

NOVEMBER 2021

Global Civil Society Priorities

towards
the 2022

International Migration Review Forum (IMRF)

**12 KEY WAYS
FOR STATES
TO GET BACK
ON TRACK**

The logo for the Civil Society Action Committee is a square with a white border and a blue background. The text "Civil Society Action Committee" is written in white. The logo is set against a background of a thick black border with a yellow and orange gradient on the right side.

Civil
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INTRODUCTION

The first **International Migration Review Forum (IMRF)**, which will take place in May 2022, will be of crucial importance as a starting point in addressing and reviewing how States and societies are responding to international migration, as it examines primarily national and cross-national implementation – or lack thereof – of the **Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM)**. Building on years of work of States, civil society and other actors in the **Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)**, and adopted by over 150 UN Member States in 2018, the GCM is itself a direct implementing tool of the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** (the SDGs), adopted unanimously by all UN Member States in 2015.

Indeed, many of the challenges that the GCM was designed to address have been aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic, often **exacerbating the institutionalized and persistent vulnerabilities** faced by migrants and communities. At the same time, we are witnessing developments on the ground and across the world, that **go against the spirit as well as the letter of the GCM**. That is why global civil society urgently calls upon governments and all global migration stakeholders to accelerate the implementation of the GCM under its guiding principles, and to communicate and cooperate openly in this coming IMRF.

THIS HISTORIC MOMENT

During the COVID-19 pandemic, and in our societies' efforts to recover from it, what we also see – right in front of us all, at family, community and national level – is **the primordial importance of protecting the fundamental rights of migrants**, and **addressing the vulnerabilities they face**. The cost of excluding migrants has never been clearer.

The urgencies and lessons of the pandemic charge the IMRF with examining a **range of responses that States, cities, civil society, the private sector, and other actors have implemented and initiated during this worldwide crisis**. Some of the responses have provided solutions, consistent with commitments that States adopted in the GCM. Many of the solutions have illustrated that inclusion of migrants is practical as well as right. But unfortunately, many other responses have gone in the opposite direction where States have used the pandemic to justify the violation or ignoring of human and labor rights. Now is the time for coherent policy initiatives, particularly with regards to the GCM, that take a **holistic approach to regular migration with an emphasis on regularization and regular pathways** that move away from temporariness towards rights-based, long-term migration options for people in a variety of situations and with different aspirations. These should come alongside firmer and more predictable humanitarian responses to those in need of protection, irrespective of their legal or administrative status.

Taking a solutions-based approach, **global civil society representatives have jointly identified our priorities listed below**, towards the IMRF and further implementation of the GCM. In order to fully address them, we remind States of our strong **commitment to engage collectively** and **participate actively** in the IMRF process, and we call on States to establish **meaningful engagement spaces** including at national levels, to discuss progress on these priorities with us. We **stand ready to engage with governments** in the months leading up to the forum, and we urge governments to join us in making commitments on these priorities together, ahead of, and during the IMRF.

KEY PRIORITIES

1. PANDEMIC RECOVERY

Permanently and universally **incorporate changes temporarily introduced** by some States' good practices in response to the COVID-19 pandemic through national emergency measures. These would also uphold the spirit of the guiding principles and objectives of the GCM by **addressing the institutionalized and persistent vulnerabilities faced by migrants**, which were exacerbated during the pandemic.

Examples include:

- a.* Establishing **"firewalls" against immigration enforcement** when migrants exercise their labor rights, seek justice, access healthcare, education, and other essential public services.
- b.* Ensuring **access to health services for all migrants**, particularly, and as a minimum, to COVID-19 vaccinations, testing and treatment, and primary health care, and full occupational safety and health protections.
- c.* **Enforcing social protections** regardless of migration status, including due process rights and access to justice.
- d.* Acting to **expand, simplify and streamline access to procedures for migrants to maintain regular status** or, if out of status, to **regularize their status**, ensuring that migrant workers do not have to rely on their employers for these purposes.
- e.* Acting to **increase access to visas and regular pathways** as well as **long-term residency and naturalization** for essential workers across all wage and skills levels and members of their families.
- f.* Supporting civil society- and community-based partnerships with **alternatives to detention**.

2. CLIMATE CHANGE

Address growing climate change impacts as adverse drivers of migration and sources of vulnerability of migrants; **improve support, protection and assistance to people migrating in the context of climate change**, and create **new, flexible and rights-respecting regular pathways** adequate to the magnitude of current and future climate change and environmental impacts, along lines agreed in the GCM. Such initiatives should plan for the long-term impacts of climate change, not just respond to the acute crises.

- a. Establish or strengthen **joint mechanisms to monitor and anticipate risks and threats** that might trigger or affect migration movements, including strengthening early warning systems, developing emergency procedures and toolkits, launching emergency operations, and supporting post-emergency recovery.
- b. **Invest urgently in people and programs to mitigate those risks and threats as drivers** of unsafe and disorderly migration, and associated violations of human rights and resulting inequalities. Climate adaptation planning and implementation should focus on the needs of most at-risk populations and include the development of sustainable decent work options to promote greater resilience for communities, particularly from future shocks. Focus on **long-term planning** and not just reactive short-term solutions to ensure that climate adaptation and resilience measures make migration a choice and not a necessity. Support and implement **financing for loss and damage** in climate-impacted countries, where displaced communities are at risk of having to move across borders for their safety and wellbeing.
- c. Account for **migrants in national emergency preparedness and response**, including by taking into consideration relevant recommendations from States-led (but not States-only) consultative processes, such as the Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disaster (MICIC Guidelines).
- d. **Develop and adequately invest in adaptation and resilience strategies** to reduce risks of displacement and distress migration in the face of sudden-onset disasters as well as slow-onset processes such as desertification, land degradation, drought and sea level rise.
- e. **Develop and strengthen existing national and regional practices for transit, admission and stay** of appropriate duration based on compassionate, humanitarian or other considerations for migrants compelled to leave their countries of origin due to sudden-onset climate and environmental disasters, while adaptation in or return to their country of origin is not possible, with relocation and visa options, including humanitarian visas, private sponsorships and work permits, and inclusive access to education for children.
- f. **Develop and strengthen solutions for and with migrants compelled to leave their countries of origin due to slow-onset disasters**, such as desertification, land degradation, drought, and sea level rise, including by **devising planned relocation strategies**, in cases where adaptation in or return to their country of origin is not possible. As governments take on the mandate of the GCM to enhance better regular migration pathways, these pathways should account for projected climate displacement. As the climate crisis worsens, governments cannot wait to develop a plan to integrate climate migrants into societies and economies.
- g. **Increase international and regional cooperation, and improve coherence between the GCM and other existing frameworks**, in order to **avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with climate-related displacement and migration**, and to ensure that people moving for climate-related **reasons receive support, protection and assistance** in fulfillment of their human rights. Such frameworks include the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in particular the Taskforce on Displacement under the UNFCCC's Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM), which was established and recognized in the Paris Agreement Article 8 to reduce losses and damage from climate change.

3. RACE, XENOPHOBIA, GENDER, SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND GENDER IDENTITY

Rights violations based on race, xenophobia, sex, gender, sexual orientation, and gender identity, are deeply rooted in migration policies and practices, and are often profoundly interrelated. All of these should be thoroughly addressed in an intersectional manner with urgency, in order to effectively implement GCM objectives:

a. Racial Justice and Combatting Xenophobia

As a cornerstone of the human rights and non-discrimination guiding principle in the GCM, race and ethnicity, and the **systemic link between migration and racial injustice**, should feature prominently in GCM review and implementation. Actively **fight toxic narratives and penalize violence against migrants**. Too many governments remain silent, passive or insufficiently proactive in the face of increasing toxic narratives. And some governments even use toxic narratives against migrants for their own political agendas. Such attitudes leave room for, and fuel hatred, xenophobia and violence against migrants and their families. We should systematically and unequivocally **repeal all policies that maintain, uphold or institutionalize racial injustice**. In addition, we should **examine existing social, economic, and political systems for inequalities in both structure and delivery of services**, in order to eliminate xenophobic biases, as well as **include the voices of migrants and diaspora in decision making** at all levels of government, including and especially at local and grassroots levels.

b. Gender Justice

The GCM's gender-responsiveness guiding principle is essential to achieve successful GCM implementation. Accordingly, UN Women's [Guide to Gender-Responsive Implementation of the GCM](#) provides clear, concrete and practical guidance to governments and other stakeholders and builds on the gender-responsiveness guiding principle in the GCM and in the objectives that mainstream these principles. In line with the Guide, GCM implementation should **prioritize the needs** (including that of women's health and women's labor rights at work), and **address the challenges and vulnerable situations faced by women, girls and gender non-conforming people** at all stages of migration, including the structures and policies that leave them vulnerable.

c. Sexual orientation and gender identity

The lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex (LGBTQI) community are often violently targeted and abused worldwide. Implementation of GCM principles and objectives should **be acutely sensitive and responsive to the situations of vulnerability experienced by, and the needs of LGBTQI migrants** especially.

4. MIGRANT WORKERS' RIGHTS

As demonstrated dramatically both in the pandemic and in the massive labor shortages that are suddenly stalling economies and development worldwide, migrants are essential not only in the labor and services they provide to the communities and countries where they work, but also in the earnings and (social and financial) remittances they return to their families and communities, both in the countries where they are living as well as in their countries of origin. **Migrant workers are (and always have been) essential workers, at all skill and wage levels,** and States and societies owe them. GCM implementation should **promote and protect migrant workers' rights** including:

- a.* Strict **adherence to all international labor standards and rights** as enumerated in International Labor Organization (ILO) conventions and principles for all workers, regardless of status. Recognizing workers agency, the **freedom of association, right to organize and join unions and bargain collectively for decent work, the right to strike, and protections from the worst forms of child labor**, should be guaranteed for all workers regardless of their migration status or sector, and should be built into all regular pathways. Migrant workers right to safe workplaces and occupational safety and health should be respected regardless of their status or work sector.
- b.* Work towards the creation of a **New Social Contract for Migrant Workers** between governments, workers and employers. This New Social Contract should include a **universal guarantee for all workers**, regardless of nationality, sector or status, that all labor rights are to be respected and universally applied, particularly the freedom of association, right to join unions and bargain collectively, that jobs are decent, social protection is universal, due diligence and accountability are driving business operations, and that social dialogue ensures just transition measures for climate and technology.
- c.* In close collaboration with civil society and trade unions, establish **formal in-country and cross-border mechanisms for access to justice**, regardless of status, including for wage theft and other failure to pay or transfer earned benefits.
- d.* Establish **social protection for all migrant workers**, and for migrants who return to countries of origin (portability of social protections) and with immediate health coverage upon return.
- e.* Bring all workers, especially agriculture and domestic workers, under **full coverage of national labor laws** and protections that are consistent with international labor standards, including ILO Domestic Workers Convention (C189), ILO Violence and Harassment Convention (C190), and ILO Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention (C182), without discrimination against migrants among them.
- f.* **Eliminate the use of temporary** (circular, sponsorship, or guest-worker) **labor migration programs** that systematically and structurally expose migrant workers to exploitation by recruiters, employers and others. Temporary migration programs should not be used as a solution to labor shortages, humanitarian crisis, climate change, or irregular migration.

- g.* Migrant workers should be **guaranteed equal treatment as nationals, social and family unity rights, pathways to permanent residency/citizenship, and protections against exploitation.** Complementary labor market policies are vital to ensure enforcement of labor rights for all.
- h.* Policies should also be **developed in dialogue with stakeholders,** including **migrant workers' representatives.**

5. REGULAR PATHWAYS AND REGULARIZATION

Rights-respecting regular pathways are a keystone for solutions that reinforce safe, orderly and regular migration, protection of all migrants, and the rebuilding of employment and economies. Too many migrants today remain limited in their options to migrate safely through the constraints associated with their training, skill level, and the sector(s) in which they seek or are offered employment, or discrimination related to their national origin, race or gender. States should therefore commit to broaden the availability of regular pathways across a wider spectrum of sectors, and with more flexible options **to remain, leave and return, to be joined by family members, and to be able to use migration to respond to their real-life situations, dangers, and hopes.**

We call for simplifying and scaling up **access to regular status for migrants** within regularization laws and policies, which should include the following components:

- a.* Decisions should be based on clear and objective eligibility criteria.
- b.* People should be able to apply themselves to avoid dependency on others, such as a spouse, parent, or employer, which can lead to exploitation.
- c.* Migrants should be provided adequate documentation to access services during the regularization procedure.
- d.* Migrants should have free legal aid and access to suspensive appeal.
- e.* The result should be an independent and secure residence permit, as long-term as possible, with work authorization rights while the regularization application is pending, and which can count towards citizenship/naturalization. It should not depend on anyone else, such as a spouse, parent, or employer.
- f.* The regularization procedure needs to be accessible in practice. It should not be overly burdensome or expensive.
- g.* Work permits should also have streamlined and efficient procedures, providing work permits for as long as possible, with minimal administrative requirements.
- h.* Workers should be able to apply for legal migration pathways and status themselves, and have mobility within the labor market and independence from employers.

- i.* Civil society – especially migrants’ associations, services providing legal aid, and trade unions – should be involved throughout the design and implementation of regularization programs.

In addition, **statelessness** should be addressed by **providing immediate protections and status** (including residence, education, and work authorization) **to stateless persons**, and we should work to **prevent and reduce the incidents of statelessness**. Since the adoption of the GCM, the numbers of stateless persons have increased and likewise its associated challenges. Every person has a right to a nationality so all gaps should be addressed, including gaps in nationality laws, discrimination, birth registration etc. In particular, we draw the attention to the need of granting **a secure legal status to stateless children born en route, unaccompanied and unregistered children**, children whose immigrant parents have been deported, and **migrant children from undocumented families**. Their protection needs should be addressed by strengthening safeguards and flexibility in documentation requirements, facilitating birth registration processes, and granting citizenship for their full inclusion.

6. PROTECTION AT BORDERS

We express concern that some States have used “safe, orderly and regular migration” as a justification for exclusionary, restrictive and security-centered migration policies at border regions, going against the spirit of the GCM. We call for the **demilitarization of border enforcement against migrants, halting and reversing border externalization, and the decriminalization of migration**, including the following measures:

- a.* Critically assess all border policies, practices, and procedures to ensure the **centrality of human rights and dignity of all migrants**. Counter-terrorism and national security measures should not be used as a blanket policy against migrants. Further, the pandemic should not be used as an excuse to engage in push-backs or to establish exceptions or suspensions of human rights.
- b.* Recognize and ensure the rights to protection of migrants crossing borders who are **fleeing from persecution, armed conflict, generalized violence, events seriously disturbing the public order including disasters, and serious human rights abuses**, including torture, and who are victims of human trafficking. In contexts of mixed migration, this calls for replication of concrete and consistent multi-actor mechanisms for needs-first and rights-based identification, differentiation and referral of vulnerable migrants to specialized protection and assistance.
- c.* Systematize protection at borders **for those fleeing environmental degradation, disasters and impacts of climate change**.
- d.* Ensure or reinstate **real commitments to provide the right to seek asylum at borders**. Infuse resources at borders to support refugees and asylum-seekers, trafficked persons, and other migrants in situations of vulnerability and ensure immediate access to food, shelter, healthcare, and other life-saving services.

- e. Halt and reverse the trend to externalize border control and management into countries of transit and origin.
- f. **Decriminalize humanitarian efforts** by civil society organizations and human rights defenders who assist migrants in distress, such as during rescue at sea, providing aid and water in arid border regions, providing shelter or food assistance inland, etc.
- g. In relation to GCM objectives 7 and 8, incorporate **transnational mechanisms and inter-State cooperation to search for disappeared migrants**, whether alive or deceased. These should include cooperation between States of origin, transit and destination, to share genetic data and other relevant information, within strict parameters of confidentiality, privacy safeguards, and firewalls effective against any other use of data, in order to facilitate access to justice for families of disappeared persons and victims of massacres or extrajudicial executions and other crimes.

7.DETENTION

Take concrete steps to work towards ending immigration detention.

- a. Ensure **rights-centered, community-based, non-custodial alternatives to immigration detention**, including community and civil society partnerships, for all migrants. Ensure that **children are never detained** solely because of their migration status or because they are unaccompanied.
- b. Ensure compliance and implementation of the United Nations Committee on the Protection of All Migrant Workers and Members of the Families (CMW) [General Comment No. 5 on Migrants' Right to Liberty and Freedom from Arbitrary Detention](#), and the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and CMW [Joint General Comment No.23 and No. 4 on States obligations regarding the human rights of children in the context of international migration in countries of origin, transit and destination](#).

8.DEPORTATION/RETURN

Ensure due process rights and the principle of *non-refoulement*, including in cases where climate change impacts in country of origin would present a risk of irreparable harm, and giving due consideration to family ties, including the rights of the child. Greater regulation, independent monitoring, and scrutiny are essential to protect the rights and safety of returnees.

9. CHILDREN IN MIGRATION

To achieve explicit SDG objectives and GCM commitments:

- a.* **Uphold all children’s rights to access protection, seek asylum and remain and reunite with family members**, in line with the **child’s best interests**, while taking public health precautions. This requires strengthening child-sensitive border and reception processes, ending pushbacks, carrying out a robust best interest determination before any return is considered for a child, and abolishing immigration detention of children. Unaccompanied children should be moved to the care of monitored, competent and culturally-sensitive children’s services without delay after crossing the border, and provided access to education, health, legal, social, and physical services and support.
- b.* **Ensure best interest determinations** as a core component of the system for all children, with an independent child advocate especially appointed for children who are unaccompanied.
- c.* **Support every child to participate in all matters affecting them and to facilitate their participation**, including decisions related to placement, care, and access to services, in accordance with the age and maturity of the child. Crucial to this is the development and provision of child-friendly information on their rights, access to services, and options.
- d.* **Promote the implementation of early childhood education and care programs**. These can be used in joint programming efforts towards shared goals by differing cultural and ethnic groups, and should be accessible regardless of status. **Ensure access to education without discrimination on the basis of nationality**, in coherence with the Global Compact for Refugee’s commitment to ensure education “ideally a maximum of three months after arrival.”
- e.* Provide for the **mental healthcare of children**, particularly those who have undergone the separation from families, long-term crises and trauma etc.
- f.* Granting **full citizenship at birth**, or soon after, for children born to migrants in countries of destination, so that they can have equal access to services, education and, later on, job opportunities and political life as citizens, and can become full members of the communities they have grown up and will live in.

10.ACCESS TO SERVICES

Adopt practical strategies and measures, including effective firewalls, to enable migrants, regardless of status and in situations where they lack official identity documents, to **access public health services, education, labor rights protection mechanisms and justice, without fear of deportation**, assuring that they will not be charged for public health services like those adopted for identification, treatment and control of the COVID-19 virus, or arrested whilst accessing public institutions (SDG 16, and GCM objectives 7 and 15). In addition, ensure the accessibility to services for children, including for early childhood education (ref. GCM objective 9.d).

11.MIGRANTS AGENCY AND VOICE

Migrant communities' ability to **organize and to speak for their own interests** is crucial to achieving meaningful advancement in migrant rights and is thus a pre-condition to the fulfilment of all GCM objectives. States should pro-actively center migrant voices and support migrant communities in exercising their individual and collective agency through their **rights to free association, assembly, expression, and access to information** by:

- a.* creating **meaningful opportunities for migrant participation** in the discussion, implementation and monitoring of laws, policies and practices that affect their lives, including by creating **accountability mechanisms with measurable indicators** for governments – including local governments – for a full, participatory implementation of the GCM.
- b.* recognizing in domestic laws, **migrants' right to freedom of association, assembly and expression**, regardless of status, and **establish laws, policies and practices** supportive of migrants' exercise of these rights.
- c.* taking positive measures, including affirmative action, to **ensure that women migrants and migrants in specific vulnerable situations are able to effectively exercise their civic freedoms**.
- d.* ensuring the accessibility of **legal protection and effective judicial or other appropriate remedies** to address any violation of migrants' civic freedoms regardless of status.
- e.* ensuring the right to **access of digital tools** (including mobile phones and WiFi access) that can be utilized by migrant communities as a means of communication and to access migration-related information.

12. CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT

Although the GCM dictates that it is to be implemented in cooperation and partnership with civil society as well as other stakeholders, the rights of civil society groups who work with or assist migrants (migrant-allied CSOs and trade unions) are increasingly under threat. **Migrant-allied CSOs and human rights defenders have been criminalized for their humanitarian work or face onerous administrative or financial burdens** on our operations. These obstacles complicate our ability to carry out our work, which is crucial to the accomplishment of GCM objectives. We call on States to:

- a.* **Strengthen civic space and create an enabling environment** for civil society organizations in general, and particularly in this case for those working on migration and migrants' rights issues.
- b.* Ensure that **criminal justice and administrative laws are not misused to punish** humanitarian action for migrants, or to harass civil society organizations and human rights defenders who work with migrants; and
- c.* The GCM, and other migration-related multilateral frameworks and instruments, should **ensure that migrant groups and other civil society can freely and fully participate** in their implementation and review.
(The following section further elaborates on this.)

MODALITIES OF PARTICIPATION AND ENGAGING IN IMPLEMENTATION AND REVIEW OF THE GCM

CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT IN THE GCM AND IMRF

Civil society's full involvement (including that of migrant and diaspora communities) is crucial in discussing, designing, implementing and monitoring all migration policy and governance. We should be a part of a common assessment of GCM progress, so that the **representation and realities of migrant and other grassroots communities** are taken seriously into account, and for the analyses to **truly respond to peoples' needs**. We should also **value the self-organizing of civil society** and other non-state stakeholders, as a key to stakeholders' engagement, and for the real accountability of the entire IMRF process.

1. Ensure inclusive, representative and self-organized civil society participation in the IMRF.

This includes:

- a. Supporting and ensuring the meaningful participation of civil society networks and actors, especially grassroots organizations (particularly migrant, diaspora and indigenous groups), including in key speaking roles, and for funding for participants with less resources.
- b. Removing administrative obstacles for in-person participation including simplifying or removing the need for time-consuming and expensive entry visa requirements.
- c. Recognizing the inequity of access to COVID-19 vaccinations among various stakeholders in many parts of the world, apply contingency measures for full engagement of participants who are not fully vaccinated.

- d. In the case of a hybrid forum (in-person and online), ensuring that all non-State participants are accorded the same level of access as States' delegations, including resource support especially for grassroots migrant communities, and language accessibility for both in-person and online participation.
- e. Removing the requirement for non-State participants to have either ECOSOC accreditation status, have previously been accredited to the GCM negotiations or the Marrakech conference in 2018, or other possibly complicated special accreditation procedures, including removing the non-objection clause (in line with civil society requests in many other UN-related processes and events).
- f. Ensuring the full participation of children, youth and youth organizations.

In addition, any necessary procedures should be consulted with civil society and other non-state stakeholders well in advance, so that participants can sufficiently prepare.

2. Civil society and migrant communities should be allowed to **select our own rapporteurs and speaker representatives** in an independent process, as a general principle of self-organizing and being allowed to speak for ourselves. Accordingly, each of the other leading non-state stakeholder groups participating in the IMRF should also be allowed to select their own speakers and rapporteurs, and civil society should be given sufficient rapporteurs and speaker representative numbers to ensure representation of the full range and diversity of civil society. No one rapporteur can speak for all.

3. Organize **regular and transparent dialogues** with civil society at the national, regional and global levels, and to **incorporate civil society inputs** in reports submitted to the IMRF, including in any Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs).

4. **Metrics for monitoring successful State implementation of the GCM:** As set forth in paragraphs 1, 2 and 15 of the GCM, the GCM rests on the principles of respect for human rights. States seeking to fulfil GCM objectives should do so using only measures, policies, practices or taking other actions that are in accordance with State obligations to uphold human rights. Therefore, **State protection and promotion of the rights of migrants, civil society organizations and human rights defenders**, should be considered one of the key indicators by which State progress towards GCM objectives is measured.

5. GFMD – In relation to point 3. above on organizing regular dialogues at the global level, GCM paragraph 51 explicitly calls for the “Global Forum on Migration and Development to provide a space for ANNUAL informal exchange on the implementation of the Global Compact” as well as to “report the findings, best practices and innovative approaches” to the IMRF. For purposes of the GCM and beyond, and from experience as active participants in the GFMD since the beginning, **we strongly support the GFMD “states-led but not states-only” structure as an essential engine of dialogue, partnership and solutions**, including:

- a.* Inclusive, free and action-oriented **dialogue on all of the priorities described in this paper, within the GFMD platform**, utilizing its well-evolved multilateral and multi-stakeholder working methods.
- b.* **Unique and expanding space for civil society** in that dialogue, in particular to interact directly with governments at all levels.
- c.* Building on the GFMD’s role in developing **concrete results**, including the milestone inclusion of migrants and migration explicitly in the SDGs; the Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative (MICIC); the second UN High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in 2013; the UN High Level Meeting on Refugees and Migrants (HLM) in 2016 (and its landmark New York Declaration), and the consultation, negotiations, and adoption of the GCM in 2018.



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