

Civil Society 2019 Engagement in Global Compact for Migration Implementation

with a Post-COVID-19 Outlook



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ACRONYMS

AC	Civil Society Action Committee
ADEPT	Africa-Europe Diaspora Development Platform
APRRN	Asia Pacific Refugee Rights Network
CCRM	Cross-Regional Center for Refugees and Migrants
GCM	Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration
GCR	Global Compact on Refugees
GFMD	Global Forum on Migration and Development
HLS	High Level Summit to Address Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants
ICMC	International Catholic Migration Commission
ICVA	International Council of Voluntary Agencies
IDC	International Detention Coalition
IMUMI	Instituto para las Mujeres en la Migración
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPD	International Partnership Division (of IOM)
MENA	Middle-East and North Africa
MFA	Migrant Forum in Asia
MICIC	Migrants in Countries in Crisis
MMC	Mixed Migration Centre
MPTF	Migration Partnership Trust Fund
NGO CoM	NGO Committee on Migration
NNIRR	National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights
PacWIN	Pacific Women Indigenous Network
PANiDMR	Pan-African Network in Defense of Migrants Rights
PIANGO	Pacific Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organisations
PICUM	Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants
RMRF	Regional Migration Review Forum
SCCF	Secours Catholique - Caritas France
TdH	Terre des Hommes
UN	United Nations
UN-MGCY	United Nations Major Group for Children and Youth
UNNM	United Nations Network on Migration
WIMN	Women in Migration Network

FOREWORD

COVID-19 and Implementation of the GCM: A Civil Society Perspective

A GLOBAL COMPACT FOR MIGRATION JUST IN TIME

In December 2018, culminating two years of consultations worldwide among States and a range of stakeholders, including refugees, migrants and diaspora, an overwhelming majority of States adopted the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) to better respond to large movements of refugees and migrants. **Many considered the GCM as a response to a crisis of sorts in global migration management.**

Going beyond the large movements however, the GCM filled a gap for a negotiated set of principles and practices across a wide range of contexts and circumstances of people on the move. 2019 was its first year for implementation, and States, international organizations, civil society and other actors mobilized for that. The clarion call of the 2019 Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), was that the time had come for a “pivot to practice”.

COVID-19: A GLOBAL HUMAN AND SOCIAL CRISIS

Then, in early 2020, the world began to face an unprecedented public health crisis of great magnitude, the COVID-19 pandemic, which then triggered economic and financial crises in the global community. **These are, first and foremost, human and social crises.** As such, refugees and migrants experience these crises disproportionately, suffering some of its worst effects.

Many refugees and migrants meet serious obstacles accessing even emergency healthcare; live, work or are detained in congested spaces vulnerable to contagion, from worker housing to refugee camps and detention centers; face increasing loss of work and mobility options, including border closures and either forced or blocked return; and are excluded from being part of the emergency response, relief programs and recovery in many countries.

And no one should underestimate what may emerge as one of the most historic **waves of xenophobia and hostility** ever directed at foreigners, if these next months and years see chronic and widespread unemployment, hunger, financial stress and other fall-out from the crises.



SHARED INTEREST AND A “MENU OF SOLUTIONS”

Government leaders and other stakeholders are all engaged in earnest search of solutions. Their shared interest is to find and act in practices and partnerships that work. Where there is already agreement on principles and commitments, there is common ground for joint action. **The GCM provides precisely that: a cooperative framework around which to jointly develop partnerships and implement actions.** It has been called a “menu of solutions” for migration.

Importantly, the GCM recognizes that refugees, migrants and diaspora communities are key stakeholders: **contributors to development and part of solutions and recovery**, in both the country where they live and in their country of origin. In countries *where they live*, migrants contribute the immense value of their labor, plus spending or investing about 80% of what they earn there. According to the World Bank, migrants send the other 20% across borders as remittances—globally some US \$689 billion in 2018. Most goes to migrant countries of *origin*, where it is often a significant part of GDP, greatly exceeds foreign aid funding, directly supports individual economic activity and healthcare, and provides many the choice to *not* migrate. There is significant evidence that these remittances are often a life-line for low and middle-income countries, especially in times of crisis, when for example there normally is an increase in remittances to countries with less capacity to cope. Now would be one of those times.

ONE YEAR ON: THE RIGHT TOOL AT THE RIGHT TIME?

On these and a wide range of migration-related issues, the GCM was negotiated and adopted to improve global cooperation and coordination. **Just one year on, COVID-19 and its progeny may be a litmus test for the GCM.** To what extent does the Compact now serve as a global tool to deal with the impact of the COVID-19-related crises on refugees and migrants, and provide practical guidance for international cooperation, response and policy making? To what extent is it fit-for-purpose and does it meet this test in this pivotal year? And what will be the impact of this crisis on future implementation of the GCM, and the GCM itself?

2020 was set to be a pivotal year for GCM implementation and that’s even more the case now. The consultation and negotiation processes of the GCM brought together the global community to achieve far-reaching outcomes, and this climate of cooperation should be utilized for the purposes of multilateral and multi-stakeholder responses to the pandemic.

Thus far however, there has been relatively **limited reference or expressed use** of the GCM in responses or public statements by States, UN agencies, and even civil society and other stakeholders.



Some may argue that if elements of the GCM are already included in the response but not explicitly labelled as such, does it matter? But it actually does, if the Compact is supposed to be the primary framework of reference.

CIVIL SOCIETY, A CHAMPION FOR THE GCM

So, the global community which overwhelmingly adopted the GCM has an important choice to make here. **International cooperation will be needed now more than ever**, and many of us in civil society believe that the GCM *should* be the primary tool we use.

Turning to the positive side, **this crisis may actually help speed up** some of what was agreed in the GCM. In their search for answers, countries are increasingly **seeing migrants, refugees and diaspora as part of those solutions**. For example, the pandemic has resulted in numerous countries in Europe extending residence permits for migrants during lockdown periods, and some countries are considering new regularization schemes based on the presence of migrant workers to key sectors of their economies.¹ These countries are beginning to realize the extent to which they rely on migrant workers for work that is essential for their people and economies.

Other countries are providing migrants access to healthcare and other public services, regardless of status,² while others are re-classifying money transfer agencies as essential services³ and releasing migrants from immigration detention. Still other countries are starting to look at the impact on their own diaspora communities abroad and how they might support them. In early April 2020, at the height of the pandemic, the Civil Society Action Committee released a global civil society statement⁴ which highlighted many good state practices for refugees, migrants and diaspora, in reaction to the crises. **All of these directly relate to specific GCM objectives.**

The Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) Guidelines referenced in Objective 2 of the GCM, also have clear applicability in the crises. So does a range of human rights and humanitarian law, as well as other international instruments that protect the rights of all people on the move. It is upon such important foundation that the GCM was built. Its relevance should be unquestioned.

Just as the pandemic exposed under-investment in public healthcare and social protections, and historical flaws in treatment of under-privileged communities, so must it be the impetus for us in civil society to proactively take bold measures requiring political and financial commitments consistent with the GCM. **The GCM is applicable now more than ever, and there is an opportunity for its implementation.** It is imperative for civil society to demonstrate extraordinary leadership to continue to champion for it, and lead the way in making explicit reference to it as a framework to guide the

response to COVID-19, and to other crises too.

Some of the key findings and recommendations in the following summary and report on civil society engagement in the GCM so far, may help point the way to this.

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- 1 [PICUM's May 2020 newsletter](#) provides examples of countries contemplating regularization (with the relevant links to sources on those policies) as well as an overview of pandemic payments and supports available to undocumented migrants.
 - 2 [PICUM's April 2020 newsletter](#) includes a link to how Ireland granted health care access for undocumented migrants, as well as how Portugal granted temporary status to undocumented migrants with pending residence applications.
 - 3 [the United Kingdom government classifies remittances as essential service](#).
 - 4 [First Save Lives: Solutions for the COVID-19 Pandemic and New Solidarity with Migrants and Refugees](#)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The **Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM)** was conceptualized and adopted with a whole-of-society approach, and it explicitly calls for its implementation in partnership with civil society, among other stakeholders. As a platform convened to support collective organizing and engagement of global civil society action in the lead up to the **2016 United Nations (UN) High Level Summit to Address Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants (HLS)**, and then wholly dedicated to the consultations, negotiations, and eventual adoption of the GCM in 2017-2018, the **Civil Society Action Committee (AC)** membership quickly turned towards GCM implementation and follow-up in 2019.

To track and analyze this range of GCM implementation-related activities, the AC secretariat was mandated by its membership to undertake an organized **mapping of its members' and observers' GCM-related activities in 2019**. This mapping would then **give an indication where and how civil society was generally engaging in GCM implementation during the course of 2019**.

The primary methodology used for this mapping exercise was a **broad online survey**, followed by the AC's secretariat's collecting, organizing, and analyzing the data, resulting in the following report. Results of the data are organized in a matrix (Annex 1) according to **thematic, geographic-related** (national or regional), and **community/constituent-based** initiatives.

The key findings of the mapping survey are as follows:

- **Geographical coverage was almost universal** – civil society organized activities in all the major regions of the world, spanning national, regional and international levels.
- Civil society did not just focus on the more politically acceptable objectives of the GCM or “low-hanging fruits”, but also the more **challenging ones which require a long-term view and implementation scope**.
- The activities had a **wide range of formats**, from consultative workshops or seminars, to multi-year educational projects. There is no one-size-fits-all approach, as initiatives were much more inclined to be **fit-for-purpose**.
- There was **limited engagement with States, other stakeholders, and the general public**

than expected in this first year of GCM implementation. Civil society has been more focused on **informing/briefing, strategizing, and activating itself** first and foremost.

- Civil society often **centered the GCM within broader policy and governance frameworks**, including but not limited to across the GCM and GCR, human rights, humanitarian efforts, Sustainable Development Goals, and other pressing migration issues.
- Regional networks' initiatives in particular connected the GCM to ongoing **work on the ground** (grassroots, bottom-up etc.) or applied “in the field”.
- Throughout the negotiations phase of the GCM in 2018, civil society dedicated most of its work towards advocacy for the best possible negotiated outcomes with States. As such civil society then refocused its attention towards **transferring and expanding that knowledge about the new GCM framework with their constituencies in 2019**, preparing itself for long-term GCM implementation and engagement.

Key recommendations based on these findings are as follows:

- **For civil society:**
 - Extend GCM engagement to include **partnerships, collaboration, and cooperation with States and other stakeholders**.
 - Make more **direct reference to the GCM and specific GCM objectives**. So much of what civil society does already encapsulates GCM objectives, and this can be emphasized through briefings, and incorporated in planning of activities.
 - Referencing the GCM can have the added benefit of “**publicizing**” and “**promoting**” the **GCM** – the more the GCM is associated with positive outcomes, the more acceptable and appealing it will be to States and the general public.
 - Look towards **long-term benchmarks** and develop **multi-year plans** for the GCM to be fully implemented and realized.

■ For States and other stakeholders:

- Find **inspiration, energy and focus from civil society's initiatives** and level of high activity, to renew commitment to implement the GCM. Seek creative approaches by engaging **with civil society and other stakeholders** in what they are already doing.
- Approach **GCM implementation with multi-stakeholder lenses**. Civil society and other stakeholders are already engaged actively in GCM implementation and follow-up. Collaborating with us can be mutually-beneficial, prudently effective, and efficient.
- Develop **long-term action plans that look at the GCM as a whole**, and not just cherry-pick quick deliverables and easily-achievable objectives.
- The GCM was negotiated in a multilateral context, resulting in shared objectives and goals. Just as civil society has done, States should use that opportunity to look at implementing the GCM **across regions and sub-regions, migration corridors, and even at global levels**.

We have the opportunity to build partnerships for GCM implementation and action across States, civil society and other stakeholders, even (and maybe especially) in a post-COVID-19 era. We can all do our part to ensure we give the GCM the full conditions and commitment it deserves to fully realize its potential “to make an important contribution to enhanced cooperation on international migration in all its dimensions”.



BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

The GCM adopted by UN Member States at the **Marrakech Conference** on 11 December 2018, states that Member States will:

*“...implement the Global Compact in cooperation and partnership with **migrants, civil society, migrant and diaspora organizations, faith-based organizations...** and other relevant stakeholders.”*

Taking up this challenge, many civil society organizations who were actively engaged during the GCM's consultation, drafting, negotiations, and eventual adoption, turned their attention immediately towards the effective implementation of the GCM beginning in 2019. In addition, many other civil society organizations who have been peripherally involved in or observing the GCM's development, also seized the opportunity of a renewed vigor in global migration governance, to initiate new activities and ventures at all levels (grassroots, local, national, regional, global), sometimes in cooperation with governments and other stakeholders, to advance the various GCM objectives and overall spirit embedded in the GCM.

CIVIL SOCIETY ACTION COMMITTEE INTRODUCTION

In the lead up to the **2016 HLS**, a number of civil society organizations collaborated to form an **HLS Civil Society Action Committee** with the aim to drive civil society advocacy and engagement towards the HLS. This Action Committee (AC), as it came to be commonly known, was co-convened by the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC), the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA), and the NGO Committee on Migration (NGO CoM). ICMC also served as the host organization for the AC, providing the legal, technical, and logistical housing of the AC's secretariat and staff.

After the adoption of the HLS' New York Declaration, the members of the AC extended its mandate for 2017-2018 to continue playing this role during the consultation, stock-taking, and negotiations phases of the GCM primarily, as well as bridging that to advocacy around the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR).

With the adoption of both compacts at the end of 2018, the members of the AC again extended its mandate from 2019 onwards, offering a global platform for collective civil society engagement around the GCM (with a focus now towards **implementation of the GCM**), as well as global migration policy and governance overall.

The AC seeks to fulfill this role by:

1. **sharing information** related to the GCM and other global migration policy and governance issues,
2. taking **joint civil society advocacy and action** around GCM implementation and other migration matters, and
3. collectively **advocating for civil society** engagement, representation, and voices at all levels of GCM implementation and other migration matters.

All this is undertaken with a vision to achieve the true spirit of the 360-view and whole-of-society approach called for by members states in the GCM.

MAPPING CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT IN GCM IMPLEMENTATION

Following (and sometimes even preceding) the adoption of the GCM, many civil society organizations launched into GCM implementation and follow-up at all levels, and in a wide variety of forms. These include, but were not limited to:

- **national and regional** multi-stakeholder consultations and ongoing dialogues, with a view to support the development of National and Regional Implementation Plans;
- global **thematic initiatives** to implement and/or advance specific objectives of the GCM;
- projects and/or campaigns to elevate the voices and engagement of specific **communities or constituencies**, such as diaspora, organized migrants, labor, women, youth, under-represented regions etc., in GCM implementation;

During the AC's monthly global membership meetings in the first half of 2019, a standing agenda item for "GCM Implementation Updates" was often chock-full with updates of exciting initiatives, and new ideas and proposals related to GCM implementation. While some of these were in nascent forms, many were already very well-developed or even underway.

In response, the AC secretariat began documenting and collecting information on these GCM implementation-related initiatives, albeit initially in no organized fashion. But given the increasing numbers of new initiatives, the relative challenge of keeping track of all of them, and the desire to look for overlaps and opportunities for collaboration and cooperation, AC members began to call for a general mapping



of where AC members and partners have begun engaging in GCM implementation-related activities and initiatives. These then became a catalyst for the AC to embark on a more systemic and organized mapping exercise.

This mapping exercise was intended to **give a general sense of where civil society was generally engaging in GCM implementation** during the course of 2019. It did not aspire to be an ongoing comprehensive global mapping of *all* of civil society's engagement, in *all* global migration matters (which is beyond the AC's scope and capacity). However, it is believed that such an exercise could be very indicative of global civil society activity around GCM implementation, as well as be instructive to all stakeholders interested in engagement in the GCM, **giving a broad birds-eye view of where and how civil society engagement in GCM implementation** was beginning to take place globally.



METHODOLOGY, FORMAT, SCOPE AND OUTPUTS

The primary methodology of the mapping centered around an **online survey** organized and facilitated by the AC's secretariat, and sent to all 30 AC member organizations and networks, and 3 observer organizations (see Annex 3) between **September – December 2019**. This survey was sent repeatedly with reminders through the AC's active email mailing list. Bilateral emails, phone calls, and even brief in-person meetings (whenever possible on the side-lines of other events) were also conducted as follow-up with almost all of the AC members and observers.

After collecting the raw data, the AC secretariat then extracted and organized the data by **name of organization, name of activity, description of activity, key focal point and focal point's email contact**, into a large spreadsheet matrix.

The scope of the mapping exercise was limited as follows, for purposes of capacity, mandate, and AC members' interest:

- The mapping reports on activities covering the period of **January – December 2019 only**, with some spill-over into early 2020 if it was related to 2019 activities. (The data gathering, analysis and reporting period extended through **May 2020**.)
- The mapping's data was gathered exclusively through a **broad online survey** (Annex 2), enhanced by one-on-one follow-ups with respondents. While individual interviews might have generated more data and details, it was beyond the capacity and scope of the AC secretariat in 2019. The survey asked civil society organizations for details on the following key aspects of their GCM-related activities:
 - Organization Name
 - Name and email address of the project's focal point
 - Name of the project (if there is one)
 - Description of the project and expected outcomes
 - Category of the project as (a) thematic initiative, (b) national or regional initiative, or (c) community/constituent-based initiative
 - Which GCM objectives and sub-objectives it covered



- If the project engaged other stakeholders, and if so whom
- Other related information on the project
- The mapping survey was undertaken only with the **AC's 2019 membership** (Annex 3), and its **most immediate partners and observers** who had been engaged closely with the AC during the period of the data gathering. While this is obviously not a comprehensive global civil society coverage, it covered **most of the civil society organizations and networks who had been and continue to be very engaged in GCM-related activities worldwide**. Given that breadth of geographical, thematic and constituency coverage, it can be inferred that the mapping is **indicative of broader global civil society** activities and trajectory.
- The mapping only reports on **GCM implementation-related** activities. While the survey uncovered many interesting and important migration-related initiatives by civil society, only the ones directly related to the GCM are reported here. Nonetheless, the comprehensive nature of the GCM indirectly relates it to all aspects of international migration, and by extension the mapping has a 360-degree view as well.

The mapping organizes the reporting of activities according to the following:

- A. **Thematic** initiatives (ex. the Child Rights Initiative, expanding services to migrants (obj. 15), alternatives to detention of children (obj. 13h) etc.);
- B. **Geographic-related** initiatives (ex. national, regional consultations and other initiatives undertaken within a specified region);
- C. **Community/constituent-based** initiatives (ex. diaspora, women, youth, labor etc.)

The outputs of the mapping exercise include the following:

- A **matrix of activities and initiatives** (Annex 1) organized by the three categories (thematic, geographic, community/constituent-based), with the following information:
 - Name of organization
 - Name of activity

- Activity details
- Focal point name and email contact
- Key **findings**, and a general **analysis** of these.
- **Recommendations** for civil society, States, and other stakeholders.

Finally, this mapping exercise as well as all functions of the AC operate under a loose, unstated working definition of what “civil society” entails. In the broadest sense, this includes **organized groups of non-governmental actors**. However, it also respects specific groups which are more defined within other parameters of operations, such as the private sector, private foundations and donors, academic institutions, and other non-governmental groupings which may classify themselves *distinctly* from civil society, even as we work closely and collaboratively.



FINDINGS AND OBSERVATIONS

- **Geographical coverage was almost universal** – there were activities that touched on **every major region of the globe**, and that spanned **national, regional, and international levels**. This is an indication that civil society, at least within the AC membership, has been actively looking into GCM implementation **everywhere** even if the level of engagement, depth of coverage, and kind of activity varied widely (see the following points.) Around the world, civil society has embraced the GCM and is keen to see it implemented globally. This is also a result of the structure of civil society that is engaged in such global policy and governance matters – where this becomes the primary responsibility and focus of networks, rather than individual local organizations. The AC's membership also boasts of most of the major regional civil society networks who were very engaged throughout the consultation and negotiations of the GCM, and continue to be so in its implementation. They span the entire globe: PIANGO for the Pacific, APRRN and MFA in Asia, CCRM in the MENA region, ADEPT and PANiDMR in Africa, PICUM in Europe, Bloque Latinoamericano in Latin America, and Alianza Americas and NNIRR in North America.
- Looking at all the reported activities as a whole, **all of the GCM objectives** were directly addressed in one way or another. Specific objectives were at times explored in depth (IDC focused the work of its platform squarely on objective 13(h) and addressing alternatives to child immigration detention), while at other times, a whole range of objectives or even the entire GCM was unpacked during the activity (MFA's national and sub-regional consultations explored national focus areas for all 23 objectives of the GCM.) Necessarily, these then undertook a wide range of formats (see the next point.) This suggests that civil society has not only been focused on just the “low-hanging fruits” – objectives perceived to be politically acceptable, and maybe already being implemented by most States through their own national programs – but have also been looking at long-range progress of the more challenging GCM objectives regardless of political sensitivities. Even if these did not have key benchmarks and deliverables sketched out yet, they were at the very least discussed and civil society strategized what goals to achieve over time and how to promote their implementation. These longer-term objectives include access to services (SCCF), anti-trafficking (Caritas Internationalis), climate change (Global Coalition on Migration), public narratives (Oxfam), safe and regular pathways (NGO CoM, Solidarity Center), etc.
- Related to the previous point, activities also had a **wide range of formats** – there were 2-hour workshops or seminars (PICUM's GCM discussion during its Annual General Assembly), there were short term research projects (CCRM's research on GCM in Jordan, Lebanon and Egypt)



and there were multi-year informational and educational projects (NNIRR's education of United States of America Congress about the GCM). This indicates that a variety of approaches are being used for various purposes and communities, and that there is no one-size-fits-all tool. For those which were more informational (briefings, seminars, preliminary consultations etc.), it may be interesting to observe if follow-up was undertaken in following years for deeper and more applied engagement. It may also be interesting to review at a later date if the longer-term approaches yielded the desired outcomes over the course of their application.

■ There was **some limited engagement with other stakeholders** (multi-stakeholder initiatives) including with States and local government authorities. Notable ones that engaged with States include:

- ADEPT's diaspora remittance cost reduction
- APRRN's regional round-tables
- CCRM's national and regional consultations
- IDC's cross-regional peer learning platform
- IMUMI's meetings with Mexico's interior and foreign ministries
- MFA's national and sub-regional consultations with government agencies
- MMC's stocktaking report
- NGO CoM's compendium and mission visits
- NNIRR's education of US Congress members
- PICUM's joint seminar on GCM and GCR implementation
- IDC's and WIMN's initiatives are co-organized with UN agencies.

However, these were fewer than expected, and a majority of the initiatives were targeted primarily to an organized civil society community of some kind. This also included, with some exceptions, little engagement with the broader public outside of organized civil society, and other organized stakeholder groups. In the first year of GCM implementation (2019) at least, it appears civil society has been focused on **informing/briefing, strategizing, and activating itself** first and foremost.

■ Civil society's **focus is often much broader than just the GCM**, or any one specific issue for that matter. Most organizations look at broader policy and governance frameworks including but not limited to across the GCM *and* GCR (APRRN's regional roundtables, ACT Alliance's

capacity-building workshops), human rights (Espacio Pública), humanitarian efforts, Sustainable Development Goals (UN-MGCV) etc. So civil society, while maintaining a keen interest in the GCM, also looks at complementarity and gaps between the GCM objectives and other pressing migration issues broadly, and in a more holistic, 360-degree manner. This can also indicate that the GCM can be related to, and implemented within broader contexts. Another explanation for this might also be that what civil society already focused on before, and advocated during the GCM negotiations, is now mostly reflected in the GCM. As such, newer initiatives and activities are more geared towards being informational about the GCM which is a relatively newer framework. An example of this is SCCF which based their advocacy during GCM negotiations upon their field work, and now turns towards awareness-raising, informing, and working with States are other partners to implement the GCM.

- Many initiatives begin by looking at ongoing work **on the ground** (grassroots, bottom-up etc.), and connecting those with specific GCM objectives or the GCM generally. In this sense, civil society engagement with the GCM is much less academic or theoretical in nature, and **much more applied “in the field”**. Examples of these can especially be seen in the activities undertaken by many of the regional networks:
 - Alianza Americas disseminated and analyzed the entire GCM through its United States of America and Central American migrant association members and partners with intention to use it as an advocacy tool in their ongoing work.
 - Caritas Internationalis created an African regional working group on migration which developed a regional action plan on migration that connected to the GCM objectives.
 - CCRM organized a baseline assessment in 6 countries in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region on where they were on national GCM implementation, which will be fed into the 2020 Regional Migration Review Forum (RMRF) for the MENA region.
 - MFA held national and sub-regional consultations to (a) identify national focus areas of government agencies on the 23 GCM objectives, (b) review these and commit to action plans, and (c) develop a follow-up strategy plan for implementation on those focus areas.
 - NNIRR aimed to raise awareness about the GCM among national organizations as well as grassroots immigrant communities in the United States of America.
 - PIANGO translated GCM-related resources into Pacific languages and conducted dialogues about relevant GCM issues to the Pacific (such as climate change.)

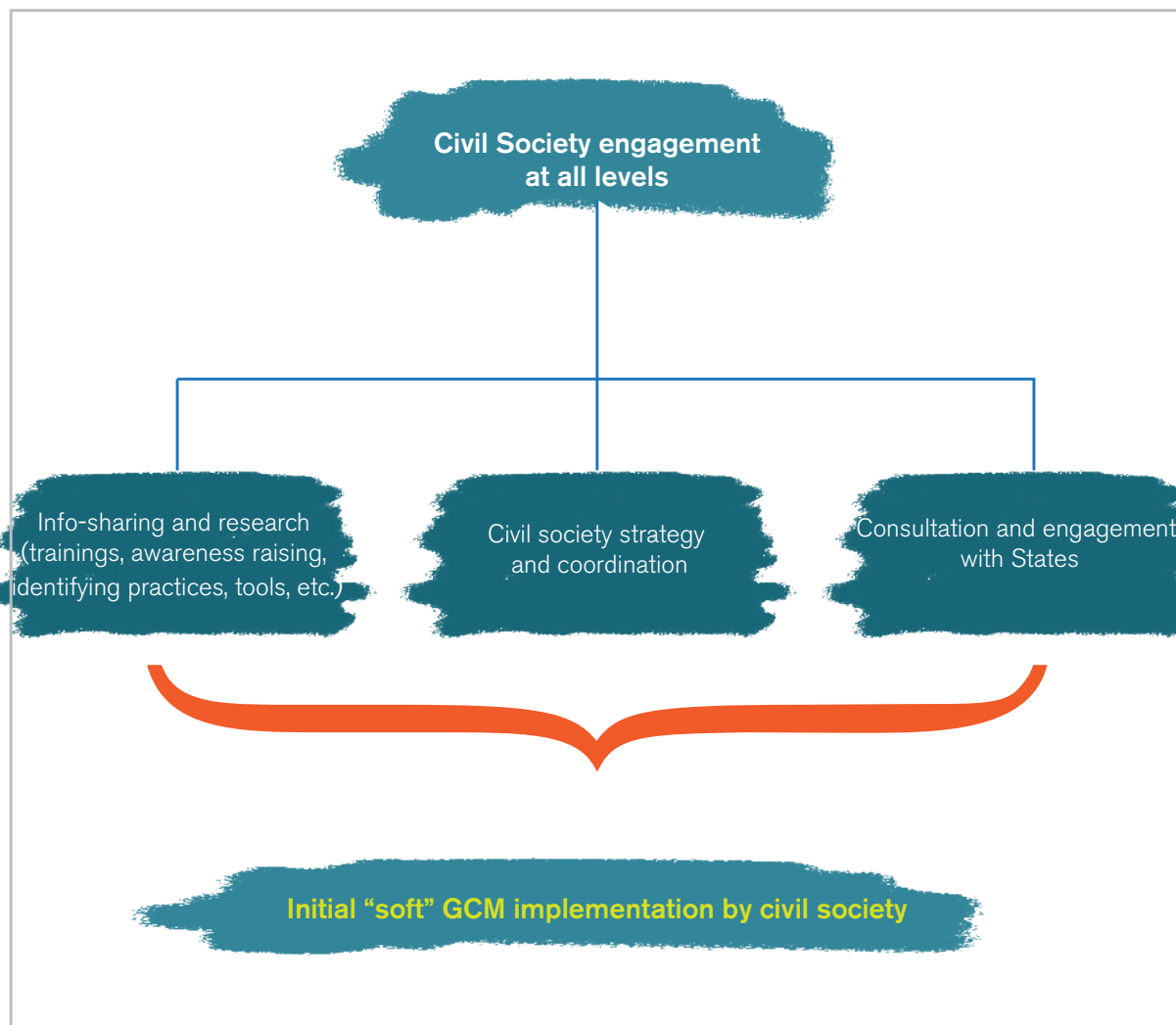
- PANiDMR informed various local African civil society organizations on the final GCM outcomes, and facilitated dialogues on developing national action plans, for 5 sub-regions in the continent and the African diaspora.
- PICUM, during its May 2019 General Assembly, organized a session to update its national and local-based members on the UN Network on Migration (UNNM), Migration Partnership Trust Fund (MPTF), as well as learn about national implementation plans.
- In this first year of implementation of the GCM (2019), many civil society organizations focused on **informing** their constituencies, members, field/regional/national offices etc. about the content of the GCM. While a lot of focus was directed during the negotiations phase of the GCM in 2018 towards advocacy with States (primarily in New York and Geneva) in order to achieve the best possible negotiated outcomes of the GCM, more time was then spent in 2019 towards transferring and expanding that knowledge of GCM outcomes to **communities on the ground across all regions** (see the very first point in this section.) It may be inferred from this that in 2019, civil society was focused on preparing its own constituency and communities for long-term GCM engagement and implementation.

This mapping is a demonstration of the power, richness and adaptability of civil society. Because of its multi-level structure (especially with the combination of thematic focus and regional networks), the global and the local levels mutually influence each other and as a result:

1. This led to powerful and effective civil society advocacy during the GCM negotiations, resulting in the inclusion of some of civil society's thematic priorities in the negotiated objectives of the GCM, and
2. It explains why we witness such broad geographical and thematic coverage (most of the objectives were already thematic priorities for civil society), and also the need for information-sharing and strategizing in the first year of implementation.



Based on the preceding, the following may illustrate the general trend for civil society engagement in GCM implementation:



RECOMMENDATIONS

For civil society:

- While only a few activities and initiatives were multi-stakeholder in 2019 (and perhaps necessarily so), from 2020 onwards **civil society could extend its GCM engagement** to look at partnerships, collaboration and other forms of cooperation, **firstly with States, but also with other stakeholders**, including UN agencies (especially through the UNNM), local authorities, the private sector, donors and funders, academic institutions etc. Recognizing that the primary responsibility for GCM implementation lies with States, engaging respective government agencies in the process of implementing GCM objectives can prove to be very strategic and possibly yield the best results for civil society's efforts. This can begin even through those activities that are focused on briefing and strategizing within civil society, starting with discussions about how to engage States and other stakeholders through various forms of cooperation, using existing good practices or brainstorming other possibilities. While political context will obviously have to be considered for States engagement and collaboration to be effectively accomplished, there is a wide range of possibilities for multi-stakeholder collaboration. One standout example of this has been IDC's Cross-Regional Peer Learning Platform for Alternatives to Child Immigration Detention, which brings together government experts and other stakeholders to discuss positive practices and effective implementation of its goals for alternatives to child immigration detention, relating to GCM Objective 13(h).
- Civil society can **make more direct reference to the GCM** and even specific GCM objectives in its work overall. Since so much of what civil society already does touches on at least one GCM objective in some way or another, civil society is already engaged with the GCM in that respect even if it does not explicitly articulate it. There may be even more civil society activities and initiatives that could be directly related to GCM objectives, even if implicitly so, if the respective organizers had a "GCM filter" to contextualize their work within the GCM framework. This can be one of the starting points for planning of activities and initiatives, and a point that could be emphasized through those activities that are focused on briefing and strategizing within civil society groups.
- In addition to the previous point, civil society's drawing reference to the GCM can have the added benefit of **"publicizing"** and **"promoting" the GCM** – the more the GCM is associated with positive and effective work that civil society is engaged in, the more acceptable and appealing it



will be to States and even the general public. Rather than shy away from referring to the GCM even when political contexts are swayed negatively against it, civil society can play a forerunner role to **help normalize or mainstream the GCM's applicability and benefit** to society at large.

- As noted earlier, it requires **long-term engagement** for some, perhaps most, of the GCM objectives to be implemented and realized. It will be important for civil society to continue to now look towards key benchmarks (such as the 2020 Regional Migration Review Forums, the 2022 International Migration Review Forum, annual Global Forums on Migration and Development, etc.) and to strategize and develop **multi-year plans for GCM implementation that have concrete steps and methods**. Again, engaging with States and other stakeholders in this regard can only enhance and concretize these multi-year benchmarks and goals.

For States and other stakeholders:

- In 2019, it can be observed that *some* States did not engage with the GCM as actively as they did in 2017-2018, a phenomenon sometimes unfairly referred to as “GCM-fatigue”. By looking at how active civil society has been in 2019 – it never lost focus from the GCM, even taking up various initiatives across the board to discuss, strategize and plan for GCM implementation at all levels – **States could find inspiration, renewed energy and focus to implement the GCM**. In addition, this could also be an opportunity to “think outside the box”, and find creative approaches towards realizing the goals of the GCM collectively, by just engaging with what civil society and other stakeholders are already doing. MMC’s stocktaking report is a good resource for both States and civil society alike to look at how civil society can cooperate and nudge States towards developing GCM action plans.
- Always approach **GCM implementation with multi-stakeholder lenses**. As can be seen in this mapping, civil society is already very engaged and actively undertaking GCM implementation in a range of ways. Engaging us and other stakeholders as co-collaborators in GCM implementation can only be mutually beneficial, not to mention a prudently effective and efficient way to approach it. When engaged constructively, civil society has always proven to be very helpful partners, taking on responsibility-, cost-, and resource-sharing. This should be no different for GCM implementation.
- Look at the GCM both through its individual objectives, but **also as a whole** and what it calls for. This mapping reveals that in most cases, civil society organizations and networks did not



just focus on one particular GCM objective, but looked across multiple objectives or even at the entire GCM (most of the nation, sub-regional, and regional consultations looked at the entire GCM). Likewise, States should avoid the temptation to cherry-pick specific objectives just because it might be easily achievable, and instead **make multi-year plans and efforts to implement the GCM in its entirety**. While focusing on quick deliverables to prove the applicability of the GCM might be a necessary undertaking in the first year of implementation or so, States and all stakeholders should not stop there but have a long-term view. And as always, civil society and other stakeholders can be very helpful to States in this endeavor also.

- Multilateralism does not begin nor end at the UN. The GCM presents a very concrete and politically viable opportunity for States to **engage in a multilateral context** towards shared objectives and goals which were thoroughly discussed and negotiated collectively. As civil society engaged across borders to look at how the GCM can be implemented, States can also follow that lead and look towards implementing the GCM not only at capitals and within a national context, but **across regions and sub-regions, migration corridors, and even at global levels**. Certainly, GCM national implementation plans are the most urgent and critical for any State, but many GCM outcomes can be achieved more effectively through **multilateral cooperation**. And again, civil society can be both a conduit and partner in that regard, since a vast majority of civil society organizations and networks engaged in the GCM (as evidenced in the AC's membership) are multinational in nature and structure.

For all:

As extensively explored in the Foreword, **COVID-19** has had, and will continue to have, an extraordinary and widespread effect on migration and the mobility of people in general, as well as on the implementation of the GCM specifically. But this should be seen as an opportunity to revisit how we implement the GCM, and with renewed vigor. Many GCM objectives are already being implemented out of public necessity (the contributions of migrant workers in healthcare, agriculture and economies in general are getting much-needed recognition by States and the public) and to mitigate and contain the pandemic. The multilateral and multi-stakeholder nature of the GCM and what it calls for presents a ready-made platform to deal more effectively across borders and across stakeholders with long-term recovery efforts from the pandemic. And the foundations of the GCM include all of the humanitarian, human rights and other relevant international laws and instruments which will all be extremely useful and applicable in a post-COVID-19 recovery.



In closing, we have the opportunity to build partnerships for GCM implementation and action across States, civil society and other stakeholders, even (and maybe especially) in a post-COVID-19 era. We can all do our part to ensure we give the GCM the full conditions and commitment it deserves to fully realize its potential explicitly stated in its opening paragraph, “to make an important contribution to enhanced cooperation on international migration in all its dimensions¹”.

¹ [Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration](#), opening paragraph, page 1.

ANNEX 1 – ACTIVITIES MATRIX

National-Regional Initiatives

Organization	Project Name	Project Description and Other Project Details	Additional Information	
ACT Alliance - Action by Churches Together	Capacity-building workshops for ACT members at regional level	Starting in Africa in 2019, and continuing in Latin America in early 2020, the workshops will bring together ACT members from across different sub-regions with key institutional stakeholders for an in-depth discussion of issues relating to migration and displacement. The goal will be for members to learn about regional and global policy processes, including the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), their follow-up and implementation mechanisms, and their relative significance for members working with refugees and migrants on the ground. It will also provide an opportunity to reflect about the regional and sub-regional specificities of migration and displacement.	Other Stakeholders	Other civil society
			GCM Objectives	2, 5-18, 21, 23
			Focal Point and email	Christian Wolff christian.wolff@actalliance.org
		First workshop: Nairobi, first week of December. Other locations and dates TBC.		
Alianza Americas	Pacto Mundial sobre Migración (Global Compact for Migration)	Disseminate the content of the Compact and engage with civil society organizations in opportunities to use it as an advocacy tool.	Other Stakeholders	NGOs
			GCM Objectives	2, 7, 21
			Focal Point and email	Helena Olea-Rodriguez holea@alianzaamericas.org
		2019 and 2020: we are finishing defining places, activities and financing.		

<p>Asia Pacific Refugee Rights Network (APRRN)</p>	<p>Promoting complementarity in the implementation of the global compacts and a whole of society approach</p>	<p>To promote the implementation of the Global Compacts ensuring complementarity and that no one is left behind. This includes regional and international roundtables on promoting complementarity and a whole of society approach, with a focus on mixed migration, pathways and migrants in vulnerable situations. Protection beyond international protection.</p>	<p>Other Stakeholders Other NGOs, member states in Asia (It promotes a whole of society approach,)</p>
			<p>GCM Objectives 5, 7, 11, 12, 15, 21</p>
			<p>Focal Point and email Carolina Gottardo carolina.gottardo@jrs.org.au</p>
<p>Regional and international roundtables on promoting complementarity and a whole of society approach. Focus on mixed migration, pathways and migrants in vulnerable situations. Protection beyond international protection. We have been working on complementarity between the Compacts for more than 2 years. APRRN has worked in partnership with Act Alliance. We have held a number of round tables under Chatham House Rules with member states about key issues and how to exchange best practice and experiences. We have also held regional protection roundtables in Asia. We are also targeting specific member states. Activities will continue.</p>			
<p>Caritas Internationalis</p>	<p>Creation of a Caritas Africa regional working group on migration</p>	<p>National Caritas in Africa need to coordinate their advocacy on migration at regional level, and connect with the GCM. They have met and created an action plan with the assistance of Caritas Internationalis.</p>	<p>Other Stakeholders The Catholic Church</p>
			<p>GCM Objectives 10, 15, 16, 23</p>
			<p>Focal Point and email Maria Suelzu suelzu@caritas.va</p>

Cross-Regional Center for Refugees and Migrants (CCRM)	National workshops, regional consultations, baseline assessment	<p>Implementing a number of projects with the aim to push for the implementation of the GCM at national and regional level in the MENA region and to include civil society in consultation and decision making. In 2019 we carried out a number of workshops and activities at both the national and regional level to quick start the process of soft implementation and priority setting in the MENA region.</p> <p>In 2019, we have conducted 3 national level workshops in Lebanon, Jordan and Egypt bringing together civil society actors at the national level, to introduce the Global Compact and to highlight national priorities from a civil society perspective. We have also convened two regional consultations, one in Istanbul for the entire MENA region to look into priorities at regional level and already prepare for regional review in 2020. The other sub-regional consultation focused on civil society actors in the GCC region with the aim to increase their participation and impact in processes such as the GCM and to prepare for next year's GFMD. In addition, we have started with a baseline assessment of the GCM in 6 priority countries in the region. The research is trying to assess where different countries are in relation to the GCM and what kind of initiatives have been taken. The research was completed in 3 countries so far Jordan, Lebanon and Egypt. In the next year the research will continue in 3 other countries in the Gulf region, findings from the research will be finalized in the first half of 2020 and will feed into the first regional review in the MENA region. We will also continue in 2020 with national workshops with a specific focus on the Gulf. We also have plans for a number of regional and sub-regional convenings in preparation to regional review.</p>	Other Stakeholders Other NGOs, the UN system and MS
			GCM Objectives 5, 6, 15
			Focal Point and email Roula Hamati rhamati@insanlb.org

<p>Espacio Público (Public Space)</p>	<p>Regional Observatory of the GCM</p>	<p>It is a platform that seeks to establish human rights standards in the migration policies of the countries of the region, based on a network of Latin American organizations that -under technical coordination- apply the same evaluation to the public migration policies of each of their countries, based on the standards of the Global Compact for Migration, enabling a national and regional analysis of compliance with this instrument.</p> <p>Through the evaluation of migration policies through the standards of the Compact, we want to contribute to identifying challenges in these public policies to implement advocacy plans according to each country, and generate changes to a regulation of migration with a human face. We are now developing the evaluation of the Observatory's compliance with the Compact in Chile, Peru and Mexico. In 2020 we will carry out 8 more countries. In November we will launch the results of the first three countries.</p>	<p>Other Stakeholders CSOs (Avina Foundation, Colunga Foundation, INEDIM, IMUMI, SJR Mexico, among others)</p>
			<p>GCM Objectives 1, 3, 23</p>
			<p>Focal Point and email Pablo Valenzuela pablo@futurocomun.cl</p>
<p>Instituto para las Mujeres en la Migración (IMUMI)</p>	<p>Defense and Promote human rights of women in migration</p>	<p>Promoting the implementation of objective 4 and 13 of the GCM.</p> <p>Access to rights, alternatives to detention, gender perspective and children rights and work with mix migration in the Latin American region and with United States of America. Workshops on the GCM, pilot monitoring GCM implementation in Mexico, meeting with minister of interior and foreign affairs in Mexico around GCM implementation.</p>	<p>Other Stakeholders Governments and other NGOs in Mexico and within the region</p> <p>GCM Objectives 4, 5, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17</p> <p>Focal Point and email Berenice Valdez Rivera berevrnice@gmail.com</p>

Migrant Forum in Asia (MFA)	National and Sub-regional Civil Society Consultations on the Implementation of the GCM	To identify the national focus areas of different government agencies and civil society working directly on migration vis a vis the 23 objectives prior to the consultation meeting; to review the matrix of national focus areas together with all stakeholders and actors in the meeting and commit to the action plans mentioned in the matrix; and to develop a follow up strategy plan in terms of the implementation of the national focus areas.	Other Stakeholders	States, CSOs, trade unions, migration organizations, FBOs, CBOs, research organizations
			GCM Objectives	6, 15, 23
			Focal Point and email	William Gois mfa@mfasia.org
<p>National civil society consultations were held in Philippines (1 March 2019), Malaysia (11 March 2019), Indonesia (12 March 2019), Nepal (22 May 2019), and Thailand (30 August 2019), and Sri Lanka (29 September 2019). A South Asia sub-regional consultation was also held in Nepal (4 - 6 July 2019). There have been 3 state-level consultations in India in September and October 2019. Participants of the program mainly include: civil society organizations, trade unions, migrants, migrants' organizations, faith-based organizations, community organizations, and research organizations on migration. There will be national civil society consultations to be held on the rest of 2019 and early 2020 in Bangladesh, Maldives, and Pakistan, and possibly 2 more states in India.</p>				

<p>National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights (NNIRR)</p>	<p>Raising Awareness of Global Migration Rights and Standards</p>	<p>NNIRR will raise awareness about the background, substance and progress towards implementation of the Global Compact for Migration with members, allies and supporters, and will educate United States of America Congressional members about the Compact, with an aim of promoting support for the Compact and other international instruments.</p> <p>The awareness raising addresses national organizations and institutions, including those directly linked with grassroots immigrant communities. At a federal (national) level, the aim is to set the foundation for eventual United States of America government approval of the Compact. The awareness raising will continue throughout 2020, sometimes tied to the November 2020 General election. Related legislation is anticipated to be introduced by the end of January 2020, with the potential of accompanying congressional hearings, petitions of support, and media engagement.</p>	<p>Other Stakeholders Policymakers (We are in the early but specific stages of engaging key United States Congressional committees and members, working on proposed legislation to support United States engagement on global migration, articulating support for the GCM and calling for a binding agreement.)</p>
			<p>GCM Objectives 5, 11, 16</p>
			<p>Focal Point and email Catherine Tactaquin ctactaquin@nnirr.org</p>
<p>Oxfam</p>	<p>Protection and assistance to vulnerable migrants</p>	<p>Oxfam works, together with local partners, on providing assistance and protection to migrants and refugees in vulnerable situations. Currently there are different projects with this objective in different contexts: 1) Greece and Serbia, 2) Colombia and 3) Guatemala and Honduras.</p> <p>These are different actions with a variety of programmatic and policy activities foreseen (I could send along the different projects documentation).</p>	<p>Other Stakeholders In Central America Oxfam with local organisations: COCIGER /ASEDE, GGM y ECPAT; In Colombia, Oxfam together with Fuerza de mujeres Wayuu and Fundación Mujer y Futuro and in Greece Oxfam with the Greek Council for Refugees</p> <p>Focal Point and email Cristina Fernández-Durán cristina.fernandezd@oxfam.org</p>

<p>PacificWIN (Pacific Women Indigenous Network) / PIANGO (Pacific Islands Association of Non-Government Organisations)</p>	<p>Pacific Region Civil Society Focal Point on GCM</p>	<p>For the Pacific Region & Pacific stakeholders: Representing and advocating for the Pacific; Updating and informing around GCM developments: Increase support and Pacific members' capacity on the GCM; Researching and linking with other stakeholders in the region and globally.</p> <p>Translating GCM-relevant information and resources into negotiated Pacific languages. Developing programmes for young people related to GCM. Exploring/conducting conversations about key GCM-related research issues relevant to the Pacific. Currently to November, 2020.</p>	<p>Other Stakeholders Other CSOs/NGOs; Pacific private sector; some government representatives.</p> <hr/> <p>GCM Objectives 3, 7, 16</p> <hr/> <p>Focal Point and email Pefi Kingi postventionpacificproject@gmail.com</p>
<p>Pan-African Network in Defense of Migrants Rights (PANIDMR)</p>	<p>Capacity building of African CSOs on GCM</p>	<p>The project aims to inform different African CSOs on the final version of the Compact and engage discussion on the action plan to be implemented collectively. Around 50 participants will build their capacities on the GCM and feedback to their respective region (5 regions in the continent and the diaspora)</p> <p>This project is a first step for PANIDMR after the adoption of GCM to build capacities of the migration communities in the continent but also for African diaspora. This step will allow at the end of the capacity building session to develop a roadmap and an action plan to be implemented in the future. This action plan will include activities on themes but also on constituencies. February 2020 (end) Capacity building session in Abuja, Nigeria.</p>	<p>Other Stakeholders CSOs (All stakeholders are included in the capacity building and the members have the responsibility to share with other stakeholders back home.)</p> <hr/> <p>GCM Objectives 2, 15, 19</p> <hr/> <p>Focal Point and email Mamadou GOÏTA mamadou_goita@yahoo.fr</p>

Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM)	Discussion with PICUM members at Annual General Assembly on Implementation of GCM	May 2019 - To update members on updates on the UN Migration Network, Migration Trust Fund, and to learn about development of national-level Compact implementation.	Other Stakeholders	Other global CSOs (Global Coalition on Migration.)
			GCM Objectives	6, 15, 21
			Focal Point and email	Michele Levoy michele.levoy@picum.org
Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM)	Joint Seminary PICUM+ECRE (European Council of Refugees and Exiles) on the GCM + GCR implementation in EU	February 2019 - Aimed at states, civil society stakeholders for GCM implementation. This was a seminar that did not have a specific follow up.	Other Stakeholders	States, academia, other NGOs
			GCM Objectives	2, 5, 11, 15
			Focal Point and email	Michele Levoy michele.levoy@picum.org

Thematic Initiatives

Organization	Project Name	Project Description and Other Project Details	Additional Information	
Caritas Internationalis	Anti-trafficking project for cooperation among three countries: Malawi-Eswatini-South Africa	<p>One-year project (with a possibility of extension) aimed at identifying vulnerabilities of migrants to become victims of trafficking in three countries. The project builds capacities of local actors to identify such vulnerabilities and to create partnerships with other actors working on combating trafficking (in particularly Catholic Church actors).</p> <p>Implementers of the project are local actors that belong to three organizations of the Catholic Church: Caritas, Talitha Kum (religious sisters against trafficking), and catholic women organizations. The project includes the field research phase and raise awareness phase.</p>	Other Stakeholders	Other FBOs (Talitha Kum, WUCWO)
			GCM Objectives	10: c,d,h
			Focal Point and email	Olga Zhyvytsya zhyvytsya@caritas.va
Global Coalition on Migration	Shadow reporting by civil society	<p>Partner with FES and civil society networks to engage regional-national groups to do shadow reporting on migration/Compact implementation similar to the 'Spotlight' report for the SDGs.</p> <p>GCM will amplify migrant-led networks, along with women and workers' voice from the Global South in reporting from our membership. August-December 2019: Mapping and campaign development research; January 2020-December 2020: Mapping by region and sectoral work on identified thematic program focus (climate, returns and/or regularization/pathways); 2021: Launch of a advocacy agenda and 'campaign' on the focus area through 2021-2022.</p>	Other Stakeholders	Climate justice networks, likely with academia
			GCM Objectives	2, 5, 6, 7, 11, 16, 17, 21
			Focal Point and email	Hakima Haithar hhaithar@gcmigration.org

Initiative for Child Rights in the Global Compacts	Initiative for Child Rights in the Global Compacts	Internal work on defining Initiative's strategy based on an internal mapping and established thematic working groups within the Initiative to drive forward particular thematic areas of implementation for children in both GCM and GCR. We also started planning for regional work linked to the GCM to start in 2020.	Other Stakeholders Other civil society and NGOs, UN Network on Migration
		<p>In regards the UN Network on Migration: participation in the launch meeting, submission on the early draft of the workplan recommending multi-stakeholder models of collaboration on child protection, access to services, solutions, cross-border cooperation, participation in the annual meeting and through our participation in the following working groups: WG2 Alternatives to detention; WG3 Expand regular migration pathways and address and reduce vulnerabilities; WG5 safe and dignified returns and sustainable reintegration; and WG6 Safe and Inclusive access to services.</p> <p>Also in relation to the GCR (but always encouraging bridging of compacts): Worked to influence pledging around GCR implementation: - acted as co-sponsor of the protection area of focus of the Global Refugee Forum, - developed guidance to support States and other stakeholders in developing pledges with a focus on Child Protection, access to child-sensitive services and Solutions. - undertook outreach at national and Geneva level and issued a statement during the GRF. - worked on a collection of examples of good practice from the Initiative's membership (now being finalised for publication). Shared input on the draft GCR indicators. Organised a spotlight (side) event during the Global Forum on Refugees which we co-organized with the Coalition of faith-based actors for children on the move, the Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action and INEE.</p>	<p>GCM Objectives child-related objectives</p> <p>Focal Point and email Caroline Horne (Terre des Hommes) caroline.horne@terredeshommes.org</p> <p>Daniela Reale (Save the Children) d.reale@savethechildren.org.uk</p>

**International
Catholic Migration
Commission (ICMC)** Civil Society
Action
Committee (AC)

Co-convening and housing the Civil Society Action Committee (AC), which is a global civil society platform for migration policy and governance. The AC core goals include sharing information, coordinating collective civil society advocacy, and increasing civil society engagement in migration-related policies and governance globally. Most of this is centered around the GCM and its implementation, follow-up, and review.

Among a number of the AC's activities related to the GCM in 2019 included promoting and coordinating its members' engagement with the UN Network (including its consultation on 4 April 2019, direct participation in its working groups, and civil society participation in its annual meeting on 11 December 2019), coordinating civil society advocacy around the IMRF negotiations, and this mapping exercise of civil society engagement with the GCM in 2019.

Other Stakeholders Civil society

GCM Objectives all

**Focal Point
and email** Colin Rajah
rajah@icmc.net

International Detention Coalition (IDC)	Cross Regional Peer Learning Platform on Alternatives to Child Immigration Detention	<p>The Platform is a global initiative, facilitated by IDC and UNICEF, to support States in moving forward implementation of Objective 13(h) of the GCM with the support of all relevant stakeholders. The Platform provides an umbrella for relevant government authorities at national, regional and global level to come together and engage in peer learning meetings and activities by: sharing positive practices and steps, discussing and identifying common challenges, exploring opportunities for international cooperation, advancing in a collaborative manner; with the support of all relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Following a regional consultation phase during 2019, the Platform will host a Global Peer Learning Meeting in July 2020. The Platform presents itself as one of the pioneering cross-regional multi-stakeholder partnerships supporting States to bring the GCM to life by developing targeted solutions to a very specific migration policy issue and addressing opportunities and challenges in accordance with the guiding principles of the GCM - particularly international cooperation, whole of government, whole of society, human rights based and child sensitive approach.</p> <p>More information https://idcoalition.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/Platform-Brochure-2020-FINAL.pdf</p> <p>After its development phase during 2019 which has involved regional meetings and activities in Quito, Windhoek, Tunis and Bangkok, the Platform hosted a global level side event to take stock during the GFMD in January 2020.</p>	Other Stakeholders UNICEF, relevant stakeholders according to each region/national interests
		GCM Objectives 13, 23	
		Focal Point and email Silvia Gomez sgomez@idcoalition.org	

Mixed Migration Centre (MMC)	Stocktaking of GCM implementation	Taking stock of what has happened so far in terms of implementation, what are the challenges, who are the champions, are action plans being developed and what can civil society do to push for implementation. Report published in November 2019.	Other Stakeholders	States, civil society
			GCM Objectives	1, 7, 12
			Focal Point and email	Bram Frouws bram.frouws@gmail.com
			Specific focus on 4 objectives that are most relevant to mixed migration. Report published in November 2019. Planning a roundtable to verify findings in October in Geneva.	
NGO Committee on Migration (NGO CoM)	Compendium of Good Practices	Expansion of the current Compendium, in partnership with Member States and Civil Society Partners, especially at the local level.	Other Stakeholders	With other stakeholders, especially Member States, Civil Society partners, including those in Geneva, those focused on the GFMD and on the IMRF, and those invited to participate in UNMN working streams/groups
			GCM Objectives	5, 7, 23
			Focal Point and email	Eva Sandis sandis@fordham.edu
			Facilitating safe, regular pathways of migration; Protection and assistance for the most vulnerable, especially children; Protection and assistance for climate-displaced populations; Promoting social inclusion and ending discrimination and xenophobia.	
			Time Line: October 2019 – July 2020	
NGO Committee on Migration (NGO CoM)	Communication strategies with practitioner members	Greater ability by NGO COM representatives at UNHQ to share information needs and insights from their on-the-ground practitioner members as they relate to GCM implementation.	Other Stakeholders	yes
			GCM Objectives	1, 3, 7
			Focal Point and email	Eva Sandis sandis@fordham.edu
			Time line: November 2019 - July 2020	

<p>NGO Committee on Migration (NGO CoM)</p>	<p>Mission Visits</p>	<p>Exchange of information about best ways to implement the GCM to serve the needs of migrants; information about local Governments; exchange of information about practices.</p> <p>Time Line: Sept. 2019 - July 2020</p>	<p>Other Stakeholders Member States, especially Friends of Migration; Civil Society partners, especially NYC-based</p> <hr/> <p>GCM Objectives 5, 7, 23</p> <hr/> <p>Focal Point and email Eva Sandis sandis@fordham.edu</p>
<p>Oxfam</p>	<p>Countering xenophobia and shaping public narratives on migration</p>	<p>In terms of campaigning and citizen's engagement, our aim is to trigger a change in the collective images and narratives on migration by reaching out to the 'mixed middle' in a way that addresses their concerns and builds on common values and positive emotions, thus countering xenophobia and extremism. We have done extensive research on the issue in Spain, Colombia, Peru and Ecuador (and starting in Morocco) and are currently starting a collaboration with well-known fact-checkers (Maldita.es) to engage citizens in actively countering disinformation on migration.</p> <p>The project started in Spain in 2018 and foresees now to 1) provide training to journalists, Oxfam staff and other NGOs, fact checkers and 2) to design new campaign actions following the research findings and 3) support maldita.es as a fact checker on migration issues in Spain. In the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela region, the report (findings from the research on perceptions about migrants from Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in Peru, Ecuador and Colombia) will be published in the following weeks and the next phase will be the engagement with fact checkers, training and campaign.</p>	<p>Other Stakeholders Other NGOs (Fundación Gabriel García Márquez (Colombia) and Maldita.es (Spain))</p> <hr/> <p>GCM Objectives 17</p> <hr/> <p>Focal Point and email Cristina Fernández-Durán cristina.fernandezd@oxfam.org</p>

<p>Secours Catholique-Caritas France (SCCF)</p>	<p>Effective and unconditional access to basic services for migrants</p>	<p>SCCF aim to engage in a evidenced based work on basic services (defining the scope of the needs, identifying challenges and best practices, understanding how the system aimed at protecting migrants could be advanced and strengthened) in order to flesh out advocacy on implementation of objective 15 of the GCM.</p> <p>The project furthers the set-up of discussions groups with migrants hosted in our reception centers, aiming to reach a consensus on what we mean by “basic services”. These meetings are an opportunity to see collectively whether access to these services has been effectively provided throughout the migration journey and is actually provided in France, whatever the administrative status of the person. These meetings allow to exchange on the causes of this non-access and the levers of action to be implemented to reach sustainable changes. International partners will be able to feed these findings. This subject can feed the advocacy carried out by SCCF and its international partners at the local, national and international levels. 1) External and internal communication on the GCM and the access to basic services, to get everybody on board; 2) Mobilization phase so that the French constituency and the international partners of the SCCF begin a reflection on the notion of fundamental rights and specify to which extent the access to the basic services must be guaranteed for the respect of these rights; 3) National and international advocacy phase around GCM Obj.15.</p>	<p>Other Stakeholders Local groups of migrant people, volunteers, NGO-partners around the world.</p>
			<p>GCM Objectives 15</p>
			<p>Focal Point and email Patricia Spadaro patricia.spadaro@secours-catholique.org</p>

<p>Secours Catholique-Caritas France (SCCF)</p>	<p>Safe and legal pathways for environmental migration</p>	<p>Secours Catholique - Caritas France engaged a multi-annual project on environmental migration beginning in 2017. This topic was one of the two political focuses during the GCM negotiations, with recommendations on safe and legal pathways for environmental migrants.</p>	<p>Other Stakeholders NGO-partners around the world Civil society (researchers, NGOs). Public authorities, policy makers</p>
<p>Secours Catholique – Caritas France carried out an analysis of the political opportunities and landscape centered on the topic of environmental migration, enabling it to establish its own expertise in the field. A mapping of French and international civil society actors working on this issue was then undertaken.</p>			<p>GCM Objectives 5</p>
<p>A consultation of international partners was subsequently carried out between July and September 2018, by drawing up and sending out a questionnaire covering three main themes: the environmental risks incurred in the region; knowledge of the phenomenon of environmental migration; and actions or courses of action carried out with regards to migrants. This questionnaire was translated into four languages and sent to more than 50 international partners and 6 regional delegations in 27 different countries. Responses were received from 21 international partners and three SCCF delegations (Reunion, New Caledonia and French Guiana), representing a total of 17 countries.</p>			<p>Focal Point and email Patricia Spadaro patricia.spadaro@secours-catholique.org</p>
<p>At the same time, Secours Catholique – Caritas France undertook to meet several civil society actors working on the issue, from different spheres: researchers from universities, elected officials and non-governmental organizations were interviewed.</p>			
<p>An analysis and positioning report on environmental migration was drafted in 2019 on the basis of the responses of international partners and interviews conducted.</p>			
<p>During the GCM negotiation, recommendations on safe and legal pathways for environmental migrants were formulated and put forward. Secours Catholique-Caritas France followed closely this process by participating in civil society consultations, thematic sessions, stock tacking meetings and conferences.</p>			

Terre des Hommes (TdH) / Destination Unknown	Capacity building of CSO members and youth networks on the global compacts	Capacity building of CSO members and youth networks on the global compacts, what they could mean for children and young people, and on advocacy and implementation. In Southern Africa, West Africa, and India, capacity building activities were organized with CSO members and partners to understand the Global Compacts for children and young people and to see how to incorporate engagement with implementation in campaign planning. We started work on a capacity building tool at global level to support understanding of the content of the GCM and GCR for children and youth and how to engage with the implementation, follow-up and review stages.	Other Stakeholders	Members in the relevant regions and youth networks
			GCM Objectives	Child-related objectives
			Focal Point and email	Caroline Horne caroline.horne@terredeshommes.org

Constituent-based Initiatives

Organization	Project Name	Project Description and other project details	Additional Information	
Africa-Europe Diaspora Development Platform (ADEPT)	ADEPT Programme 2019-2022	The programme continues with diaspora capacity development and research, convening of Diaspora Development Dialogues (DDD)s, network building, remittance cost reduction; and introduces new and extended services on Diaspora Grant Fund and Diaspora Fellowships for young professional, in line with objectives 10 and 20 of the GCM. Current ADEPT programme is for 2019 - 2021, implemented in 85 countries: 28 European Union countries, plus Switzerland and Norway, and the 55 African Union countries.	Primary Constituency / Community	African Diaspora
			Other Stakeholders	Governments, international development institutions
			GCM Objectives	19-20, 23
			Focal Point and email	Gibril Faal gfaal@gkpartners.co.uk

International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)	The Future of Work, Labour After Laudato Si	The overall objective is to contribute to give to the Church a voice on labour issues with a view of supporting the establishment of a global coalition (across faiths denominations and with social partners). This goal is supported with concrete and operational objectives: 1) Building and supporting existing synergies and networks across Church institutions to enhance knowledge sharing and cooperation; 2) Stimulating and reinforcing reflection on existing and new challenges to examine the need to respond in an articulated and holistic approach to the crisis of the time: environmental, peace and security, migration, technological changes; 3) Building capacities to engage in dialogue and advocacy on labour issues. This initiative brings together universities, think-tanks, Jesuit social centers, Christian business associations, young catholic movements, non-governmental organizations, Conferences of Catholic Bishops, and organizations from other religious traditions.	Primary Constituency / Community	Faith-based groups
			Other Stakeholders	The Future of Work initiative co-organized a conference with ICMC's Asia-Oceania Working Group from 1 to 4 December 2019 in Bangkok, Thailand. The Working Group was founded in 2008 to strengthen collaboration between countries and within the Church on migration-related issues in the region. The meeting gathered over 70 participants from 25 countries and offered the possibility to discuss topics around the GCM-implementation and labour migration issues in the Asia-Pacific region with partners such as IOM, ILO, OHCHR, the Holy See, Episcopal Conferences, local civil society organizations, international organizations and think tanks.
			GCM Objectives	1, 6, 17, 23
			Focal Point and email	Ignacio Alonso Alasino alonso@icmc.net

Solidarity Center (SC)	GCM implementation, follow-up and review (IFUR)	We have various projects activities planned for the remainder of 2019 and all of 2020. Mostly in the Americas, Asia, Africa and the Middle East.	Primary Constituency / Community	Trade Unions (and others)
			Other Stakeholders	Trade union coalitions, NGO coalitions (Global Coalition for Migration, Women in Migration Network, CS Action Committee, Council of Global Unions Migration Committee), Regional Coalitions like TUCA, MFA, etc. We also work closely at the national level with government agencies in the countries where we have offices, staff and partners working on these issues. We also engage with the ILO and IOM.
			GCM Objectives	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23
			Focal Point and email	Neha Misra nmisra@solidaritycenter.org
United Nations Major Group for Children and Youth (UN-MGCY)	GFMD Youth Forum	Consultations are going on now and will continue for next months, with idea of becoming a yearly recurrence.	Primary Constituency / Community	Youth
			Other Stakeholders	IOM, UNICEF, GFMD CSD ISC
			GCM Objectives	23
			Focal Point and email	Marta Verani marta.verani@unmgcy.org

Women in Migration Network (WIMN)	Engendering national plans	This is thematic but is cross-cutting across all Compact objectives and focuses on national implementation. Side events at UNGA, GFMD. Online platform is pending funding.	Primary Constituency / Community	Women
			Other Stakeholders	UN Women, Expert Working Group including special procedures, UN agencies, civil society
			Focal Point and email	Carol Barton cbarton@womeninmigration.org

ANNEX 2 - ONLINE SURVEY

Civil Society Action Committee

With the Adoption of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), the Action Committee's Mandate was extended in 2019 to focus on the implementation of the GCM, offering a global platform for collective civil society engagement around the GCM.

With this survey, we would like to develop a mapping of the GCM implementation activities already being undertaken by all Action Committee members. The goal is to give a collective sense of where we are generally engaging in GCM implementation.

We would therefore like to ask you to contribute to this mapping by completing this survey with all the relevant information linked to your activities. Please fill out the survey for those activities that are directly related to GCM-implementation only, not all other migration-related activities!

I. Contact details

*1. Please, indicate the name of your organisation

*2. Please, indicate the name and e-mail address of a focal point for this project your organisation

Name

E-mail address

II. Project Description

*3. Please indicate the name of the project

*4. Briefly explain the project and main expected outcomes (max 250 characters)

*5. Category of the activity project

- Thematic Initiatives (to implement and/or advance specific objectives or specific thematic areas of the GCM)
- National or regional Initiative (ex. national, regional consultations, national implementation plans, etc.)
- Community Constituent-based initiatives (ex. diaspora, women, youth, labor etc.)

Please, specify.

*6. GCM related objectives. Please, select up to three.

- (1) Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies
- (2) Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin
- (3) Provide accurate and timely information at all stages of migration
- (4) Ensure that all migrants have proof of legal identity and adequate documentation
- (5) Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration
- (6) Facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions that ensure decent work
- (7) Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration
- (8) Save lives and establish coordinated international efforts on missing migrants
- (9) Strengthen the transnational response to smuggling of migrants
- (10) Prevent, combat and eradicate trafficking in persons in the context of international migration
- (11) Manage borders in an integrated, secure and coordinated manner
- (12) Strengthen certainty and predictability in migration procedures for appropriate screening, assessment and referral
- (13) Use migration detention only as a measure of last resort and work towards alternatives
- (14) Enhance consular protection, assistance and cooperation throughout the migration cycle
- (15) Provide access to basic services for migrants
- (16) Empower migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social cohesion
- (17) Eliminate all forms of discrimination and promote evidence-based public discourse to shape perceptions of migration
- (18) Invest in skills development and facilitate mutual recognition of skills, qualifications and competences
- (19) Create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries
- (20) Promote faster, safer and cheaper transfer of remittances and foster financial inclusion of migrants
- (21) Cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration
- (22) Establish mechanisms for the portability of social security entitlements and earned benefits
- (23) Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration

7. Please, specify sub-objective / commitment, phrased in the GCM. Ex: Objective 2, 18 (a).

Main Objective Selected

Additional Objective

Additional Objective

*8. Is your project implemented in cooperation with other stakeholders? (E.g: Governments, Academia, other NGOs) Yes No

It yes, please specify

*9. Next steps: please, provide us with the timeline of the planned activities with date, location, modes of participation, extra useful information. (Max 500 characters)

*10. Are you working on more than one project related to GCM implementation? Yes No

ANNEX 3 - 2019 ACTION COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP AND OBSERVERS LIST

- ❑ ACT Alliance
 - ❑ Africa-Europe Diaspora Development Platform (ADEPT)
 - ❑ Alianza Americas*
 - ❑ Amnesty International
 - ❑ Asia Pacific Refugee Rights Network (APRRN)
 - ❑ Asylum Access
 - ❑ Bloque Latino Americano
 - ❑ CARE International
 - ❑ Caritas Internationalis
 - ❑ Council of Global Unions (CGU) Migration Working Group / Building and Wood Workers' International (BWI)
 - ❑ Cross-Regional Center for Refugees and Migrants (CCRM)
 - ❑ Global Coalition on Migration (GCM)
 - ❑ InterAction
 - ❑ International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)
 - ❑ International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA)
 - ❑ International Detention Coalition (IDC)
 - ❑ International Rescue Committee (IRC)
 - ❑ Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
 - ❑ Migrant Forum in Asia (MFA)
 - ❑ Mixed Migration Centre (MMC)
 - ❑ National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights (NNIRR)
 - ❑ NGO Committee on Migration (CoM)
 - ❑ Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
 - ❑ Oxfam International
 - ❑ Pacific Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organisations (PIANGO) / Pacific Women Indigenous Network (PacWIN)
 - ❑ Pan-African Network in Defense of Migrants Rights (PANiDMR)
 - ❑ Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM)
 - ❑ Save the Children (StC)
 - ❑ Scalabrini International Migration Network (SIMN)
 - ❑ Solidarity Center*
 - ❑ Terre des Hommes (TdH)
 - ❑ United Nations Major Group for Children and Youth (UN-MGCY)
 - ❑ Women in Migration Network* (WIMN)
- *observers in 2019



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