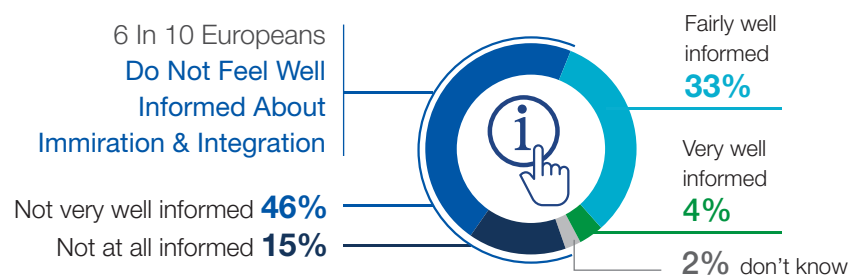
In this context, it is crucial to take steps for

- Shaping public narratives on migration and migrants (RT 2.1) and
- Communicating effectively with migrants (RT 2.2)

RT 2.1: Shaping public narratives on migration and migrants

Key factors shaping attitudes to migration

- Concerns about the economic consequences of admitting migrants and refugees (Demster & Hargrave, 2017)
- Racial prejudice, negative stereotypes and other cultural factors
- Concerns regarding security– such as terrorism, violence
- In the 'threat' narrative (Esses et al., 2017), immigration is considered as threatening to the host country's values, culture and living standards, public services and security through rising extremism and criminality.

Key influencers in shaping public attitudes to migration

Government bodies and politicians

Traditional media actors

- Media stories and reporting to dehumanise migrants and refugees.

Social media users

- Increasing visibility of a refugee crisis
- Expanding information flows for migrants

Source: (Msefer, 2017) (Dempster & Hargrave, 2017)

From Bangladesh's Pre-GFMD Consultation

Global context: Government communication strategies regarding migration and migrants used in public discourse shape public narratives on migrants and migration.

Bangladesh context: Negative narratives held by destination countries and promoted by local media originated from the migration process leave the Bangladeshi migrants in a vulnerable situation.

Gender context: Women migrants have been the majority victims of crime, abuse, victim-blaming and re-victimisation due to narratives developed through 'no-cost migration' system and modern-slavery practice for domestic workers in some destination countries.

Recommendations:

- Use messages that **demonstrate commonality**, integration and collective benefit through emotive and personal means (Holloway et. al., 2019)

- Promote evidence of the **beneficial impacts of migrant workers** and debunking common negative myths

- Focus on **storytelling** (e.g. through stories, testimonies and images of migrants as well as of people who have not migrated but are impacted by migration) can be effective (Demster & Hargrave, 2017).

- Nuanced and **inclusive reporting** of migration issues

- Use of **'trusted' messengers** such as local media personalities, civil society organisations in shaping narrative (Msefer, 2017) (Demster & Hargrave, 2017)

- Interventions that **foster trust building**, understanding, and familiarity between host country nationals and migrants

- **Innovative partnerships** between variety of migration stakeholders to share expertise and harness the resources and skills of business (Demster & Hargrave, 2017).

- International organizations should consider the **national and local context** (Msefer, 2017) (Demster & Hargrave, 2017).

RT 2.2: Communicating effectively with migrants

Why effective communication ?

- To understand potential risks from crisis, process to obtain assistance, and communicate their needs. (MICIC, 2016)
- To address diversity of migrants in language, culture and situation.
- To ensure both-way communication with refugees and migrants

Challenges of communication in migration

- Limitations in capacity, tools and expertise of government authorities (EU, 2019)
- Lack of access to necessary information
  - For the migrants to adapt to host community
  - For the public servants to adequate and timely information
- Misinformation spread especially through social media – for instance, by people smugglers or even the mass – may disrupt or constrain communication substantially with migrants.
- Competing priorities within limited resources and capacity to address local needs

From Bangladesh's Pre-GFMD Consultation

Global context: Consultation with all stakeholders is required for developing effective communication mechanism with the migrants.

Bangladesh context: Bangladesh government needs to explore best practices in effective communication with migrants using online and offline migrant networks and diasporas.

Gender context: Development of an effective communication mechanism suited for the women migrants at their isolated work stations with lack of access to phone or internet is crucial.

Recommendations

- **Consider diversity** among migrants
- Identify **appropriate communication** channels to communicate with migrants
- Use both **formal** and **informal communication systems** should be established
- **Civil society**, especially migrant networks, diaspora and faith-based actors can play an important role
- Use **social media and mobile applications**
- Use **helplines, hotlines, and call centres** for two-way communication with migrants.
- Consider **collaboration between stakeholders**

Roundtables Theme 3:

Addressing human mobility as part of urban and rural development

What is Human Mobility?

People move within and outside the country for better opportunities, as societies transforms. Human mobility is a part of human development that includes diverse factors from social, economic and demographic inequalities, education, human rights to supply-demand of labour, transport system, advanced technologies and so on (GFMD, 2019) .
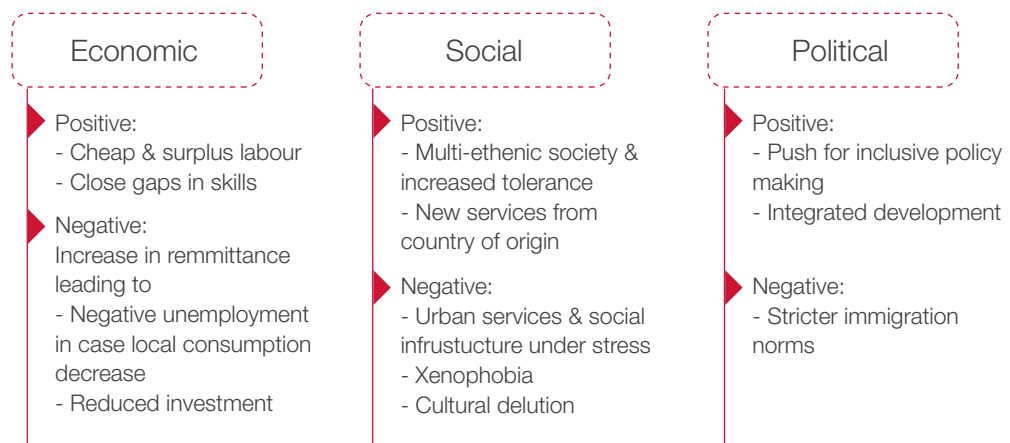
Human Mobility and Development

goes hand in hand. People moving across and beyond the country can contribute to the economic and social development by adding skills to labour market and expanding trading networks of the places of destination. Also, they can send remittance, provide financial resources and help growing economy of the places of origin.

RT 3.1: Supporting arrival cities through policy coherence and multi-stakeholder partnerships

Migration and urbanization are often interlinked. Migrants prefer staying in cities once they have arrived in their destination country and become significant drivers of economic and urban population growth.

- **99% immigrants**
  of Australia live in urban areas.

- **48% immigrants**
  of EU origin were living in cities, compared with only about two-fifths of the native-born population without any migration background.

- **95% immigrants**
  of in the United States, in the United Kingdom and Canada

- In most of the metropolition areas. population growth from migration is higher than the national average. (WEF, 2017)

Impact of migration on cities

Economic	Social	Political

Economic

Positive:
- Cheap & surplus labour
- Close gaps in skills

Negative:
Increase in remittance leading to
- Negative unemployment in case local consumption decrease
- Reduced investment

Social

Positive:
- Multi-ethenic society & increased tolerance
- New services from country of origin

Negative:
- Urban services & social infrustucture under stress
- Xenophobia
- Cultural delution

Political

Positive:
- Push for inclusive policy making
- Integrated development

Negative:
- Stricter immigration norms

Source: (WEF, 2017)

Successful integration factors

UNESCO/UN-HABITAT, (2010) identified eight key principles that build social cohesion and successful spatial integration for migrants in cities:

1
Protect and promote the rights of migrants

2
Provide access to services and ensure equal opportunities for all

3
Representative democracy through participation of all communities

4
Celebrate cultural diversity as a source of exchange and dialogue

5
Foster tolerance and fight against discrimination and racism

6
Mitigate e think, cultural and religious tensions and conflicts of internet withinn urban communities

7
Foster social cohesion and shared belonging

8
Urban planning towards cities as coomon goods

Challenges for city administrations:

- Lack of data, awareness and understanding of migration

- Lack of competence or legal authority among city administrations and local authorities

- Political priorities and focus may be elsewhere

- Negative public perception and political discourse can disrupt cities' willingness or capacity (GFMD, 2019b)

From Bangladesh's Pre-GFMD Consultation

Global context: Policy coherence across different governments in making cities more functioning and acknowledging migrants' contribution to rural development remain important.

Bangladesh context: Exploring the role of destination cities and consulates, introducing country specific post-arrival orientation and exploring policy coherence to ensure successful integration of the migrants are particularly relevant to Bangladesh.

Gender context: Domestic and public spheres in the destination country should be inclusive, secure and responsive to the needs of migrant women in both the countries of origin and destination.

Recommendations

- Better understanding of and collection of **data on migration**

- Multi-stakeholder approach through **innovative** and **targeted partnership** with local actors

- Targeted responses to ensure **access to services** for migrants

- **Mainstreaming migration** into local and urban policy planning (GFMD, 2019b)

RT 3.2: Harnessing Migration for Rural Transformation and Development

- **250 million** people have migrated internationally during their lifetime, many originating from rural areas.

- Even more, people have migrated internally, with more than 1 billion in developing countries alone (FAO, 2018).

- **40%** of international remittances are sent to rural areas, partly indicating the rural origins of a large share of international migrants (GFMD, 2019c).

- **'Push factors'** contributing to rural-out migration include less access to quality employment, particularly among youth, less access to public social services, poverty, food insecurity, diminishing access to agricultural land, and climate change.

Opportunities and Challenges

The net effect opportunities and challenges of migration that varies by location and circumstances, may be either positive (as found in a case study from Northwest China) or negative (as in Nepal, where rural migration led to labour shortages, while households receiving remittances did not invest in improving agriculture).

Opportunities

- Reduce pressure on local labour markets fostering efficient labour allocation and higher wages.

- Increases demand for locally produced goods and services by raising consumption, resulting more employment.

- Fosters non-monetary transfers of ideas, skills and social patterns from migrants to their places of origin.

Challenges

- Rural areas risk losing most vital and dynamic share of their workforce.

- People staying behind may experience increases in their workload

- Changes in intra-household dynamics can affect health and well-being of the family members

From Bangladesh's Pre-GFMD Consultation

Global context: Government can further amplify the benefit and minimize the negative impact of migration and remittance for building and transforming rural development.

Bangladesh context: Discourse on policies for utilizing the positive outcomes of migration in shaping rural economy and culture is crucial.

Gender context: Women migrant's access to remittance transfer system, financial literacy and inclusion is at more risk than that of the men.

Recommendations

- Ensuring **access to the financial systems** to support investment by remittance in rural areas

- Eliminating limited access to technology and **challenges around banking**

- Development of assistance to **formalize migrant's entrepreneurship**, improve access to financial planning, participating in loans.

- Incentivising programming and policies to encourage **investments in rural areas**

- Creating **positive connections with migrants** that are returning for short and for long-term.

- The socio-economic **integration of agricultural migrant** workers can spur positive effects for the structural transformation of rural areas in countries of destination (MIEUX, 2019b).

Recommendations for Bangladesh Context

As a preparatory exercise prior to the 12th GFMD, British Council's PROKAS (Promoting Knowledge for Accountable System) partner organizations met on 30th October 2019 in Dhaka, Bangladesh and identified the following areas to promote through the Caucus at the summit:

Roundtable 1.1: Providing legal pathways from crisis to safety

- **New and regular pathways** - The different laws and regulations in both the countries of origin and destination create the governance of transnational migration difficult. So, bilateral agreements should be made between origin and destination countries to ensure regular migration.

- **Maritime and other routes** - Bangladesh is on US government's Tier 2 Watch List for the third consecutive year for human trafficking. Therefore, increased regulation is required of the middlemen is required to prevent trafficking, smuggling and irregular migration through maritime and other routes.

- **Documentation at destination countries** - Documents of the migrants often get confiscated by the middlemen and/or the employers at destination countries. In such cases, Bangladesh should be able to demand proper hearings and access legal support, before arbitrary deportation.

Roundtable 1.2: Facilitating social and economic inclusion

- **Access to health** - Despite legal requirements, accidents and other illness are not getting covered by the employers at countries of destination. Monitoring mechanism should be put in place to ensure that the workers have access to health facilities. In addition, the possibility of introducing health insurance can also be explored by both governments of origin and destination.

- **Inequality of wages** – Bangladeshi migrant workers are paid less than the migrant workers from other countries. This pay gaps must be addressed by the employers and the government in the destination countries.

- **Portability of investment rights** - Migrants willing to invest in the Middle East can only invest through a citizen of a destination country and cannot take the investment back when they return.

Roundtable 2.1: Shaping public narratives on migration and migrants

- **Gender-sensitive communication** - To prevent domestic violence, gender-based victim blaming, and overall to change the public narrative, employers needed to be sensitised by the government of destination countries, especially, in the Middle Eastern countries.

- In addition, to foster gender-sensitive communication, government in both the countries of origin and destination can utilize **mass communication** to change the narrative through audio-visual communication contents, such as video awareness campaign.

Roundtable 2.2: Communicating effectively with migrants

- **Lack of mobility** (access to phone or not being able to go outside), especially among women domestic workers, creates barriers to information and communication.

- To facilitate easy access to information, **hotline mechanism and ICT-based solutions**, such online apps can be introduced by the government of sending country and/or in partnership with other like-minded organizations.

- Also, migrant workers' (both male and female) **access to local community in the destination countries** needs to be ensured. This can be done through a variety of social events or gathering at faith-based organizations or events organized by government and non-government organizations.

Roundtable 3.1: Supporting arrival cities through policy coherence and multi-stakeholder partnerships

- **Support service for newly arrived migrants** - Bangladesh does not have any post-arrival orientation programme in the Middle Eastern countries. Therefore, as a part of the Comprehensive Information and Orientation Programme (CIOP), Bangladesh should seek **partnerships with employers and government in the destination countries**.

- **Role of receiving cities and municipalities**- For a smooth transition, employers can register workers at municipalities.

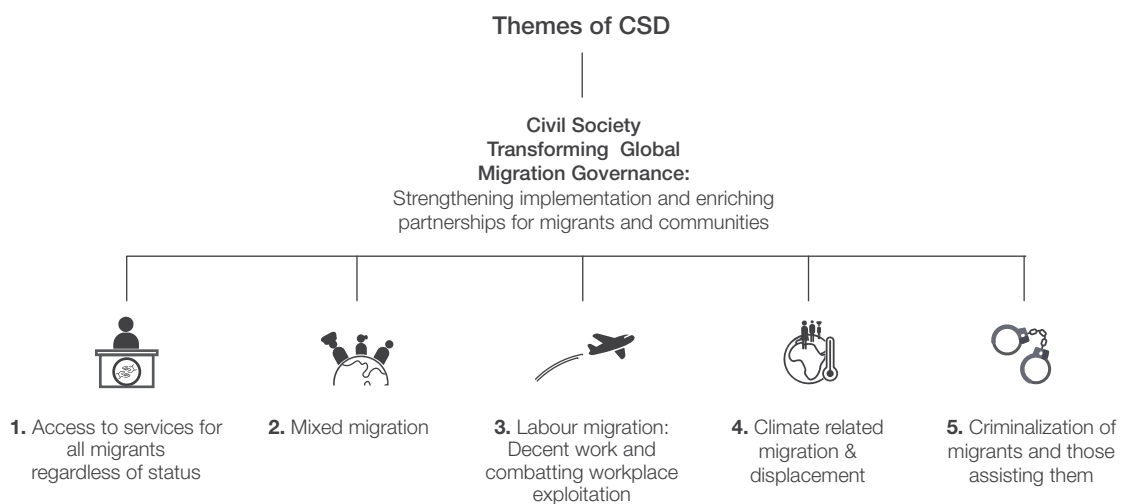## Roundtable 3.2: Harnessing migration for rural transformation and development

- **Remittance** plays a significant role in rural transformation and development. Yet, due to proper remittance channel, migrant workers, especially the women workers, face difficulties while sending money. Therefore, more investment can be made to provide the migrants with convenient and secure remittance channel.

Civil Society Day

Civil Society leaders are allocated a separate space within the GFMD summit through 'Civil Society Day' (CSD) -

- Self-organized event
- Civil society sets own agenda
- Independent activities from GFMD process

5 themes for the Civil Society Day (CSD) were identified for the 12th GFMD

Themes of CSD

**Civil Society
Transforming Global
Migration Governance:**
Strengthening implementation and enriching
partnerships for migrants and communities

1. Access to services for all migrants regardless of status

2. Mixed migration

3. Labour migration: Decent work and combatting workplace exploitation

4. Climate related migration & displacement

5. Criminalization of migrants and those assisting them

Cross-cutting issues:

Championing child rights

Guaranteeing a gender-sensitive approach
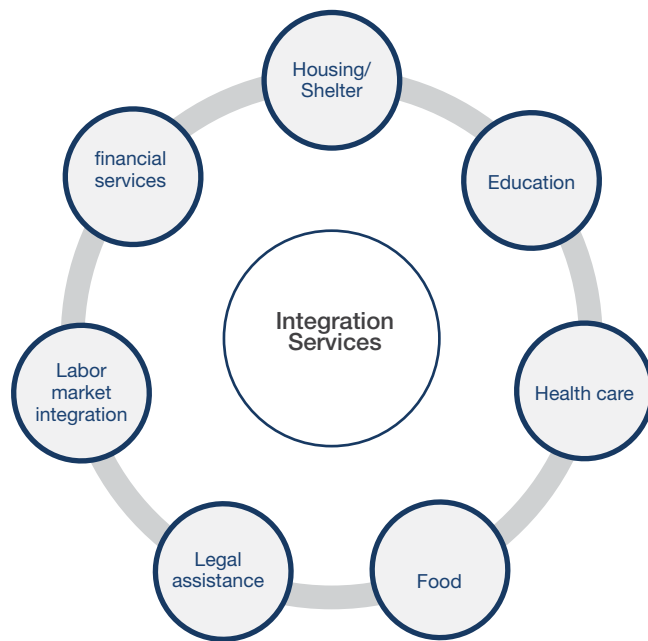
Youth engagement and perspectives

Inclusion and leadership of migrant and diaspora communities

1. Access to services for all migrants regardless of status

Globally, migrants, especially who are irregular, facing obstacles to accessing basic services that are essential for their survival and dignity (IFRC, 2018).

Types of required migrant integration services [2]

Existing Frameworks for Migrant access to services:

As a follow-up of the New York Declaration, in Leaders' Summit on Refugees, 47 countries committed to legal and policy amendment to increase refugees' access to education, lawful employment and social services, humanitarian aid and access to resettlement or complementary pathways (UNHCR, 2016).

Global Commitment on Migration (GCM) objective 15 also promotes accessible and quality services (health, education lifelong earning) regardless of migrant status (Assembly, 2018).

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) also calls for access to basic services, equal rights to economic resources and equal access to affordable education for all (IOM, n.d).

Existing Barriers to providing services:

- Lack of portability remains a barrier to transferring social security benefits internationally (GFMD, 2018).

- Language barrier and challenges in communications of the migrant and refugee children remains crucial for providing education (UNHCR, UNICEF & IOM, 2019).

- Diverse healthcare needs of asylum seekers and refugees (ASR) poses challenges to host country (Kang et al., 2019).

- Access to financial services stems mostly from lack of proper documentation of migrants (UNHCR, 2019).

- National laws might exclude migrants from accessing education, health care, social assistance and other basic services.

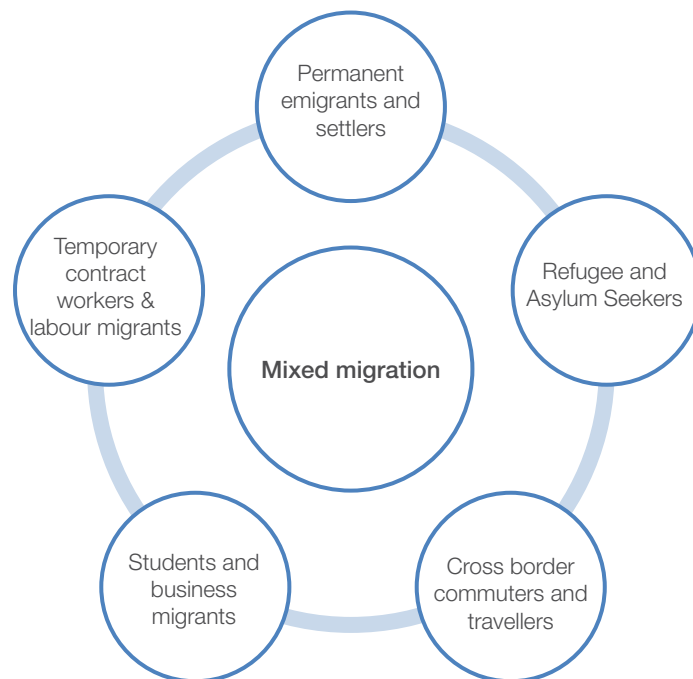- Access to services may permit disclosure of sensitive information.

Ways to improve:

- Access to social protection schemes (GFMD, 2018).

- Implement firewalls between essential services and immigration enforcement (IFRC, 2018).

- Services provided by humanitarian organizations and actors (IFRC, 2018).

- Promote early identification of needs (IFRC, 2018).

- Mobile wallet for financial service facility (UNHCR, 2019).

- Cooperation between service providers and immigration authorities does not exacerbate (Assembly, 2018).

- Migrant inclusive and easily accessible service points at local level

- Incorporate the health needs in all type of plans and policies

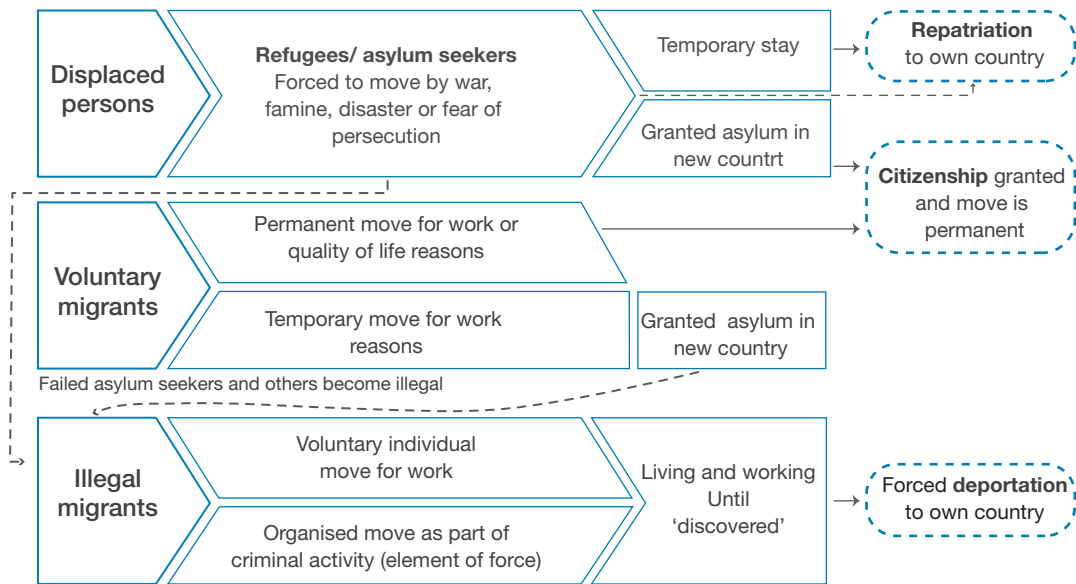- Provide inclusive and equitable quality education

2. Mixed Migration

The term 'migrant' may consist of highly diverse types of people on the move, both within (internal migrants) and between countries, forced or voluntary, permanent or temporary contract workers; labour, professional, business and trader migrants; students; refugees and asylum seekers; people seeking safety from conflict within or beyond their own countries; and even humanitarian and aid workers, cross-border commuters and tourists. Mixed migration refers to these diverse types of movements.

Permanent emigrants and settlers

Temporary contract workers & labour migrants

Refugee and Asylum Seekers

Mixed migration

Students and business migrants

Cross border commuters and travellers

2 concepts of migration - 'voluntary' (when people choose to move) and 'forced' migration (when people are forced to move) are particularly relevant to policymaking. These are treated as mutually exclusive categories for specific policy implications and targeted interventions.

However, there are continuous shift of people across these different categories of migrants.

Displaced persons	Refugees/ asylum seekers Forced to move by war, famine, disaster or fear of persecution	Temporary stay	**Repatriation** to own country
		Granted asylum in new countrt	**Citizenship** granted and move is permanent
Voluntary migrants	Permanent move for work or quality of life reasons		
	Temporary move for work reasons	Granted asylum in new country	

Failed asylum seekers and others become illegal

| Illegal migrants | Voluntary individual move for work | Living and working Until 'discovered' | Forced **deportation** to own country |
| | Organised move as part of criminal activity (element of force) | | |

For more information, please see RT Theme 1

For example, refugees or asylum seekers are conceptually 'forced migrants' who can eventually broaden their life opportunities upon receiving access to services and transform into economic migrants from asylum seekers. Another example could be- one person may migrate as student or tourist and then overstay his/her visa duration and upon becoming illegal, seek asylum. Eventually the same person may become a permanent settler and graduate from migrant to a citizen (Hear et al., 2009).
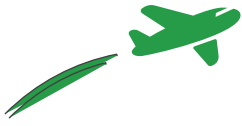
3. Labour migration: Decent work and combating workplace exploitation

Globally, over 150 million are migrant workers. Decent work for migrants has become a major concern While 40% of global workers are risky and hazardous works, migrant represent a larger proportion of this (Mallett, 2018).

SDG target 8.8 protect labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment

SDG target 10.7 facilitate orderly, safe, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

GCM Objective 6: Facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions that ensure decent work

Decent work for migrants is thoroughly mentioned in the UNGA Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) action document where GCM objective 6 highly emphasized decent work (Assembly, 2018).

The ILO Fair Migration Agenda, 2014 considered labour market needs-

- Making migration a choice by creating decent work opportunities
- Ensuring fair recruitment and equal treatment of migrant

Migrants' contribution to both the countries of origin and destination gets limited since they suffer from exploitations at work and low earning (ILO, 2015).

In the republic of Moldova, 45.64% of migrations who returned, worked with zero to little pay, while another 24.85% received late payment.

Nepalese workers were paid significantly less than they were promised before departure.

Very little to no salary is paid to 19.76% migrants in Georgia and 20.22% migrants in Armenia.

4. Climate related migration and displacement

Climate/ Environmental migrants are persons who have been forced to leave their habitat temporarily or permanently and move to a new location in their home country or abroad due to sudden change in climate.

Displacement refers to a situation where a person is compelled to move from their habitual home, for example due to extreme weather conditions (Edes et al., 2012)

People migrating for climate reasons do not fall solely within the category of migration that are addressed by existing international legal framework (Environmental Migration Portal 2019).Climate-induced migration being a complex issue which needs to be understood as part of global migration dynamics rather than an individual reason independent of other factors. The underlying reason is that environmental factors are intertwined with other social and economic factors, which themselves can be influenced by environmental changes.

Facts & Figures:

- **143 million** climate migrants will emerge from Latin America, sub-Saharan Africa, and Southeast Asia by 2050.

- Among the 68.5 million displaced people in 2017, about 22.54 million were forced to move due to flooding, bushfire and storm (John, 2019)

Existing frameworks:

- Climate change has been extensively identified as a contributing factor in migration which calls for a further exploration for solutions to the negative consequences of it (John, 2019).

- Signatories to the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change has been developing solutions with Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change (WIM) to address displacement.

- The GCM called on countries to make plans to prevent the need for climate-caused relocation and support climate migrants

- Climate change and human mobility has been an annual consultation event by the One UN since COP21 (Environmental Migration Portal, 2019)

# 5. Criminalization of migrants and those assisting them

Criminalisation of migration means the adoption of criminal law characteristics in immigration enforcement and the adoption of immigration consequences for criminal law infractions (Provera, 2015)

Criminalisation includes detention, discourse and criminal law measures directed towards irregular migrants as well as identifying penalties which may be grounded in civil law.

Criminalization

Criminal law   **Immigration law**
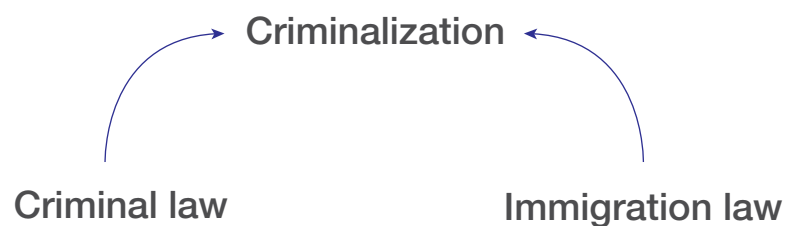
Supporting irregular entry and trafficking of foreigners is also a commonly known as a criminal activity. Both citizens and foreigners can take part in this criminal offense but must be in respect of a foreigner whose entry to another state is illegal by rights (Parkin, 2013).

Status of migrants results into criminalization that further reinforces xenophobia, false and negative narratives that migration is a threat and migrants are criminals.
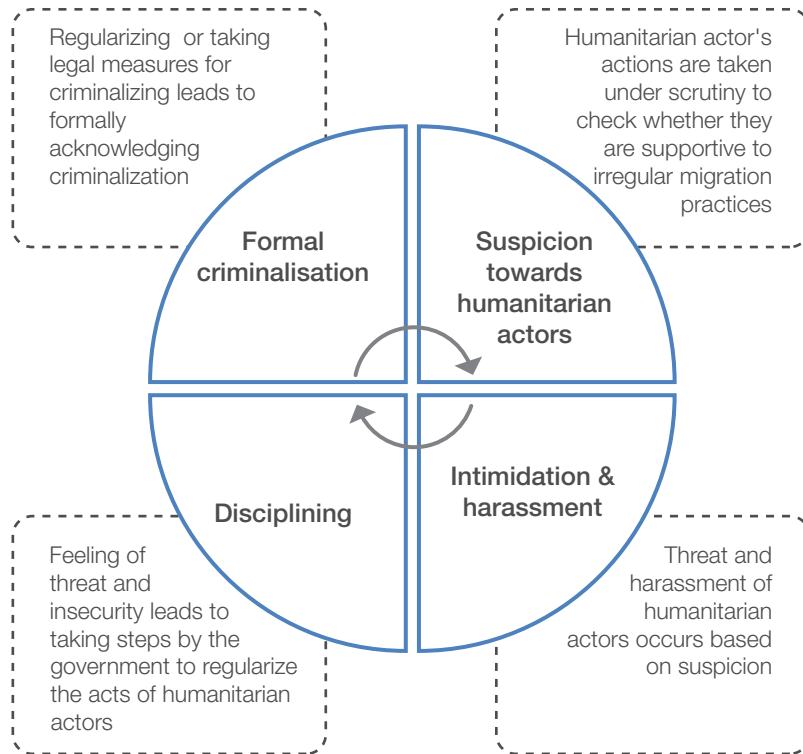
In the United States, large-scale immigration period have been historically promoted stereotypical thinking of criminality of immigrants

However, evidence from century ago investigation shows that there is lower level of criminal involvement among the foreign-born (Rumbaut et.al., 2018).

In European criminal justice system, migrants are overrepresented. In prison, the number of non-EU citizens are much bigger than their representation within the general population (Melossi, 2012).

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Appendix A
Roundtable Guiding questions

Roundtable Theme 1:
Coordinated responses to mixed movements:
Partnerships and collective action to protect rights

GFMD Guiding questions for RT 1.1

> What existing and/or new regular pathways can be used and, where necessary, adapted by governments to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration and mobility of migrants in situations of heightened vulnerability?

> How can the complementary application of the GCR and the GCM support State and multi-stakeholder responses to address mixed movement situations?

> Why do governments choose to grant alternative legal status besides asylum/refugee status? What forms of legal status/stay have been provided by States and on what basis? What are the costs and benefits of such arrangements?

> How have governments and non-state actors dealt with questions of (lack of) documentation and identification in crisis situations? Why is coordination on this matter important?

> What procedures have governments put in place to ensure safe reception and accommodation of newcomers and to safeguard the rights of particularly vulnerable groups? What role do international and non-governmental partners and volunteers play?

> What kinds of mechanisms at various levels (regional, national, sub-national) have governments and other stakeholders used to facilitate a coordinated response in situations of large movements? What lessons have they learned?

GFMD Guiding questions for RT 1.2

❯ What are the major obstacles to providing newcomers with access to basic services such as health and education? What kinds of partnerships and innovations can ease existing constraints? How can they promote the operationalization of global policy developments, for instance in migration health to achieve better health outcomes?

❯ How do local institutions need to adapt to service the needs of newcomers? How can the costs and benefits be effectively communicated to the local population? How can community participation from all strands of society be ensured? What role do newcomers have in facilitating social and economic inclusion?

❯ How can efforts to generate livelihoods and ensure access to the labor market benefit newcomers and locals alike?

❯ How can labor standards and decent working conditions be safeguarded for all workers? What practices and partnerships have proven successful in addressing and mitigating mistrust and tensions between newcomers and host communities and in fostering social cohesion?

❯ How can governments avoid the impression of "favoring" newcomers over host communities? Are there good practices on how to mitigate "competition" or tensions between newcomers with different backgrounds? What role can governments play regarding their diaspora in a different country?

❯ How have innovations and new ways of doing things that were introduced as part of crisis responses, e.g. in immigration and local service delivery systems, improved service delivery for all users, including host communities? What role can local community stakeholders and newcomers play in co-creating inclusive solutions, for example, as co-developers and providers of inclusive health services?

💬 Roundtable Theme 2:
Migration narratives and communication: What role, responsibility and resources do governments have?

GFMD Guiding questions for RT 2.1

❯ Why do government's engage in public communication about migration and migration policies? With what objectives?

❯ Who guides governments' public communication efforts on migration? Is it centralized or decentralized? How is messaging coordinated?

> How do governments develop messaging on migration? Who is involved? What role do opinion research and polls, as well as other kinds of research and data, play in that process? How do they measure the impact of their communications effort?

> What channels of communication and messengers do governments use to shape narratives on migration? How do they engage with traditional and new media? What kinds of capacities are needed to effectively track messages and communicate on social media?

> What are critical migration-related data points that the public cares about? What resonance do normative arguments (e.g. based on human rights, religious beliefs) have 6 with different audiences? What is the potential to promote narratives on positive contribution of migrants to host communities?

> What lessons learned from successful and unsuccessful public communication efforts can be shared with other participating states? In what circumstances can evidence of the positive interconnections between migration and sustainable development be useful to influence the migration discourse?

GFMD Guiding questions for RT 2.2

> What goals do different parts and levels of governments pursue in their communications with migrants? Can and should governments ensure overall coherence in their messaging and communications?

> How can governments make their information accessible to migrants? How can they be responsive to migrants? Are certain communication practices/channels with migrants more useful than others? If so, why and for what purpose?

> How can governments establish trust with migrants within their borders and with their own citizens abroad (through their consular offices)? What messengers have they used to communicate with migrants?

> How can governments and other stakeholders tackle fraudulent information directed at migrants? What role can migrants and their networks play in vetting information (peer-review)?

> How can governments and other stakeholders measure the effectiveness of their communication efforts, e.g. do pre-departure campaigns lead to more informed migration decisions? How can governments, including at local levels incorporate tailored information on basic services to promote social inclusion and participation by migrant communities?

> How can immigration and visa processes be enhanced to better inform migrants about the availability of regular pathways for migration? To what extent do successful communication practices incentivize voluntary return and sustainable reintegration?

Roundtable Theme 3:
Addressing human mobility as part of urban and rural development

GFMD Guiding questions for RT 3.1

❯ What factors contribute to making cities places of upward social mobility for refugees and migrants? What policies are critical for ensuring successful integration in cities? How much authority do cities have in setting policy in those areas and how much is determined at higher levels of government?

❯ What role does coordination between different levels and sectors of government play in refugee response as well as migration policy development and implementation? What are good practices in this regard? What are obstacles to effective policy coherence and cooperation across different levels of government?

❯ What other local actors are important for facilitating migrants´ and refugees' inclusion and contribution to urban development? What role do multi-stakeholder partnerships play in this context? What role do the migrants and refugees themselves play in cities?

GFMD Guiding questions for RT 3.2

❯ What drives migration out of rural areas? Who leaves? What role do gender and age play in rural emigration? How might the transformation of rural areas in the context of climate change and associated changes in agricultural production affect migration?

❯ What lessons have governments and partners learned in trying to address "rural flight"? Is migration more of a challenge or an opportunity for rural development and resilience-building? What kinds of policy interventions can enhance the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of migration from rural areas? What is the role of cooperation between national and local governments and among local governments in rural and urban areas?

❯ What role do remittances and migrant investments play in rural areas and how can they be leveraged to support rural development and resilience-building? What bottlenecks exist in this regard and who needs to come together to address those? Beyond remittances, what is the role of the relationship between those who leave and those who stay?

12ᵗʰ GFMD programme schedule

MONDAY, 20 JANUARY

08:00 - 21:30	● • Free time
	• Side Events
	• Arrival of delegates
	• Issuance of badges
	• Internal coordination meetings
	• Bilateral meetings
	• Press conference

DAY 1: TUESDAY, 21 JANUARY

08:00 - 09:00	● Free Time/Registration
09:00 - 10:30	● Side Events
10:30 - 11:00	● Free Time/Registration
11:00 - 12:30	● Side Events
12:30 - 13:00	● Free Time/Registration
13:00 - 14:30	● Side Events
14:30 - 15:00	● Free Time/Registration
15:00 - 17:00	● Opening Plenary Session of the Summit*
17:00 - 17:30	● Launch of GFMD 2019 Publication, Marketplace, the GFMD Knowledge Hub on Migration and Sustainable Development and the GFMD Tech Garden***
17:30 - 19:00	● Welcome Cocktails
19:00	● Free time

DAY 3: THURSDAY, 23 JANUARY

08:00 - 09:00	● Free time
09:00 - 10:30	● Common Space Opening / Scene Setting*
10:30 - 11:00	● Coffee Break
11:00 - 13:00	● World Café Sessions Round 1 (four parallel sessions)
13:00 - 14:30	● Lunch Break
14:30 - 16:30	● World Café Sessions Round 2 (four parallel sessions)
16:30 - 17:00	● Coffee Break
17:00 - 18:00	● Conclusion of Common Space*
18:00 - 19:00	● Closing Plenary of the Twelfth GFMD Summit*
19:00 - 21:30	● Free time

DAY 4: FRIDAY, 24 JANUARY

08:00 - 09:00	● Free time
09:00 - 09:30	● Opening of GFMD Dialogue on the GCM (Optional)
09:30 - 13:00	● GFMD Dialogue on the GCM (Optional)
13:00 - 13:30	● Closing of GFMD Dialogue on the GCM (Optional)
13:30	● Free time

● Open to all Stakeholders   ● Business only
● Open to Governments only   ● Local authorities and
● Civil Society only   Mayors

Open to media
*** The Marketplace and Tech Garden will be open to all participants beginning Tuesday, 21 January.*

DAY 2: WEDNESDAY, 22 JANUARY
GOVERNMENTS

08:00 - 08:30	● Free time for Governments
08:30 - 11:00	● Government-led Roundtable Sessions 1.1, 2.1, and 3.2
11:00 - 13:00	● Side Event ● GFMD Business Meeting and interaction with governments
13:00 - 14:00	● Lunch Break
14:00 - 16:30	● Government-led Roundtable Sessions 1.2, 2.2, and 3.1
16:30 - 17:00	● Coffee Break
17:00 - 19:00	● Future of the Forum Session (only open to heads of delegations) ● Platform for Partnerships Session (open to all)
19:00 - 21:30	● Cultural Evening

DAY 2: WEDNESDAY, 22 JANUARY
CIVIL SOCIETY DAY

08:00 - 08:30	● Welcome coffee for CS
08:30 - 10:00	● Opening plenary
10:00 - 12:30	● Morning Breakout Sessions: • Access to services • Mixed Migration • Labor Migration
12:30 - 14:30	● Lunch Break
14:30 - 17:00	● Afternoon Breakout Sessions: • Climate induced displacement • Criminalisation of migrants and those assisting them • Regular pathways
17:00 - 18:00	● Closing Plenary
18:00 - 19:00	● Platform for Partnerships Session
19:00 - 21:30	● Cultural Evening

DAY 2: WEDNESDAY, 22 JANUARY
BUSINESS MEETING

08:00 - 09:00	● Free time for Business
09:00 - 10:00	● Regional roundtable for North Africa
10:00 - 11:00	● Regional roundtable for South America
11:00 - 13:00	● GFMD Business Meeting and interaction with governments
13:00 - 14:00	● Lunch Break
14:00 - 15:00	● Regional roundtable for Middle-East
15:00 - 16:00	● Regional roundtable for Asia
16:00 - 17:00	● Coffee Break
17:00 - 19:00	● Platform for Partnerships Session
19:00 - 21:30	● Cultural Evening

DAY 2: WEDNESDAY, 22 JANUARY
MAYORAL FORUM

08:00 - 09:30	● Free time for Mayors
09:30 - 10:00	● Opening Plenary
10:00 - 11:30	● Roundtable Session
11:30 - 12:00	● Coffee Break
12:00 - 12:30	● Launch of Quito Pledge
12:30 - 14:00	● Lunch Break
14:00 - 16:30	● Parallel Sessions
16:30 - 17:00	● Coffee Break
17:00 - 18:00	● Closing Plenary
18:00 - 19:00	● Platform for Partnerships Session
19:00 - 21:30	● Cultural Evening

Global Forum on
MIGRATION & DEVELOPMENT
GFMD | Ecuador | 2019

Prepared by

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