

**GFMD Working Group on Sustainable Development and International Migration
(WG SD & IM)¹**

GFMD 10-Year Review

Follow-up on the recommendations towards an implementation plan

Key Features and Supporting Recommendations: Round 2

Draft (08.08.2019)

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1) Background

1.1. As stated in the **GFMD 2019 Concept Paper**, the Ecuadorian GFMD Chair in Office is committed to follow up on the GFMD 10-Year Review report by holding “in-depth discussions on the review findings and recommendations with GFMD participating States and other stakeholders” (see GFMD 2019 Concept Paper). “For this purpose, Ecuador proposes to address clusters of the report’s recommendations during the three envisaged GFMD preparatory meetings in Geneva in February, May and September 2019”. “The GFMD Working Group on Sustainable Development and International Migration will meet in between the preparatory meetings to contribute to the Chair’s ambition in this regard by formulating concrete actions to implement the recommendations of the 10-year review.”

¹ Previously known as the “ad hoc Working Group on the 2030 Agenda and GCM”. As per the new Terms of Reference adopted by the GFMD Steering Group on 20 February 2019, the title of the group has been changed to the actual name.

1.2. The **Terms of Reference** adopted by the GFMD Steering Group on 20 February 2019 state that the GFMD Working Group on Sustainable Development and International Migration will:

- “review, assess and further develop the recommendations and findings laid out in the report on the GFMD Ten Year Review” and;
- “report to the special sessions of the Future of the Forum during GFMD Summits, update and make proposals to the GFMD Steering Group and the Friends of the Forum on the implementation of recommendations from the report of the GFMD Ten-Year Review, including a roadmap for further follow-up towards this end.”

1.3. The recommendations contained within this follow-up document broadly correspond to those contained within the [GFMD Review 2018](#). Those recommendations were made in response to perceived “structural weaknesses” of the GFMD. As the GFMD Review 2018 says,

“While it has largely thrived on informality, GFMD also suffers from some resulting structural weaknesses. It has repeatedly struggled to secure a succession of Chairs and continues to rely on a bare-bones Support Unit. Its financial support has come from a small share of participating States that have begun to reduce their contributions in recent years. Decisions made, such as on a long-term financing model or the rotation of members of the GFMD Steering Group, are difficult to enforce. Furthermore, constituents have criticized the GFMD as a still too formal and discussion-only format, lacking ‘teeth’ when it comes to following up on its outcomes. Its agenda is seen as skewed towards addressing migration over development policy concerns while shortchanging normative considerations. Civil society, in particular, is seeking greater inclusion in all aspects of the Forum.”

1.4. This is a working document and should be considered in conjunction with the GFMD Review 2018. During the course of considering the recommendations of the GFMD Review 2018, the Working Group on Sustainable Development and International Migration has identified and proposed a series of further recommendations for adoption, and amended others.

2) Purpose

2.1. The purpose of this document is to provide a framework for discussion and implementation of the recommendations contained within the 10-Year Review. As per the 10-Year Review Roadmap, it comprises five parts:

- Adopted GFMD ‘Key Features’
- Adopted Recommendations and Notes on Implementation
- Additional Recommendations for Adoption and Notes on Implementation
- Recommendations Considered not to be Relevant
- Annexes

2.2. The **GFMD ‘Key Features’** sets out a description of what GFMD is, what it does, and how it does it. The purpose is to establish a structure through which the recommendations of the 10-Year Review can be assessed, as well as introducing a future-focused narrative that reflects the consensus on the value and purpose of GFMD. The GFMD ‘Key Features’ has been adopted by the Steering Group after an initial discussion on May 28th 2019, through silent procedure in June 2019.

- 2.3. The **Adopted Recommendations** have been assessed by the Working Group on Sustainable Development and International Migration, and 12 have, to date, been adopted by the Steering Group through silent procedure, subsequent to discussion on May 28th 2019. These recommendations are accompanied by short notes on implementation plans and status, which have been discussed by the Working Group.
- 2.4. A further four **Additional Recommendations** – with accompanying notes on implementation and status – are being proposed by the Working Group for adoption by the Steering Group on 10th September 2019.
- 2.5. The Working Group further considers that two Recommendations (1.5 and 1.10) are not relevant to the current reform of the GFMD.
- 2.6. Where an adopted Recommendation requires further action from the Working Group to enable implementation, elaborated frameworks on next steps are provided in the Annex.
- 2.7. Based on the outcomes of the deliberations of the Steering Group, these 16 Recommendations and accompanying implementation plans will form the basis of the report on the 10 Year Review that will be presented at the Quito Summit.
- 2.8. Further Recommendations outlined in the original 10 Year Review remain outstanding. These will need to form the basis for further discussion by the Working Group and Steering Group under the next Chairmanship of the GFMD.

3) Adopted GFMD Key Features

3.1. What We Are

<p>IMPROVING HOW MIGRATION IS GOVERNED</p>	<p>GFMD is founded on an idea: that better-informed governments govern better. We are the only state-led global process where all stakeholders involved in – and affected by – migration governance can meet as partners and equals and examine how governments can improve their migration policies.</p>
<p>LINKING MIGRATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</p>	<p>Migration and development are closely interlinked, as is recognised by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs). By looking in-depth at the drivers and impacts of migration, our goal is to introduce and investigate approaches that are long term and that provide sustainable solutions to the challenges of migration.</p>

SPACE FOR CONTROVERSIAL DISCUSSIONS	Discussing migration will always be contentious because migration creates change. There are no one-size-fits-all approaches, with different contexts creating different responses. By inviting stakeholders with diverging views to come together, we aim to take up contentious issues and nurture trust by fostering debate from different perspectives. As a forum, we are neutral and are not aligned with any particular viewpoint.
FOCUSED ON PRACTICAL OUTCOMES	GFMD is more than just a forum for discussion. By strengthening understanding, we strive to improve the context in which global, regional, national and local agreements and policies are made. We build on experiences at all levels of migration governance to produce outcomes that are tangible, practical and accessible and can be replicated by governments and - as appropriate - other stakeholders.
STATE-LED, INFORMAL, VOLUNTARY, AND INCLUSIVE	Being state-led, informal, voluntary and inclusive are the core principles on which GFMD is organised. Our agendas reflect the priorities of governments, while being open to inputs by other stakeholders. Our role is to facilitate free discussion, not to hold to account. And non-government participants – including from civil society , the private sector and local administrations – are not just contributors, but co-partners in a joint endeavour.

3.2 What We Do & How We Do It

POLICY	Encouraging discussion that leads to improved policy is at the heart of what we do. GFMD seeks to enable access to – and the exchange views about – information and data on the relevance and impact of different migration policies. We identify emerging themes and bring cohesion to help stimulate learning, using methods and formats that facilitate common understanding and guide policy implementation. We strive to be innovative, not only in our selection of issues, but also in the ways by which we address them.
PARTNERSHIPS	Successfully implementing policy requires collaboration between governments and stakeholders in society more widely. GFMD serves as a platform to form coalitions and networks around emerging issues, build partnerships and launch policy initiatives.
PEER LEARNING	GFMD encourages debate and discussion. We believe that joint analysis and scrutiny plays a positive role in improving policy outcomes. GFMD provides space for Member States to share experiences in implementing global commitments relating to migration, such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants, and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM).

4) Recommendations Adopted by the GFMD Steering Group

N.b. See section 2 above for clarification regarding status of Recommendations.

Pillar 1: Preparatory Process and Summit (Substance)

Recommendation 1.1: Rearrange current Summit format to one day of simultaneous stakeholder consultations, with 2 – 3 days of joint consultations (in effect, reorienting the Summit towards greater Common Space and hence also opening up current formats such as the RT to all participants pursuant the assessment of roundtable-based formats (see. 1.2 below)).

Note on Implementation: Ecuador has taken initial steps towards rearranging the annual Summit format and the Common Space is being jointly organised by all GFMD stakeholders. The UAE intends to implement the recommendation in full in 2020. Consideration may need to be given to consequences for costs for Chair (e.g. provision of additional rooms, refreshments etc.) and participation. Such considerations will be presented to the Steering Group for decision as and when they arise.

Recommendation 1.2: Conduct a thorough assessment of roundtable-based formats at GFMD Summits and assess scope for alternative formats for engaging stakeholders in thematic discussions.

Note on Implementation: Assessment of Roundtable Formats underway - see Annex 1 for elaboration.

Recommendation 1.3: Introduce state-of-the-art facilitation techniques at the GFMD Summit and in other meeting formats, inter alia, Round tables (RT) preparatory meetings, by insourcing outside professional expertise and build capacity within the Support Unit (SU) to on-board these practices for the long term.

Note on Implementation: Ecuador, with the support of Germany, has already started to systematically introduce state-of-the-art facilitation techniques and new dialogue formats at the Quite Summit and in other meetings, by making use of outside professional expertise. Dialogue Associates will work together with the Roundtable Co-Chairs in the September consultation meetings. Currently no long term funding is allocated for facilitation – how to implement beyond 2019 needs to be considered within the context of financing activities. Dialogue Associates recently shared some preliminary thoughts on how they can assist beyond 2019 – see Annex 2 for elaboration.

Recommendation 1.4: Support the formation of outcome-oriented partnerships through the development of innovative formats. For example, building on the [Migration Lab pilot](#) that was undertaken during the German-Moroccan GFMD Co-Chairmanship 2017-2018, the GFMD could seek to forge partnerships for the replication of Migration Labs to address challenges in specific regional, national and local contexts, with the participation of relevant stakeholders. Consideration should be given to the use of technology to minimize need for air travel.

Note on Implementation: Assessment on formation of outcome-oriented partnerships underway – see Annex 3 for elaboration.

Pillar 2: Institutional Framework

Recommendation 2.1: Create designated mechanisms for Partnerships and Review. The Steering Group should explore how to implement and then mandate a small ad hoc WG to develop a mechanism for individual Member States or specific groups to take responsibility for overseeing the GFMD's enhanced role in promoting partnerships and facilitating a meaningful review of progress towards agreed commitments.

Note on Implementation: The Steering Group to discuss the formation of an ad hoc Working Group on Partnerships and Review and encourage volunteering Member States to participate.

Recommendation 2.2: Strengthen the GFMD Support Unit (SU), starting with reviewing its actual scope of work, adequately classifying posts, revisiting hosting arrangements, and addressing additional capacity needs to support knowledge management as well as outreach and communications, in particular.

Note on Implementation: The undertaking to strengthen the GFMD Support Unit is a multi-year task, requiring complimentary assessments of current SU commitments, broader anticipated changes to the GFMD mandate, and available financing. As a first step, the SU will provide the Troika with a comparative scope of work, outlining its mandate and job classification. This can then be taken into account when assessing financing.

Recommendation 2.3: Differentiate agendas of the Steering Group (SG) and Friends of the Forum (FOF) meetings: SG meetings should be prepared well in advance notably with regard to what decisions the GFMD Chair would like the SG members to make and identify the method of how these decisions will be made. This will allow the SG to play the part it was mandated to deliver and to become a space where member states come prepared to make capital-approved decisions on issues that have been shared ahead in timely manner. The FOF meetings could feature a more substantive agenda, for example by inviting expert presentations or facilitating a dialogue among stakeholders.

Note on Implementation: The first two preparatory meetings under the Ecuadorian Chairmanship reflected differentiated agendas of the Steering Group and Friends of the Forum, according to their differing mandates. The UAE intends to implement this recommendation in full in 2020.

Recommendation 2.4: Strengthen the system of GFMD focal points to provide a broader interface for the GFMD and a motor for whole-of-government action on migration and development nationally, including by seeking to actively promote partnerships and cooperation with other States.

Note on Implementation: Support Unit will update the Terms of Reference for national Focal Points outlining possible mechanisms for aligning relevant agencies. An email calling for updated contact details for Focal Points will be circulated in September.

Recommendation 2.5: Introduce the option of a Geneva-based GFMD Summit. The GFMD could give governments the option to organize the annual Summit in Geneva, which could significantly reduce the costs of holding the Chairmanship.

Note on Implementation: It is the privilege of the Chair to decide on when and where a Summit should be hosted, which may include Geneva.

Pillar 3: Financial Framework

Recommendation 3.1: Undertake the outstanding review of the [GFMD Long-term Financing Framework](#), organized under Sweden’s Chairmanship, which was scheduled for 2017, to take stock of progress made in achieving the objectives of the Financing Framework, identify bottlenecks, and assess the GFMD’s financing needs going forward, including alternative avenues for resource mobilization.

Recommendation 3.2: Use incentives to broaden the circle of GFMD contributors. For example, funders of the GFMD could incentivize others to contribute by offering matching funds for earmarked projects that are unlocked only if other governments and stakeholders, such as large INGOs, businesses or municipalities, make contributions as well.

Recommendation 3.3: Expand in-kind contributions from all participating States as well as other GFMD stakeholders – e.g. the shouldering of travel costs, seconding experts, hosting meetings, or providing professional services and expertise (knowledge management, meeting facilitation) – to broaden ownership and reduce the financial needs of the Forum.

Note on Implementation: Recommendations 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3 will be consolidated. The UAE intends to present a proposal on sustainable financing to the Troika.

5) Additional Recommendations for Adoption and Notes on Implementation

Pillar 1: Preparatory Process and Summit (Substance)

Recommendation 1.6: Engage volunteering Member States to establish sector-specific, multi-stakeholder working groups that are State-led but include other relevant stakeholders, to give sustained attention to specific thematic issues where a more coordinated approach is required.

Note on Implementation: The WG would recommend to fold this recommendation together with recommendation 1.4 (see Annex 3)

Recommendation 1.7: Engage with the research community (think tanks, academia) – online, at the SG and FOF meetings, and during GFMD summits – giving researchers a chance to present and provide analysis of important findings and trends, while allowing governments and others to ask questions and discuss policy implications.

Note on Implementation: This recommendation can be implemented in an informal fashion. Chairs of Roundtables are invited to reach out to researchers for inputs e.g for background notes, concept papers, thematic workshops); Summit Chairs may wish to invite Member States to include academics in their delegations to attend summits.

Recommendation 1.8: Establish a solutions-driven ‘marketplace’ to match potential partners: the GFMD could provide an in-person marketplace for governments and other stakeholders who have a specific solution or tools that they are willing to share (e.g. to facilitate a bilateral labour migration

agreement or local integration) in order to help others develop their own solutions or attract additional partners for implementation / up-scaling. The market place could also be used to present a specific challenge governments or other stakeholders may wish to get support / inputs / partners for developing / implementing solutions.

Note on Implementation: The marketplace would be a space on the compound of the GFMD Summit where governments and/or other stakeholders can book a booth to present their solutions, tools or challenges. The ability of a more focused and in-depth exchange in the premise of such a marketplace should foster more outcome-oriented exchanges as they are not limited to the discussions during a round-table for example. Similar models have been implemented notably at the Global Forum on Remittances, Investment and Development (GFRID). Alternatively or in addition, a Chair may decide to provide a dedicated space for solutions or challenges “pitches”, where governments or other stakeholders can within a dedicated time frame (5-15minutes) pitch their solution or their challenge to an interested audience. The option of an online marketplace to supplement the Platform for Partnership, can be explored further, should there be sufficient interest and the available resources to be implemented.

Recommendation 1.9: Extend the existing Platform for Partnerships (PfP) and improve upon it by developing more interactive tools for online knowledge sharing, such as online communities of practice, tutorials, and online learning courses.

Note on Implementation: As part of the ongoing agreement with UNITAR, the Ecuadorian Chair has begun the process of scoping out the development of a “learning hub” for online learning on migration and development. Migration and Development Knowledge Hub, with complementary online training. Additional development of the GFMD’s online resources will be dependent on available resources.

6. Recommendations Considered not to be Relevant

Recommendation 1.5: Establish sector-specific networks that facilitate consultations among key ministries and agencies (e.g. interior, labor, social affairs, and development) on a voluntary and regular basis to foster understanding among officials that are not usually involved in international cooperation, and to encourage inter-ministerial communication ahead of GFMD Summits and a more holistic approach to national policy-making on migration and development.

Consideration: The WG does not consider at this point the establishing of sector-specific networks to be an added value to the GFMD. It remains the principle responsibility of each government, within their established methods of work, to ensure an appropriate coordination with all relevant ministries, departments and agencies. We would therefore recommend not to implement this recommendation at this stage.

Recommendation 1.10: Introduce a peer-learning space into the GFMD – The review could be organized thematically, around clusters of the UN Global Compact for Migration (GCM) objectives, as well as around cross-cutting implementation and review challenges, such as developing and financing national GCM implementation plans, exploring various partnership models, and the development and testing of indicators for measuring progress. The latter issues may require more in-depth and continued discussion, e.g. in the form of a working group or Lab.

Consideration: Peer-learning has been and will remain an essential feature of the GFMD (see also “What we do and how we do it”). The content of this recommendation is therefore a pinnacle element of any GFMD Chairmanship and does not require a separate recommendation. Nor does the reference to Migration Labs, as this is covered on the combined recommendation 1.4 and 1.6.

Annex 1

Recommendation 1.2: Assessment of Roundtable Formats

Broadly speaking, there is consensus among members of the Working Group on Sustainable Development and International Migration that some form of Roundtable format should be retained. The development of thought leadership content as a joint enterprise among governments, and between governments and wider stakeholders, is central to the GFMD's mandate as a platform for peer-learning and facilitator of international dialogue. However, there is also consensus that the current format has some disadvantages and could be improved. In particular, the reliance on pre-approved statements and a lack of follow up activity are acknowledged as sub-optimal.

Ultimately, the format of roundtables, as an integral part of the annual summit, is at the discretion of the Chair. When designing annual activities and summit participation, Chairs will have to balance these disadvantages against demands on time, the need to maintain the state-led nature of the GFMD (including providing space for governments to highlight key achievements in critical areas), and the need for internal consultation among (some) stakeholder groups.

However, in assessing possible formats for improving Roundtables, three objectives should be considered: a) broadening inclusivity; b) elevating interactivity; c) orientating towards outcomes. A number of practical ideas that may aid in achieving these objectives have been suggested, including:

- Ensuring that roundtable sessions don't clash with internal stakeholder consultation
- Splitting roundtables into smaller groups
- Establishing a representative number / formula for non-government stakeholder to interact
- Dividing roundtables into different 1 hour sessions (e.g. small group discussion, partnership identification, and plenary)
- Providing feedback boxes or whiteboards for feedback and follow up
- Developing "roundtable dialogues", with third party trainers providing support to RT chairs

In addition, civil society has developed a set of alternative formats, which could be considered. These include:

a. **World / Knowledge Café**

A Knowledge Café is a structured conversational process in which participants engage in an open and interactive set of discussions. Participants will be divided into groups ("café sessions") to discuss each of the focus topics for 1.5 hours. Each café session will be moderated by a "Host", to be assisted by a facilitator and a note-taker. Thereafter, participants move to another café session, where the host welcomes and informs them about the results of the previous discussion/s. Finally, the results of all discussions will be reflected on in a common plenary session group, wherein strategies for further actions and opportunities for further cooperation of participants are identified.

b. **Reverse World / Knowledge Café**

This model follows the same format and process of the world/ knowledge café. However, instead of the participants moving from one café session to another, the "Host" is the one to

move from one room to another. Do take note that the “host” must be diverse and represent different stakeholders.

c. **BBC’s *Hard Talk***

Hard Talk conducts in-depth interviews with hard-hitting questions and sensitive topics being covered, with famous personalities from all walks of life talking about the highs and lows in their lives. A prominent and credible host and resource person would have to be identified to hold the in-depth interview in a similar manner—with hard-hitting questions and the preparation of sensitive topics on international migration.

d. **Al Jazeera’s *Head to Head***

Head to Head is Al Jazeera’s forum for ideas, hosted by Mehdi Hasan. It tackles the big issues of our time in front of a live audience at the Oxford Union. In this format, a host and an interviewee would be identified, and GFMD participants are given ample time to raise direct and frank questions, and for the interviewee to respond to all questions.

e. **Preparatory Questionnaire with Report and Breakout Session**

Prior to the GFMD summit, a preparatory questionnaire is circulated to the participants, with results collated by the GFMD Chair and GFMD Support Unit. During the GFMD itself, the results will be presented, with an interactive breakout session to discuss the results further.

f. **Issue-Based Group Discussions with Report and Plenary**

Participants hold a breakout session focusing on a specific thematic or issue. Each group is from a different region or stakeholder group. This enables a deeper understanding of the context and perspective of other regions or the different stakeholders. Such discussions will be reflected on in a common plenary session group, wherein strategies for further actions and opportunities for further cooperation of participants are identified.

g. **Multi-stakeholder Preparatory Work and Presentation on the Issue from their perspective**

Similar to para e (preparatory questionnaire with report and breakout session), there is preparatory work, (not necessarily or solely a questionnaire; could also be in other forms). Likewise, during the GFMD itself, the results will be presented, with an interactive breakout session to discuss further on the results.

h. **Oxford Union Debate**

One speaker advocates a proposition and another opposes it. The Chair moderates, and the audience votes on the most persuasive line of argument.

Next Steps:

The introduction of new roundtable formats is likely to be evolutionary, with incoming Chairs trying out alternative formats, and longer-term uptake of different formats dependent on the success or otherwise of preceding efforts. The views of the Troika and Steering Group, as institutional memories of the GFMD process, will assist Chairs in undertaking these reforms.

Annex 2

Recommendation 1.3: Introduce State-of-the-Art Facilitation Techniques

The below is a summary provided by Dialogue Associates of possible approaches to updating the GFMD's approach to facilitation.

INTERIM REFLECTIONS & UPDATES GFMD GENEVA MEETINGS 26 to 30 May'19

Peter Garrett and Jane Ball

ENGAGEMENT

Our participation in a wide range of meetings has enabled us to meet many delegates, and to be introduced more widely as 'Dialogue Experts'. This was deepened by a similar reference by the Ecuadorian Chair when addressing the Steering Group and Friends of the Forum. Through the specific introductory meetings on 27 May, we had the opportunity to engage with a) the 2.1 (Narrative) Co-Chairs b) the Co-Chairs of all six Round Tables and c) the 10-Year Review leads UAE and Switzerland.

A DIFFERENT WAY OF WORKING

We now have first-hand experience of a wide range of GFMD meetings, including a) Summit Sessions b) Side Events c) Thematic Workshop d) Round Table Consultations e) Steering Group f) Friends of the Forum. We note a predominant use of monologue ('telling') followed by question/answer as the format for engagement. Although this may be beneficial in some situations, in others it is unhelpful or even counterproductive. Without greater use of the other *Modes of Talking and Thinking Together* (Debate, Discussion, Conversation, Skillful Conversation, Dialogue and Generative Dialogue) participation and effectiveness of these meetings is constrained. Dialogue (or Professional Dialogue to be more explicit) is essential to the GFMD and is at the heart of its purpose. In Dialogue people seek to understand each other, rather than trying to persuade others to agree with their fixed position. This involves enquiring together to learn why people think and feel as they do. It leads to the kind of common understanding that allows individuals, and potentially independent and self-determining sovereign nations, to make better informed choices on systemic issues where everyone's decisions and actions affect everyone else. So, the introduction of the other *Modes*, and the development of Dialogue in particular, should be the primary aim of our contribution to the GFMD. Fortunately, we have the evidence of the Migration Lab to help people understand what form this may take, and the effectiveness of working in a participatory multi-stakeholder and whole-of-society way. It highlights a method of working dialogically with complex practical challenges in action-oriented and outcome-oriented ways, as well as determining better policies.

ROUND TABLES

Rather than only introducing ourselves and our credentials, during our first meeting with the majority of the RT Co-Chairs we did some practical work considering the RT Consultations they would be facilitating the following day. We asked the Co-Chairs to find the two or three key questions they needed to answer in order to progress their RTs, and this was immediately productive. The following

day we saw those Co-Chairs whom we had met, take a stance of enquiry ('asking' rather than primarily 'telling') and their sessions had a participatory dynamic.

We made two offers to the Co-Chairs:

a) *Individual zoom calls* with each pair of Co-Chairs to help them think through their third RT Consultation meeting in Geneva in September. It seems likely that many of them will take up this offer.

Note: We propose using these zoom calls, and our previous experience, to prepare a 'pattern' for a 2 to 3-hour meeting in support of these and other similar sessions. This *Facilitation Guide* could be a laminated single-page facilitation outline for 'on-the-table use' by facilitators, that details how to manage their meeting in a participatory way and to encourage people to think together. We want to increase the level of participation without detracting from the quality of the content. Such a facilitation guide should sit well alongside the Terms of Reference for RTs already provided to the Co-Chairs.

b) *One or two days of preparatory meeting* in Geneva in September to support the design and preparation of their RT sessions at the Quito Summit. Again, we anticipate a good response to this offer. The optimum dates for these meetings are 12th, 13th and/or 14th September depending on everyone's participation in the Dialogue on GCM Implementation scheduled for 12th.

In addition, presuming the zoom calls and the September Preparatory Meetings go well, we suggest gathering the Co-Chairs on arrival in Quito for a 'day-before' run through their Round Tables, ensuring the actual Co-Chairs are well briefed.

The Co-Chairs of RT 2.1 are considering incorporating some of the thinking generated by the Migration Lab Proposal Group on Shaping Narratives. We will support the Co-Chairs and their interest in the inclusion of 'value data' as well as 'statistical data' in shaping narratives. At the same time, we continue to offer ongoing support to Migration Lab Proposal Groups as requested. The value GIZ has created for innovative thinking within the GFMD is evident in the fact that three of the seven Proposals are in active development.

DIALOGIC SKILL BUILDING

a) *Facilitation Guide:* The preliminary steps in building Dialogic Skill capability in the GFMD are a) the RT zoom calls for Co-Chairs b) the production of a single sheet Facilitation Guide for use in their September RT Consultation meetings and beyond, and c) the design meetings for their Round Tables at the Summit in Quito.

b) *Dialogic Facilitation Training:* Secondly, we propose that all Facilitators of GFMD meetings should, in time, be expected/required to attend a Dialogic Facilitation Training. This will introduce all the Modes of Talking and Thinking Together, and how to facilitate participatory multi-stakeholder sessions more effectively. We can begin the introduction of this with the Co-Chairs in Geneva in September, then later formalize it as a Dialogic Facilitation Training Session that can be delivered by Support Unit and Task Force staff and perhaps others. Given the high turn-over of representatives participating in the GFMD, this will need to be an ongoing provision of necessary skill building.

c) *Round Table Working Dialogues:* RT Working Dialogues (an adapted form of the Migration Lab) can meet a number of the 10-Year Review Proposals, such as: engaging the Civil Society and (all) the other Mechanisms in a common outcome-oriented activity; involvement of various government

departments and agencies (not just the usual suspects); promoting partnerships; stimulating regional learning; developing innovative formats and cultivating participatory Dialogue.

We believe it would make good sense to transition the three-session Round Tables into three session *Round Table Working Dialogues*. In both cases the output would go into the annual Summit. The RTs currently provide a position paper and list best practices, whereas beyond this the *Round Table Working Dialogues* could provide specific Partnership Proposals to move collective learning into projects. This could shift the ground of the Summit further into the more outcome-oriented 'Platform for Partnership' space. At the same time, it enables the Dialogue skills training of all participants, thereby shifting the culture of communication in the GFMD. A realistic option for 2020 would be to take one of the current RT themes (like RT 2.1 on Shaping Narratives) into a three session *Round Table Working Dialogue* (adapted from the Migration Lab format) to show how such a transition would benefit the GFMD. In subsequent years the full transition could be managed, converting all Round Tables Consultations into *Round Table Working Dialogues*.

GLOBAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACADEMY (GMDA)

Jane and Peter at their offices in Chipping Campden on 25 & 26 June will plan the first sessions of the GMDA workshop in Indonesia in September, and will help to design and co-facilitate. . The intention is to bring an update of the progress of this regional peer-learning programme to the Quito Summit as a Side Event, and to show how to bring the GFMD's peer learning aspirations into working form.

QUITO SUMMIT

a) We have begun to define our potential support for the RT Co-Chairs. This is to guide the design and facilitation of their sessions. We could facilitate one of those sessions ourselves, if there is an appetite for us to demonstrate a more innovative and participatory multi-stakeholder (multimechanism) Dialogue process.

b) The GMDA will make its first appearance at a Side Event, as evidence of the outcome-oriented proposals generated in the Migration Lab. The Diaspora Engagement & Gender Responsive Reintegration Preparedness programme in Indonesian, involving four or five nations from the Asian region, will be the first exemplar of the GMDA. The Tres-Por-Uno programme will follow, starting in the Latin American region after Quito. The GMDA will provide a multi-stakeholder (multimechanism) outcome-oriented process that meets the peer-learning interests described in the 10Year review.

c) We would be pleased to add our thinking to the deliberations of the Task Force about how to enhance the participatory experience of those attending the summit, and to meet the Ecuadorian Chair's interest in *a different way of working*. For example, we have pioneered a *Home Group* format to create a structure for closer informal interactions within a large conference that can otherwise feel quite impersonal. We use a simple process to randomly generate mixed groupings of six people. The six participants in each Home Group meet several times during the Summit to consider and exchange experiences and personal learning. As a result, everyone leaves the conference having forged relationships with very different people whom they would otherwise not have met. This is a significant step beyond typical networking and develops a fabric of common purpose across borders and mechanisms. We would be pleased to consider this and other options when the time feels right, and to add our experience of designing large-scale participatory events to support the overall Summit design, venue choice and set up.

10-YEAR REVIEW IMPLEMENTATION

. Dialogue Associates is in direct contact with UAE and Switzerland, who are leading the 10Year review recommendations and its implementation.

A DIFFERENT WAY OF WORKING ADMINISTRATION TEAM (The Team!)

Dialogue Associates has agreed to continue fortnightly zoom calls until November to manage the introduction of a Different Way of Working into the GFMD, including the Support Unit, Ecuador's task-force team, and GIZ.

Annex 3

Recommendation 1.4: Support the Formation of Outcome-Oriented Partnerships

Recommendation 1.6: Establishing issue-specific, multi-stakeholder working groups

After discussing the recommendations requiring further consideration, the WG proposes to fold recommendation 1.4 together with recommendation 1.6 on establishing issue-specific, multi-stakeholder working groups. Both recommendations are viewed as allowing the GFMD to foster the ability of action- and outcome-oriented discussions and partnerships. The GFMD should henceforth have two voluntary instruments to strengthen this aspect of the GFMD:

Migration Labs: They are intended to assemble under the leadership of one or more governments, interested stakeholders to tackle challenging issues (e.g. mixed migration flows, irregular migration) that require more clarity on practical solutions. Migration Labs are hence not primarily intended to combine existing efforts to address known challenges nor to scale such efforts, but rather – as indicated by its name – as a “laboratory” for new and innovative ways of tackling challenges that have not yet practical solutions. They should be understood as safe spaces for all interested and committed stakeholders to think out of the box and creatively tackle open questions. Such Labs should therefore also have a very flexible way of both defining their methods of work (i.e. moderation, retreats, video-conferences, academic input papers) and their membership. The results of Migrations Labs will be presented to the entire GFMD community and ideally lead to testing and implementation on the ground.

Issue-specific, multi-stakeholder working groups: The GFMD has the unique feature of assembling key stakeholders. On most topics, these stakeholders do not have an institutional framework to continue outcome-oriented discussions and partnerships. On issues where various stakeholders are already working on, but would require a joint platform to combine experiences and synergize activities, an issue specific, multi-stakeholder working group could be launched. For example on fair and ethical recruitment various actors are already working on – the GFMD could facilitate a coordination between interested stakeholders and foster an outcome-oriented platform that could lead to cross-actor partnerships, up-scaling of existing models or cross-fertilization between various initiatives. A multi-stakeholder working group could furthermore bring together stakeholders that have had limited interactions until now. Various stakeholders engaged in the GFMD work on the broader issue of financial inclusion of migrants and their families. A number of local authorities would be interested in joining such discussions considering the impact more effective financial inclusion may have on local economic development. These are random examples and should not limit the very broad scope such working groups have. In addition of being a catalyst for a more effective and inclusive cooperation between relevant stakeholders, the objective of a working group is not primarily to find new solutions to complex challenges – this would be rather the task of a migration lab – but to combine forces to implement, improve, up-scale measures already existing. Should new solutions arise, that would be a welcomed addition.

Both instruments are voluntary, limited in time, open to all stakeholders of the GFMD community and can be launched either by the GFMD Chair or by a GFMD stakeholder with the approval of the GFMD Steering Group.

The process to launch either a Lab or a Working Group would include an initial group of interested stakeholders to come together or the GFMD Chair and draft a concept note outlining the scope, duration, membership, working methods and costs. The concept note would then be presented to the next Steering Group for approval followed by a call for participation to the entire GFMD community.

The leadership of either instrument is open to be defined by the constituent members. To guard the state-led character of the GFMD, at least one government should be actively involved in a Lab/Working Group.

The costs for either a Lab or a Working Group would have to be covered by one or several members.

With the approval of the GFMD Chair a Lab or a Working Group will present the results of their work in an appropriate way to the GFMD community.