

## "Strengthening Partnerships: Human Mobility for Sustainable Development"

as of 5 October 2015

All GFMD 2015 Summit delegates are invited to attend the following **side events**, to be held at the **Istanbul International Lütüfi Kırdar International Convention and Exhibition Center (ICEC) in Istanbul on 14-16 October 2015.**

These side events will be held upon the initiative of their respective organizers. While the topics to be discussed may be relevant to GFMD themes and roundtable discussions to date, the Turkish GFMD Chair and the GFMD Support Unit are not directly involved in the conceptualization and organization of these activities.

For any questions, **please contact the organizers directly.**

**WEDNESDAY, 14 OCTOBER 2015**

TIME	TITLE	ORGANIZER(S)	CONTACT PERSON / EMAIL ADDRESS
17.00 - 18.00	<b>A Perspective on International Migration and Development Linkage: the Case of Turkey</b>	<b>Koç University</b>	<b>Prof. Ahmetiçduygu (aicduygu@ku.edu.tr)</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	<p>Migration-related research have long addressed issues related to development in Turkey and elsewhere. Since the beginning to emigration from Turkey into Europe in the early 1960s, policy-makers themselves have conceptualized international migration as a tool for national development. In the 1990s, international migration was re-discovered at the global policy level as a phenomenon that can be "managed" to boost economic and human development. It is also acknowledged that transformatory impact of migration on sending and receiving societies is not limited to labor migration but various forms of mobility, including student migration, forced migration. From this perspective, Turkey's role as a country of emigration, immigration and transit provides us a rich ground to explore various aspects migration-development nexus. Since 1960s, Turkey as a labor sending primarily to Europe and also to different parts of the world is an interesting case to discuss changing fields of political discussions from development, remittances into more current debates on transnational practices, integration, multiple citizenship. Since 1980s, Turkey's changing role as a land of transit and immigration displays another aspect of migration-development nexus. Turkey has increasingly hosted labor migrants, asylum seekers from its wider region. Especially the arrival of 1,8 Syrian refugees fleeing the civil war is likely to have an impact on labor market, hence economic development in Turkey. This rather new, under-explored issue is a case in-itself to reveal the nexus between forced migration and development. In this light, the panel invites us to reflect on emerging topics on migration and development debates such as refugees, transnationalism as well as conventional ones such as remittances, brain circulation, diaspora.</p>		

17.00 - 18.00	Turkey's Migration Experience and New Migration Management Approach	Ministry of Interior, Directorate General of Migration Management, TURKEY	Serra ALBAYRAKOĞLU (serra.albayrakoglu@goc.gov.tr)
<i>Brief Description</i>	<p>Owing to its geographical location, strategic, cultural and political alignment, Turkey has been a route of significant migration and asylum flows throughout the history. Within the last ten years, growing economic and political power of Turkey has become an attraction center for movements of migration. Turkey, as well as being a transit country, has also become a target country. A need for a competent structured institution, which can develop and implement strategies and up-to-date policies in the field of migration, is human rights focused and equipped with qualified staff and sound infrastructure emerged.</p> <p>In order to address the need for a comprehensive migration law and a competent institution to manage migration in Turkey effectively, the Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM), a specialized civic institution, affiliated with the Ministry of Interior responsible for implementing policies and strategies related to migration and carrying out the tasks and procedures related to regular and irregular migration, international protection, temporary protection, stateless persons and protection of victims of human trafficking, was established in 2013 following the adoption of the Law on Foreigners and International protection. The Law had been written in cooperation with many public institutions, agencies, international and intergovernmental organizations such as IOM and UNHCR as well as civil society organizations and academic institutions in Turkey. Subsequently, migration and international protection system have been improved and aligned with international standards. With the adoption of the new migration law with a special focus on human rights and dignity, migrants' rights and cooperation with countries of origin and transit have been enhanced in Turkey.</p>		
17.00 - 18.00	Migration in the context of disasters and environmental change	Switzerland and Bangladesh	Ms. Fiorenza Kuthan fiorenza.kuthan@eda.admin.ch
<i>Brief Description</i>	<p>There is increased international recognition of the challenges of human mobility in the context of disasters and climate change. The 2010 Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (Cancun Adaptation Framework Agreement) invited Parties to undertake measures to enhance “understanding, coordination and cooperation with regard to climate change induced displacement, migration and planned relocation,” while the 2012 Doha decision on loss and damage encouraged further work to enhance understanding of how impacts of climate change are affecting “patterns of migration, displacement and human mobility.” This side event will offer the opportunity to present the results of the Nansen Initiative and the KNOMAD working group on "Environmental Change and Migration", two processes that have been engaged on this issue over the past years.</p> <p>The Nansen Initiative is a state-led, bottom-up consultative process intended to identify effective practices, drawing on the actual practice and experience of governments, and build consensus on key principles and elements to address the protection and assistance needs of persons displaced across borders in the context of disasters, including the adverse effects of climate change. The results of the Nansen Initiative consultative process will be presented and discussed at an intergovernmental Global Consultation on 12-13 October 2015 in Geneva, Switzerland, and this side event will be a very timely opportunity to learn about the immediate outcomes of the Global Consultation and discuss priority areas for action in the future.</p> <p>Findings from the most recent working papers commissioned by the Thematic Working Group “Environmental Change and Migration” of</p>		

	<p>the Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD) will be presented. These working papers examine the impact of environmental change on migration, displacement and planned relocation, particularly in and from developing countries, as well as the role migration plays in adaptation to environmental change. In addition, KNOMAD's current work in the area of longitudinal research on environmental change and migration will be discussed. This kind of research is particularly important in understanding the effects of slow-onset environmental processes, such as rising sea levels and recurrent droughts. It also allows for better understanding of the long-term effects of different migration-related adaptation strategies. These strategies may aim at reducing emigration pressures to permit people to remain in situ, or they may facilitate migration as part of a mix of strategies to promote adaptive capacity. Understanding the long term impacts will help policymakers and practitioners undertake better planning and implementation.</p>		
<b>18.00 - 19.00</b>	<b>Central Asia Migration, Remittances and Human Development</b>	<b>UNDP</b>	<b>Mr. Ben Slay (ben.slay@undp.org)</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	<p>This event will feature the presentation of UNDP's Central Asia Migration, Remittances, and Human Development paper. This paper focuses on the human development impact of migration and remittances in Central Asia, and their links to the global post-2015 development agenda in general and the sustainable development goals in particular.</p>		
<b>18.00 - 19.00</b>	<b>Route causes: protecting the human rights of migrants in transit</b>	<b>Global Migration Group Working Group on Human Rights and Gender and Global Coalition on Migration</b>	<b>Ms. Pia Oberoi (POberoi@ohchr.org)</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	<p>Contemporary mobility patterns are increasingly complex and multi-causal, with people moving within so-called 'mixed migration' flows due to political and social instability, lack of protection of human rights including economic and social rights, discrimination and poverty. Today international migration is often not a straightforward process and for many migrants and refugees the journey towards their intended destination could take weeks, months or even years. The route, means of transportation, and even the intended destination can change as they move through the various phases of their journey.</p> <p>This side event will recall the international legal framework and explore the human rights situation of migrants and refugees who are in transit. It will highlight that many of them risk their lives in search of peace, security and a safe livelihood, and may be vulnerable to a range of human rights violations and abuses, including because they have become victims of fraud, destitute or "stranded" in the transit country. Children can be particularly at risk, whether they are travelling on their own or with their families or care-givers. Migrant women in transit often face specific gendered forms of discrimination and abuse including sexual and gender-based violence both in the public and private sphere.</p> <p>Speakers will include representatives from countries with a particular experience of the issue, as well as civil society, human rights mechanisms and Global Migration Group agencies.</p>		

**THURSDAY, 15 OCTOBER 2015**

<p align="center"><b>12.45 - 13.45</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Special GFMD Lunch Session: Filling the Empty Seat of Business at the GFMD Tables (by invitation only)</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Switzerland and the Turkish GFMD Chair</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Ms. Bettina Etter (bettina.etter@eda.admin.ch)</b></p>
<p><i><b>Brief Description</b></i></p>	<p>This special GFMD lunch session constitutes a follow-up and continuation of an initiative by the Turkish GFMD Chair and the Government of Switzerland based on the initial groundwork by the former Swedish GFMD Chair. With view to identifying potential avenues for regular public-private sector interaction under the auspices of the GFMD, the Turkish GFMD Chair and the Government of Switzerland, GFMD chair in 2011, co-hosted a GFMD Business Meeting from 15-16 May 2015 in Istanbul on the subject of the global competition for skills and the international mobility of skills.</p> <p>By bringing together decision-makers of companies, business associations and high-level migration policy-makers from various governments as well as a few selected representatives of relevant international organizations and civil society, the GFMD Business Meeting served to jointly explore an issue of global relevance at the interface of the economic sphere and migration policy. In addition to the substantive debate, potential avenues for regular GFMD – private sector interaction on migration policy was discussed on the basis of a proposal presented by the Turkish GFMD Chair and Switzerland.</p> <p>The special GFMD lunch session will serve governments (heads of delegations), business representatives and other relevant stakeholders to discuss the launch of the GFMD – Private Sector Interaction Mechanism as a pilot during the chairmanship of Bangladesh in 2016.</p>		
<p align="center"><b>12.45 - 13.45</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Building on migrants' skills: recognizing and promoting them for development</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>OECD and France (Agence Française de Développement)</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Theodora Xenogiani (theodora.xenogiani@oecd.org) and Nathalie Bougnoux (bougnouxn@afd.fr)</b></p>
<p><i><b>Brief Description</b></i></p>	<p>Migration is a growing and dynamic phenomenon. The number of international migrants in the world reached 232 million in 2013, up from 175 million in 2000. Countries of origin have become more diversified over time, while new countries of destination and transit have emerged. Migrants are today more skilled than ever but still, about one third of those with tertiary education are employed in low- or medium-skilled jobs, suggesting that their skills may not be fully utilised. Persistent differences in economic development across countries, coupled with diverging demographic profiles and persistent unmet demand for skilled labour in many countries are factors that will determine migration in the future. In addition, geopolitical shocks are expected to shape migration trends, as is the case currently in the Mediterranean area. Intra-regional is on the rise across the world, including within the OECD area and Europe. The challenge of how to reach out to diasporas is increasingly shared among countries, irrespectively of their income and development levels.</p> <p>Governments both in origin and destination countries recognise the potential of migrants and wish to adopt policies to help them fully utilise and further develop their skills. However, the lack of precise information on diasporas, whom they comprise, where they are, what they are doing and their aspirations for the future is in many cases a significant impediment to understanding and promoting their role in the development of origin countries. Hence, gathering high quality and internationally comparable data on diasporas and their</p>		

	<p>characteristics is a requirement for the implementation of effective policies by countries on both sides of the migration phenomenon.</p> <p>Countries wishing to engage with their diasporas and mobilise their skills for development increasingly realise that permanent return is not the only way that diasporas can contribute to their home countries. Members of the diaspora can make as many ambassadors of their countries of origin around the world and can contribute in many ways when an enabling environment is in place.</p> <p>This special event will start with a presentation of the profile of diasporas across the world with a focus on new trends and changes in their profiles that have taken place in the past decade. A panel discussion will follow which will allow participants to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share some of the challenges they face in connecting with their diasporas, including access to timely and complete information about them and their characteristics.</li> <li>• Share new and innovative practices in supporting diaspora networks, facilitating communication channels between diasporas and their countries of origin, facilitating skill mobility and use and building on migrants' skills and experience.</li> <li>• Share experiences of new partnerships between countries which allow destination countries to attract the skills that are needed in specific sectors and occupations, while strengthening the positive impact on the country of origin through the development of migrants' skills and their use in the country of origin.</li> <li>• Identify the key conditions of the enabling environment needed to mobilise migrants' skills for development.</li> </ul>		
12.45 - 13.45	<b>Progress and Next Steps: Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative</b>	<b>Philippines and United States</b>	<b>Michele Klein-Solomon, MKLEINSOLOMON@iom.int</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	<p>The Governments of the Philippines and United States launched the Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative at the GFMD meeting in Stockholm in May, 2014. Since then, they and the MICIC Working Group (Australia, Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, European Commission, IOM, ICMPD, UNHCR, Office of the SRS, ISIM) have hosted three consultations with government officials; civil society organizations have organized parallel consultations and presented their findings at the governmental consultations. Another six consultations with governments, and dedicated consultations with civil society, the private sector and international organizations are planned for the coming months. The consultations will result in the development of voluntary, non-binding principles, guidelines and effective practices for supporting migrants caught in countries in crisis, which will be launched in the summer of 2016. At this side event, the hosts will review progress to date, highlight key findings toward the guidelines and effective practices, and provide information on how governments and other stakeholders can engage, including through the consultations and through the MICIC Initiative website (<a href="http://micicinitiative.iom.int">micicinitiative.iom.int</a>).</p>		
18:00 - 19:00	<b>Remittances -Trends and Global Partnership on Migration and Development</b>	<b>World Bank and KNOMAD</b>	<b>Ms. Sonia Plaza (<a href="mailto:splaza@worldbank.org">splaza@worldbank.org</a>)</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	<p>The Governments of the Philippines and United States launched the Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative at the GFMD meeting in Stockholm in May, 2014. Since then, they and the MICIC Working Group (Australia, Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, European Commission, IOM, ICMPD, UNHCR, Office of the SRS, ISIM) have hosted three consultations with government officials; civil society organizations have organized parallel consultations and presented their findings at the governmental consultations. Another six consultations with governments, and dedicated consultations with civil society, the private sector and international organizations are</p>		

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<b>18.00 - 19.00</b>	<b>Mexican EMIF surveys: a good practice in monitoring international migrations at national and regional scale</b>	<b>The Government of Mexico</b>	<b>Mr. Guillermo Reyes (<a href="mailto:greyes@sre.gob.mx">greyes@sre.gob.mx</a>)</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	<p>The aim of this side event is to promote understanding and encourage the use of surveys on migration to the northern and southern borders of Mexico (EMIF). The EMIF have great potential as a tool for design and evaluation of public policies, international and regional cooperation, civil society initiatives and scientific knowledge. It is a good practice shared by the Mexican government.</p> <p>The preliminary programme is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Briefing on the EMIF, by a Mexican official Secretariat of Government</li> <li>2. Comments, by Mexican official</li> <li>3. Presentation of the results of EMIF, by a Mexican expert</li> <li>4. Comments, by American and Central American representatives</li> <li>5. Q&amp;R</li> </ol>		
<b>18.00 - 19.00</b>	<b>From Engagement to Cooperation: Diaspora-Development in Africa and Europe'</b>	<b>Mali &amp; Rwanda (AFFORD); Mauritius, Kenya, Ghana, South Africa, Senegal, Guinea (TBC)</b>	<b>Mr. Gibril Faal <a href="mailto:gfaal@gkpartners.co.uk">gfaal@gkpartners.co.uk</a></b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	<p>Thousands of African migrants and refugees have died in the Mediterranean. This and the plight of Syrian refugees in Europe has generated intense negative headlines linking migration to crises. There is a risk that the gains made through GFMD, UNHLD and other processes are lost as policymakers and the public focus on short term migration emergencies. In response, there shall be an EU-Africa summit on Migration in Valletta, Malta in November 2015. This side event enables member states to look at the issue of migration crises and Africa-Europe relations from the perspectives of migrants, diaspora and progressive socioeconomic development. This summit follows from the Diaspora-Development Dialogue in Valletta, Malta in May 2015 involving African and European ministers, diplomats and diaspora-development actors, organised by AFFORD. The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and the European Commission has funded a multimillion Euro project for an Africa-Europe Diaspora Development Platform (ADEPT) for 84 countries (54 African and 28 EU countries, plus Switzerland and Norway), implemented by AFFORD and supported by ICMPPD.</p>		

<b>18.00 - 19.00</b>	<b>The Role of the Committee on Migrant Workers in the Future Perspectives in the Context of Migration and Development</b>	<b>CMW</b>	<b>Dr. Can Ünver canunver54@gmail.com</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families that entered into force by 1.10.2003 postulates the economic empowerment of migrants, both in the country of employment and upon return, in the country of origin. Migrant workers should be given the opportunities to promote human and economic development facilities through their economic activities. The International Convention and its Committee (CMW) are due instruments (among others) to enhance this ability of migration for development. The Side Event will be a platform to highlight the position of the Convention and its Committee with future perspectives.		
<b>FRIDAY, 16 OCTOBER 2015</b>			
<b>12.15 - 13.15</b>	<b>The Role of Regional Migration Dialogues in the face of a new Global Migration &amp; Development Agenda</b>	<b>ICMPD</b>	<b>Malin Frankenhaeuser, malin.frankenhaeuser@icmpd.org or Cecilia.LundstroemCarniel@icmpd.org</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	Several attempts have been made in the past to better link regional discussions on migration (and development) with global fora and discussions. The Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs in its role as chair of the Budapest process and of the 2014-2015 GFMD commissioned ICMPD to carry out a study investigating the role of regional migration dialogues in a new Global Migration & Development Agenda - the Regional Migration Dialogue (RMD) Study. The study, based on interviews with more than 25 government stakeholders active in regional and global migration dialogues, looked specifically at what role the regional migration dialogues could have for implementing a new Global Migration & Development Agenda. The side event will cater for a presentation of the results of the study, followed by a panel discussion between representatives of key states of selected regional migration dialogues and the GFMD. Afterwards the floor will be open for discussion with participants at the side event. The side event aims to stir the debate and add new perspectives to the discussion on links between regional and global inter-governmental migration dialogues - understanding the complex realities and interactions between different dialogue formations which still follow one common objective: to establish partnerships and cooperation between countries on migration.		
<b>12.15 - 13.15</b>	<b>IOM-Gallup Report on "How the World Views Migration"</b>	<b>IOM and Gallup, with support from the Turkish GFMD Chair</b>	<b>Dr. Frank Laczko (flaczko@iom.int)</b>
<b>Brief Description</b>	The How the World Views Migration report is a joint collaboration between Gallup and the International Organization for Migration that provides, for the first time, an insight into public attitudes toward immigration worldwide. Drawing on data from the Gallup World Poll, the report details the attitudes that 183,000 adults across more than 140 countries have about immigration levels in their countries and job competition between migrants and citizens. At the time when the surveys were carried out, in every major region of the world, except Europe, people were more likely to want immigration levels in their countries to either stay at the present level or to increase, rather than decrease. The full results from this report will be released publicly for the first time during this presentation. The presenters will also discuss the merits of how a regularly conducted global barometer of public opinion on migration could contribute to the dialogue about migration in relation to the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals.		

12.15 - 13.15	Exploring the key role of local authorities in implementing the migration and development agenda	JMDI, UNITAR and KNOMAD	Ms. Cecille Riallant (cecile.riallant@undp.org)
<b>Brief Description</b>	<p>Local and regional authorities are increasingly finding themselves at the forefront of confronting not only development challenges but dealing with the effects of migration where the impact of migration is most strongly felt. This is highly pertinent given that more than half of the world's population now live in urban areas with the majority of migrants and displaced populations also moving to urban areas. Local governments are therefore increasingly responsible for issues ranging from integration, re-integration, legal protection, education, public order, economic development, and health to urban planning. They must often act in the face of multiple challenges linked to the changing face of urban/rural populations; harsh economic landscapes; rapid, concentrated social change; difficult political climates; and new kinds of integration policies.</p> <p>It is within this context that the Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI), together with the World Bank and UNITAR, are organising this side event entitled "Exploring the key role of local authorities in implementing the migration and development agenda". This event will serve to bring local and regional authorities' voices, expertise and knowledge to the GFMD in order to further the global understanding and dialogue on migration and development, as well as ensure that the local dimension of migration and development is considered within the implementation of the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Specifically, the side event will bring 4-5 leaders of local authorities together in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand the relationship between local, regional and national decision-making on migration, displacement and asylum and the role of local authorities within this context;</li> <li>• Share the good practices, success stories, obstacles faced and needs of cities through concrete initiative undertaken by cities to harness migration for development;</li> <li>• Explore how partnerships with national governments, civil society and the international community can enhance global coherence of M&amp;D initiatives and further support local efforts in M&amp;D;</li> <li>• Explore how the role and potential impact of local leadership can be included in key inter-governmental meetings including the GFMD.</li> </ul>		