



Global Forum on  
**MIGRATION & DEVELOPMENT**  
Civil Society

GFMD FRANCE 2022-2024

**FINAL REPORT ON THE**  
**14th GFMD SUMMIT**  
22 - 25 JANUARY 2024

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# Introduction

The 14th edition of the **Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)**, under the chairmanship of France, began in June 2022 and culminated in a summit held on 23-25 January 2024. The 2022-2024 GFMD was particularly significant for civil society due to the commitment to meaningfully facilitate and increase stakeholders' participation made by the previous GFMD Chair, the UAE. In 2020, the UAE introduced some forward-looking and transformative changes to the GFMD. First, the GFMD was re-framed as a year-long process dedicated to consolidating regional and multi-stakeholder contributions and perspectives, feeding into global priorities. Second, all GFMD sessions were opened to civil society delegates, the private sector, local governments, and youth. This meant that the French Presidency held the first post-pandemic Summit entirely open to all participants.

Over the years, the GFMD space has gradually opened to the GFMD Mechanisms and Youth. Thanks to our collective advocacy, progressive changes have been subsequently introduced by the GFMD Chairs. Anchored in the principle of multistakeholder inclusion, these have infused the 14th GFMD process with energy and a desire to fully engage in all aspects of the Summit and ensure that civil society has meaningful avenues to dialogue with member states. In this view, **global civil society has engaged in the GFMD with a long-term engagement perspective and advocacy from grassroots, migrants and diaspora communities.** This engagement represents **an opportunity to bridge the gap between the local impact of migration policies with global discourse, ultimately fostering civil society ownership within the GFMD process.**

The 14th GFMD Summit was also held in Geneva, making it the first to be held in a country other than that of the Chair. Civil society engagement in the GFMD materialised into an 18-month self-organised preparatory process known as the 'Road from Abuja to Geneva'.

## I. “The Road from Abuja to Geneva”: A yearlong civil society consultation, build-up and preparatory process

Global civil society came together for the 2022-2024 GFMD processes through self-organised activities, regional consultations, and thematic activities spanning across Africa, Asia, Europe, and the MENA regions. These were complemented by online consultations, providing an opportunity for organisations worldwide and across different time zones to contribute to the **six thematic priorities identified by the French Chair:**

- 1 The impact of climate change on human mobility:** Preventive action, humanitarian action and development
- 2 Rights and migration:** Working to ensure the health, safety and rights of migrants
- 3 Diasporas:** Actors of economic, social and cultural development of regions
- 4 Labour migration:** Promoting the economic inclusion of migrants
- 5 Improving the perception of migration** in public opinion through narratives, culture, emotion and rational discourse
- 6 Multi-level governance:** Bringing together the various stakeholders for improved migration management

The civil society process kicked off with the **Abuja Civil Society Forum (30 January to 1 February 2023)**, a joint initiative led by African civil society and diaspora networks, with the support of ICMC in its official capacity as the GFMD Civil Society Mechanism (CSM). Along with feeding into thematic priorities 1, 3 and 4 (climate change, diaspora and labour migration, respectively), the primary objective of the Forum was to develop the civil society capacity and to foster extensive discussion promoting understanding and dialogue on existing African regional and continental instruments (i.e. Agenda 2063, Protocol on Free Movement, African Continental Free Trade Area – AfCFTA, ECOWAS instruments, and Regional Economic Communities – RECs) as well as global frameworks, namely the Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) and the GFMD.

The Forum showcased the importance of localising migration discussions and recognising the impact and leadership of regional actors. The outcomes of the discussions were reflected in the **Abuja Statement**: a key advocacy document outlining recommendations on climate change, diaspora engagement and labour migration. The Statement also includes a fourth important section on areas requiring further consideration, including financing mechanisms and respect for the principle of civil society self-organisation.

The Abuja Forum was only the first step of our ‘Road to Geneva’, laying the foundation for strong civil society advocacy and a call to action for local and national governments as well as regional bodies, which have the power to enact and/or influence migration policies. **From here, civil society self-organisation became the cornerstone of our preparatory process, with network members (co)organising a series of regional consultations, thematic events and preparations around the world, in turn feeding into official GFMD activities.** These activities gave an opportunity for all civil society to engage in the GFMD process and ensured that grassroots organisations had avenues to contribute their priorities at the global level.

Civil society-led activities spanned across continents and involved not only dialogue between civil society and migrants but also interaction and specific advocacy tailored to member states. Through this approach, civil society could work together to develop joint advocacy that would reach and resonate at the national and local levels. **The preparatory process highlighted the importance of giving civil society the space and support needed to engage constructively and critically in the GFMD.** Civil society tapped into their networks and organised ad-hoc sessions to reflect on the relevance of the GFMD priorities in their daily advocacy for and with migrants, emphasising context-specific nuances.

Beyond the GFMD thematic areas, there was a desire to strategically engage and reflect on what this engagement truly means, highlighting the challenges faced in the closing space for civil society, diminishing migrant rights, and increasingly regressive migration policies around the world.



# Calendar of Civil Society Self-organised Activities

## Asia-Pacific Regional Consultation

16 January 2023 *Kathmandu, Nepal*



## African-European Civil Society Engagement in Migration

28 February – 1 March 2023  
*Dakar, Senegal*



## Abuja Forum

30 January – 1 February 2023  
*Abuja, Nigeria*



## Gulf Sub-Regional Consultation on the GFMD

3 March 2023  
*Dubai, UAE*



## Global Civil Society Consultation for the 2nd GFMD Preparatory Meeting

12 April 2023  
*Online*



## Extraordinary sessions of the Peoples Migration Challenge on the GFMD

16 and 30 May 2023  
*Online*



## 1st Africa Forum

22 May 2023  
*Online*



## Bringing Climate Migration Voices into Global Spaces

Series of events throughout April and May 2023



## Civil Society Consultation for the June Workshops on Climate, Culture, Narratives and Mobility

20 June 2023  
*Online*



## Multi-stakeholder dialogue on human mobility, climate change and disasters

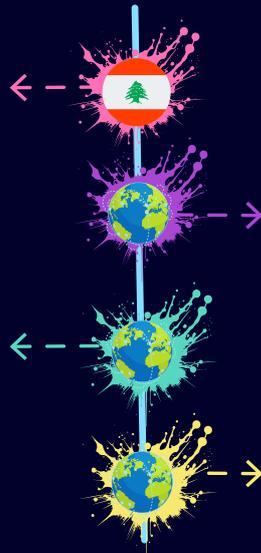
21 June 2023  
*Geneva, Switzerland*



# Calendar of Civil Society Self-organised Activities

## Lebanon National Consultation on the GFMD

21-22 June 2023  
*Beirut, Lebanon*



## Global Civil Society Consultation for the 3rd GFMD Preparatory Meeting

11 October 2023  
*Online*

## Unpacking the GFMD process for OACPS Member States of Africa and Non-State Actors, including the diaspora

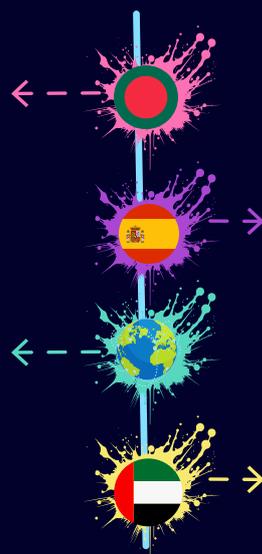
6 November 2023  
*Online*

## African Civil Society & Diaspora en route to the 14th GFMD

24 October 2023  
*Online*

## Bangladesh Preparatory Consultation ahead of the GFMD

17 November 2023  
*Bangladesh*



## Road to the GFMD: Barcelona Step

10-11 November 2023  
*Barcelona, Spain*

## 2nd Africa Forum

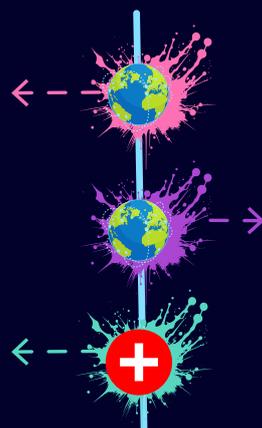
27 November 2023  
*Online*

## Internal Displacement, Disasters and Climate Change

5 December 2023  
*COP28, Dubai, UAE*

## 1st Civil Society Preparatory Meeting (CSMP1)

7 December 2023  
*Online*



## 2nd Civil Society Preparatory Meeting (CSMP2)

11 January 2024  
*Online*

## 3rd Civil Society Preparatory Meeting (CSMP3)

22 January 2024  
*Geneva, Switzerland*

## Global Civil Society Consultations

Prior to the second and third GFMD Preparatory Meetings, organised by the French Chair in April and October 2023 in Geneva, as well as before the June 2023 GFMD workshops on climate change, culture and narratives, the GFMD Civil Society Mechanism organised a robust series of global civil society preparatory consultations. **To maximise the impact of civil society advocacy, these sought to collectivise the main outcomes and inputs to be presented by civil society speakers and representatives in these GFMD spaces.**

To truly illustrate these priorities and their nuances, **it was crucial for civil society to have a solid, physical presence at the GFMD Preparatory Meetings.** As such, small, in-person civil society delegations representing networks actively working on thematic issues presented these collective outcomes at the 2nd and 3rd Preparatory Meetings. Due to the set modalities of these government-led discussions, only two representatives of each stakeholder mechanism were allocated the floor to present inputs, even as other civil society representatives were present in person and online. To ensure as representative and diverse a representation as possible, global civil society self-selected two thematic leads to present at each thematic roundtable.

### Read the Summary Advocacy Points for:

2nd GFMD Preparatory Meeting, 12 April



GFMD June Workshops, 20 June



3rd GFMD Preparatory Meeting, 11 October



## II. Lean and Mean: The 2024 GFMD Civil Society Mechanism's global delegation at a glance

### The Nomination and Selection Process

For the 14th GFMD Summit, civil society was allocated a maximum delegation size of 120 people. This number was reduced from previous years (an average of between 200 - 350) due to space limitations at the venue, the Centre International de Conférence Genève (CICG). As such, after some deliberation, the GFMD Civil Society Mechanism's International Steering Committee (ISC) determined that the best conditions for effective civil society advocacy would be through a strategic, focused delegation. To achieve this, the ISC decided that delegation selection should be through a network nomination process, rather than an open call for applications, to ensure that all attending delegates would be able to bring both their on-ground expertise and experiences, as well as the experience and confidence of GFMD process familiarity to best take advantage of the opportunity for advocacy.



The GFMD CS Mechanism put together a preliminary proposed list of networks and organisations that would be invited to nominate delegates, including an indicative allocated number of seats. We also put together a preliminary guidance criterion for networks / organisations to follow when choosing delegates to nominate. This was based upon the following information:

- A** Level of engagement during past and current Chairmanships (beyond the ISC, including in global consultations throughout the Chairmanship)
- B** Past networks and organisations who have attended and been engaged in the GFMD, and the number of seats they were given in the past (adjusted proportionally for delegation size).



The ISC reviewed this list and criteria, making adjustments and suggestions for additional networks and organisations that should qualify. This final list was then approved by the whole ISC.



All networks and organisations on the final list received invitations to nominate X number of allocated delegates within a set timeframe (1-2 weeks), with the final criteria that:

**A** Each civil society delegate **must be selected by one of the pre-identified, civil society networks or organisations already actively engaged in the GFMD process this year**. This is to ensure that those networks and organisations who have already been actively contributing towards the GFMD process have the first opportunity to nominate their delegates.

**B** Given the limited number of civil society seats this year, each civil society delegate must have been engaged in the GFMD process already, through a combination of one or more of the following: participation in prior GFMD activities and Summits; participation in GFMD workshops, meetings, or processes organised by this 2023-2024 GFMD Chairmanship; participation in one or more of the virtual global preparatory consultations organised by the GFMD Civil Society Mechanism this year; and/or participation in a regional, national or other consultation on the GFMD self-organised by an active civil society network/organisation this year.



After nominations were sent to the GFMD CS Mechanism Secretariat, each nominated delegate received an invitation to register via a registration form (available in English, French and Spanish).

## Scholarship Strategy and Allocation Process

Providing scholarships to cover expenses associated with travel, accommodation, as well as the cost of being in Geneva during the Summit, is a crucial part of ensuring that a diverse range of civil society can attend. **This is particularly important to ensure representation from grassroots organisations, and migrant and diaspora groups who often face additional barriers to participation, such as a lack of institutional formalisation, and a lack of sustainable funding.**



On the registration form, all nominated delegates were invited to indicate if they required partial sponsorship (accommodation or travel only) or full sponsorship.



Those who indicated requiring sponsorship were sent a separate scholarship application form, which included the caveat that the Secretariat and ISC would need to prioritise applications based on need and geographic diversity with an emphasis on grassroots organisations and communities. This asked for the following information categories:

- Location
- If the applicant identified as a migrant, diaspora, refugee, or none of the above
- Their engagement in previous GFMDs
- Their engagement in this year's GFMD and GFMD CS activities
- Nominating Organisation / Network and Location
- Regions where organisation / network are most active
- Level at which organisation / network are most active
- If the organisation /network is migrant / diaspora-led
- No. of staff
- Organisation's annual budget



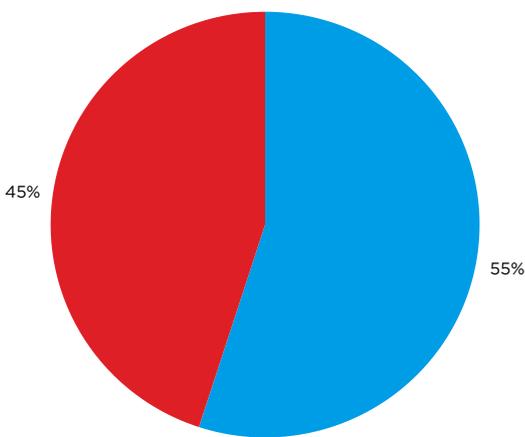
After estimated calculations of the total costs per subregion requested by our applicants, conducted by our Operations and Logistics Consultant, the Secretariat found that we could cover all scholarship requests. Those requiring visas were given higher DSAs.



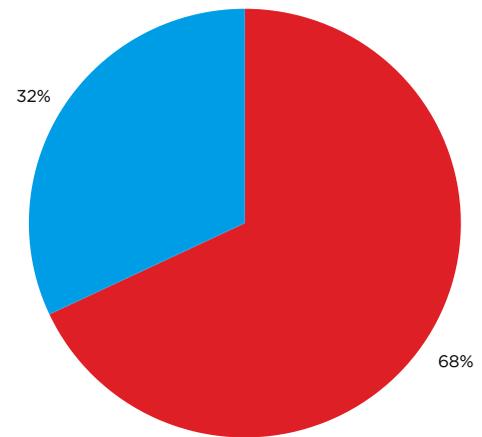
# Delegation Breakdown

Due to personal emergencies and several visa issues, a total of **110 civil society representatives attended the 14th GFMD Summit, coming from 42 countries across the world with 51 countries of origin.** Our delegation participated in all Government Thematic Roundtables, including as 'lightning talk' panelists at 4 Roundtable Sessions- RT1 The Impact of Climate Change on Human Mobility, RT2 Rights and Migration, RT4 Labour Migration, RT5 Narratives on Migration; and co-sponsored or served on panels at over 10 official side events. Of these:

**Global South / Global North Split (Residence)**



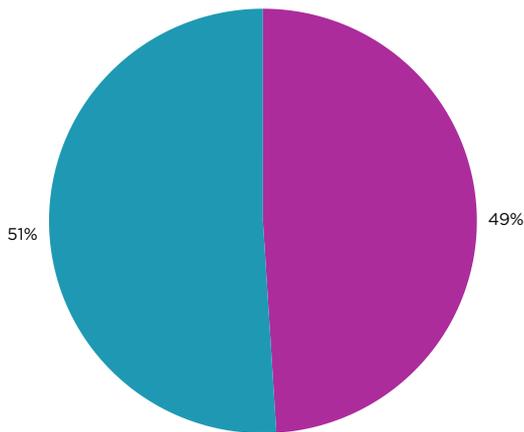
**Global South / Global North Split (Origin)**



**Legend:**

- G. North
- G. South

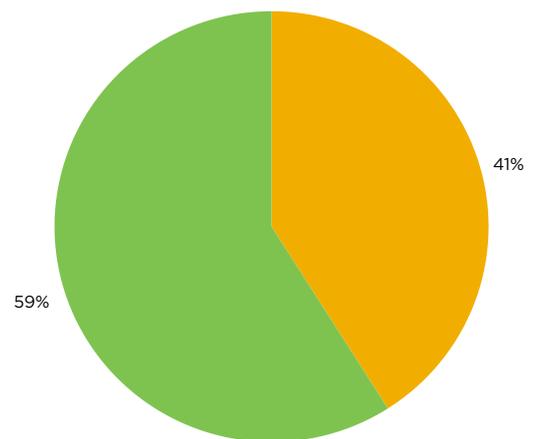
**Are you a migrant?**



**Legend:**

- Migrant / Diaspora
- Not

**Gender (via self-identification)**

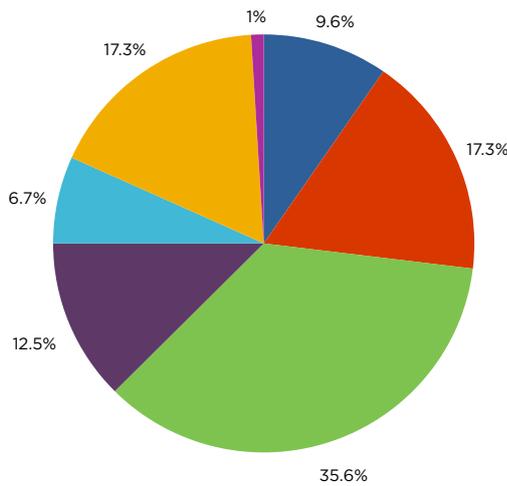


**Legend:**

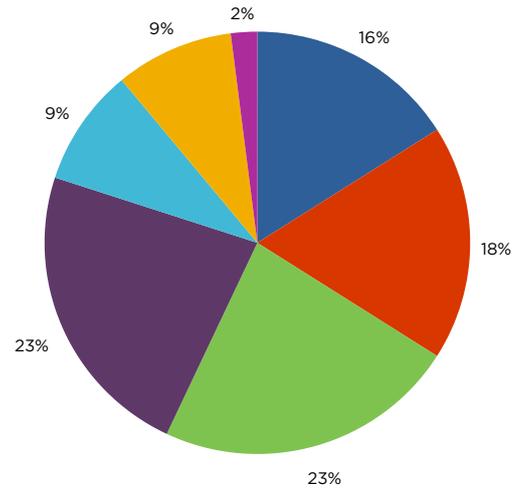
- Man
- Woman

# Delegation Breakdown

**Region (Residence)**



**Region (Origin)**



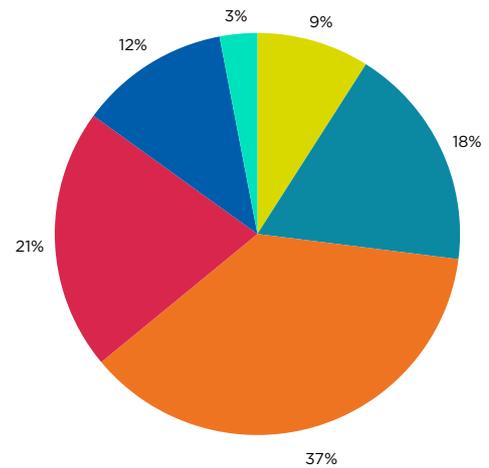
**Legend (Regions):**



**Legend (Age):**



**Breakdown by Age**



## III. A step back before stepping forward: The third and final Civil Society Preparatory Meeting (CSPM3)

In line with the goal of being represented by a strategically prepared and focused delegation at the Forum, the 14th GFMD Summit was preceded by three Civil Society Preparatory Meetings (CSPMs) designed to ensure all delegates arrived in Geneva informed and prepared. This consisted of **'CSPM 1: Looking Back - How We Got Here'**, where we heard key outcomes from the subregional, regional and thematic consultations and preparatory activities for everyone's awareness; and **'CSPM 2: Where Are We Now?'**, focused on discussing the highest priority key thematic advocacy messages shared across the delegation. These were held virtually, with each session conducted twice (9:00 - 11:00 CET, and 17:00 - 19:00 CET) to ensure favourable timezones for participants connecting from across the world.

**'CSPM 3: 'Going Forward into the Summit'** was held with the whole delegation in-person on the 22nd January 2024 at the Centre Conférences Varembe (CCV) in Geneva. Following concerns around the state of human rights worldwide, as well as the shrinking civil society space within both migration and international governance as a whole, CSPM 3 was designed to allow civil society to take advantage of being together in person to discuss pressing issues.

Four co-facilitators for the 14th GFMD Summit and preparation process were also chosen by the ISC to acknowledge both French civil society's importance and leadership during the French Chairmanship, as well as the active engagement and leadership of the Africa civil society coalition group. The chosen co-facilitators were:



**Brice Monnou**  
FORIM



**Mamadou Goïta**  
Pan-African Network in  
the Defense of Migrants  
Rights



**Marie Lobjoy**  
Secours  
Catholique-Caritas  
France



**Valentina Orioni**  
Secours Islamique  
France

[See the CSPM3  
Agenda](#)

Key outcomes were captured via a live Mural board (accessible [here](#)) during the post-breakout room restitution. To respond to the challenges faced, delegates proposed the following key actions and priorities:

#### **In the Short Term:**

- Further efforts to exchange and collectivise around shrinking civic space:** geographic and thematic collaboration between civil society, support to help organise migrant workers and other actors for on-ground movements, organising with wider society for policy change, and taking this conversation to other stakeholders at the GFMD as well as at other conferences.
- Increase civil society legitimacy:** presenting a united front throughout the Summit and at other advocacy spaces, engage with media outlets to spread advocacy beyond existing circles, ensure as much inclusivity in representation as possible.
- Ensure more access to information and collective action for migrants and civil society.**

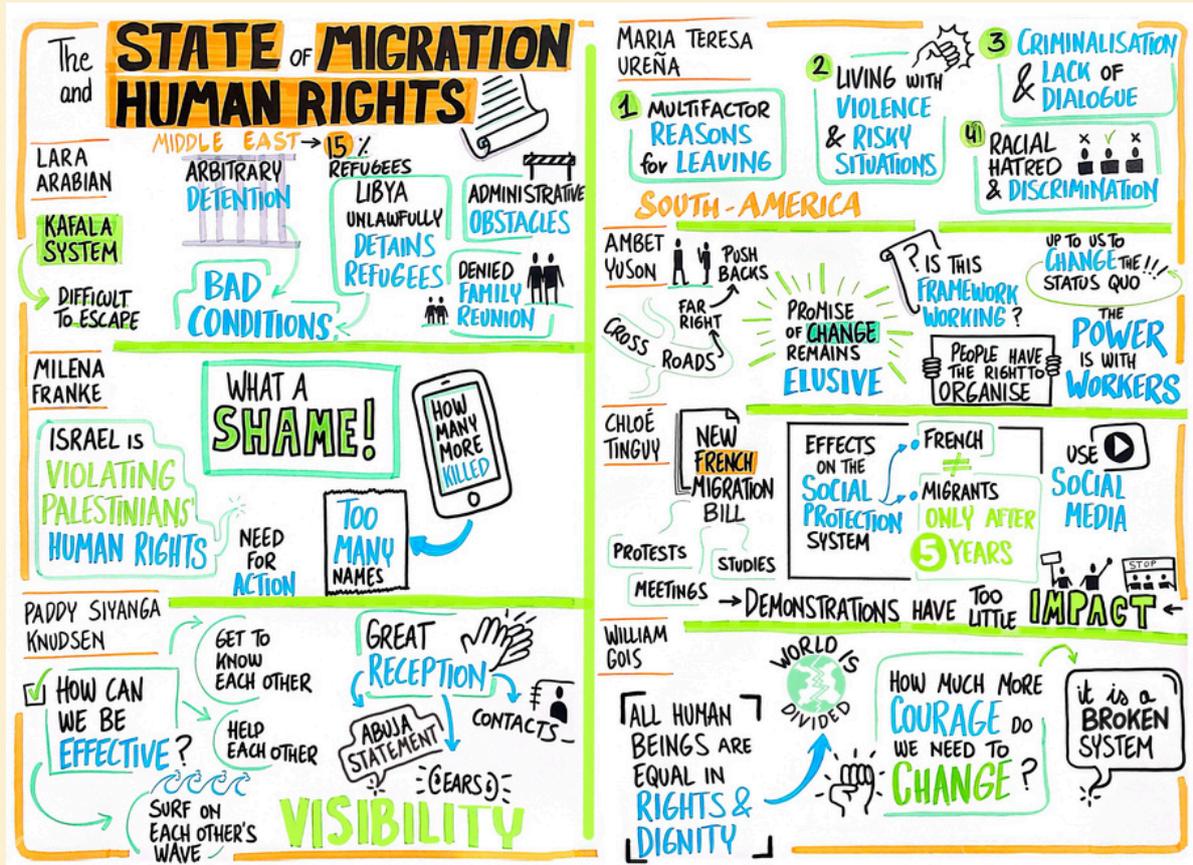
#### **In the Medium Term:**

- Re-evaluate structures and ways in which civil society engage:**
  - Think about civil society's reliance on one or few sources of funding and explore alternative sources.
  - Discuss and evaluate how (and if it is possible) we create change in international mechanisms.
  - Develop more attractive language to bring other stakeholders into civil society conversations around solutions for complex issues affecting migrants.

## ☀️ Prioritise migrant and civil society protection:

- Work with local authorities to create secure practices that prioritise guaranteeing migrant safety.
- Prioritise advocacy around women and indigenous peoples' rights, including as workers.
- Monitor the nexus between state and large corporations (particularly big tech) that may compromise civil society data and protection.
- Create a CS task force to coordinate and exchange information on legal migration processes and services.

## ☀️ Advocate for creating concrete, systematic spaces and mechanisms for dialogues with institutions, as well as for government and private sector accountability.



Graphic Recordings at the CSPM3 by Sven Retoré (Visuality)

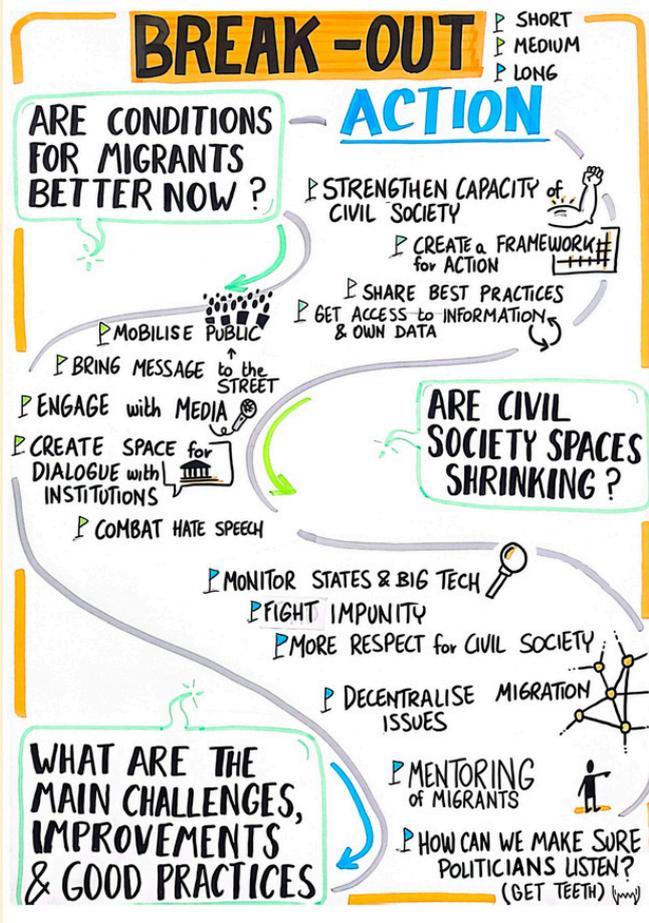
## In the Long Term:

### ☀️ Prioritise challenging misinformed narratives that create negative impact:

- Advocate for migration being understood as part of human rights and sustainable development, and not seen as an isolated problem to address.
- Mobilise against growing right-wing narratives and political leanings.
- Mobilise on a wider scale to influence public opinion to allow the wider public to participate in dialogues around migration.
- Advocate for permanent programmes against hate speech.

### ☀️ Funding and fundraising:

- Advocate and explore possibilities for more flexible funding for migrants and for independent media supporting narrative change.
- Develop expertise as civil society on fundraising mechanisms.



**Prioritise accountability monitoring and documentation:**

- Provide migrant communities access to mechanisms to document their experiences, needs, skills, contributions and make them more visible.
- Find solutions to key accountability questions, e.g. how we can ensure that we monitor what is integrated? How can we monitor best-practices in the long-term? How do we ensure that we have concrete impact on governments and multi-stakeholder processes?

**Prioritise accountability monitoring and documentation: Further support migrant communities and organisations on the ground:**

- Decentralise migration issues to address them at the local levels.
- Mentor individual migrants in communities to develop knowledge of rights, and leadership capacities.

- Provide support for organisations working on issues around missing migrants.
- Advance inclusivity understanding and training, e.g. to adopt disability inclusion mechanisms in our work.

**Figure out what civil society collectively wants, in the face of ineffective current systems.**



©Sven Retoré (Visuality)

## IV. Civil society thematic inputs and contributions the 14th GFMD's six themes:

During the 18-month civil society preparatory process, global civil society had the opportunity to exchange priorities and expertise on the impact of migration policies on communities as well as contributing a wealth of diverse advocacy across six thematic priorities, **consolidated in the Civil Society Advocacy Papers**. These papers offered global key messages, as well as nuanced and context-specific examples and reflections across different regions.

For the 14th GFMD Summit, a number of civil society leaders were selected to serve as panel speakers for 4 of the 6 Government Roundtables. These were: Helena Olea (Alianza Americas) for GRT1 on Climate, Carolina Gottardo (International Detention Coalition) for GRT2 on Rights, Joel Odigie (International Trade Union Confederation- Africa) for GRT4 on Labour, and Mercedes Peréz (Comisión de Acción Social Menonita, part of Bloque Latinoamericano sobre Migración) for GRT5 on Narratives.

### Thematic advocacy points at a glance

#### Climate Change & Human Mobility

*It's critical that we start to discuss climate change and its impact on migration, and that we find pathways for individuals who are forced to migrate, but also – and this is a main point – that we discuss the right to remain. What action, what policies, what efforts can be made to help individuals in their mitigation and adaptation strategies so that many more can remain in their own countries.*



Helena Olea,  
Alianza Americas



Key advocacy on the impact of climate change on human mobility revolved around viewing migration beyond a strategic opportunity for climate adaptation to ensure the **upholding of migration as a choice**. Such an understanding of migration requires a holistic and rights-based approach in different scenarios and strengthening different human mobility options: the **right to remain** in homelands through adaptation measures in place, the **right to move** (using regular pathways, both in adaptation and loss & damage scenarios) and the **right to return**.

Civil society pointed out that policymakers must also focus on:

- Inclusive, accessible, and proportionate **climate finance** in the form of grants, not loans, and that ensures the inclusion of affected communities in the process.
- **Ethical data collection** that relies on community knowledge first and foremost. Policymakers must also consider non-traditional data sources and actors, such as local and indigenous actors, civil society, and grassroots organisations. Moreover, data should be collected and disaggregated to facilitate intersectional analysis to ensure meaningful inclusion and an adequate response to different situations.

## Rights & Migration

*We heard about developments in different regions of the world. And they're very disturbing because we hear about a degradation of simple realities that many people might take for granted: access to safety, right to life, access to health care. These rights are threatened throughout the world for people who are migrants.*



Michele LeVoy, PICUM

The topic of migrants' rights is closely related to all of the Chair's thematic priorities. It involves, for example, the rights of diaspora communities, labour rights, and the rights of migrants displaced by climate change.

Key civil society advocacy points include:

- Rights and safeguards must be established and protected, including within transit countries, to ensure **freedom from disappearances, the right to life, and the upholding of rights in detention situations and at borders**. States must address the increasing externalisation of borders and the outsourcing of asylum processes, which leads to a significant increase in human rights violations in transit and relocation countries. Often, migrants have no means of addressing grievances when their rights are violated. Therefore, it is imperative to set in place policies and mechanisms that facilitate access to justice, including granting migrants, regardless of their status, access to free legal aid and interpretation/translation services in countries of transit and destination.
- **Equality of rights and non-discrimination must be prioritised**. It is crucial to emphasise equal rights and non-discrimination among citizens and migrants, as well as among migrants themselves, regardless of their nationality or migrant category. The needs of migrant women, minors, and LGBTQ+ individuals must be included, such as granting labour migrants the right to move with their infants/children, providing access to quality healthcare and education, among other essential rights.

## Diaspora & Development

*If you think of all of the accepted parameters and indicators of development, that is, supporting education, supporting health, supporting investment, all of the Sustainable Development Goals, you see that diasporas contribute significantly, both in terms of finances, and in terms of intellectual investment, in terms of innovation, in terms of impact.*



Gibril Faal, GK Partners

Civil society organisations that work with and for diaspora communities have consistently emphasised the importance of recognising the full range of contributions made by the diaspora. These contributions include financial remittances, social remittances, and knowledge transfer.

Civil society advocacy addresses three main aspects:

- **Scaling up diaspora work:** Diaspora work must be expanded by establishing mechanisms that can help the diaspora leverage relevant financial resources. This may include creating co-investment programs for social development and job creation and fostering an investment-friendly environment in home countries. It is important to prioritise transparent operations that reflect the needs and aspirations of the migrant and diaspora community.
- **Strengthening consular services and community services for diaspora communities abroad:** This should involve allocating resources to open new consulates in strategic areas and collaborating with diaspora organisations to offer counselling and training programs for migrants.
- **Creating enabling conditions for meaningful participation and partnerships:** Civil society and diaspora organisations must be strengthened to enable them to participate in negotiations. Members of the diaspora act as crucial mediators between countries of origin and residence and should thus be recognised as stakeholders for social, political, and economic development. To bridge the communication gap between governments and their diasporas, government authorities must engage in dialogue with their diaspora at the national, continental, and international level to create an enabling environment for diaspora engagement.

## Labour Migration

*We will be advocating for dialogue, that will be the key thing for us. Social dialogue around migration issues. And in relation to that, of course, freedom of association, right to organize and collective bargaining is really key for migrant workers. This is the way they can ensure to advocate for themselves.*



Irem Arf, ITUC



Many destination countries are increasingly relying on temporary labour migration schemes instead of long-term or permanent regular pathways. However, this approach does not adequately respond to long-term labour market needs, humanitarian crises, conflict or climate change. Relying heavily on short-term schemes risks limiting migrant workers' ability to exercise their full labour and human rights due to structural legal limitations. Therefore, **governments should promote rights-based pathways, ensure access to decent jobs and family unity, and enable access to labour pathways to migrants regardless of their capacity to contribute to the workforce.**

In particular, civil society call for:

- **Regularisation schemes** for those with long-term ties to the destination country should be explored as a good practice. Safe, rights-based and voluntary repatriation must also be considered and included within these pathways.
- **Access to social protection and focus on fair recruitment principles** and the responsibilities of employers, including ensuring access to social protection for workers and retirees. States must ratify and enforce International Labour Organisation (ILO) anti-discrimination standards and instruments for the promotion of decent work, particularly for migrant workers in the informal economy.
- A **holistic approach to labour migration**: Refocus on human-centred approaches to labour migration that consider root causes for moving, available / chosen pathways and destinations, etc. More importantly, labour migrants must be thought of not just as temporary individual movers but as people with families, communities and future aspirations. Integration and family protections must therefore be included in labour programs.

## Culture & Narratives



Narratives that stereotype and criminalise migrant communities contribute to xenophobia in both discourse and policies, especially for racialised people on the move. In order to counter and combat narratives driving criminalisation and profiling, it is necessary to deconstruct the origins of these narratives and advance the meaningful inclusion of migrants. Shifting narratives on migration requires a focus on:

- Creating **opportunities for storytelling and content produced by migrants, which is crucial to removing the differentiation and dichotomy between “us” and “them”**. This involves investment, capacity development, and opportunity creation to ensure the involvement of migrant generations across all ages in media work, as well as in the media industry as a whole.
- Establishing **evidence-based frameworks for rounded, accurate, and complete migration narratives, supported by authentic, inclusive migrant stories is crucial**. This should be supported by fact-based and historically holistic sources of information, including stories of migrant and non-migrant communities working together on shared goals and facts around the impact of effective national and local policies that support rights-based migration and inclusion of migrants in their communities.

## Multi-level Governance

*Migration governance has been restricted to the national environment, it does not include subregional, regional and global levels.*



Victor Genina,  
Red CLAMOR



**Migration governance is multi-stakeholder and multi-faceted.** It is not just limited to specific themes such as labour and political rights but is instead a Whole-of-Society issue involving governance at all levels. Establishing civil society partnerships to contribute and co-design governance at local, national, and regional levels is therefore crucial. In order to promote whole-of-society and whole-of-government approaches to governance, governments and intergovernmental processes must, among other actions:

- **Prioritise the leadership of migrants**, through concrete, equal partnerships with migrant and diaspora organisations, and prioritising their meaningful participation across governance processes and mechanisms. This includes facilitative mechanisms such as expedited visa processes.
- **Increase accessible and flexible financial support for civil society**: The improvement of governance structures necessitates access to infrastructure for civil society and grassroots organisations. Participation in governance activities requires accountability, feedback, and coordination between all stakeholders. Flexible, multi-year, non-project-based funding should therefore be made available to civil society and migrant-led organisations – regardless of their registration status – to support their activities and increase their capacity without fostering competition between CSOs.

[Read all the Civil Society Advocacy Papers, in English, French or Spanish](#)

## V. Civil society at the crossroads of intersectionalities

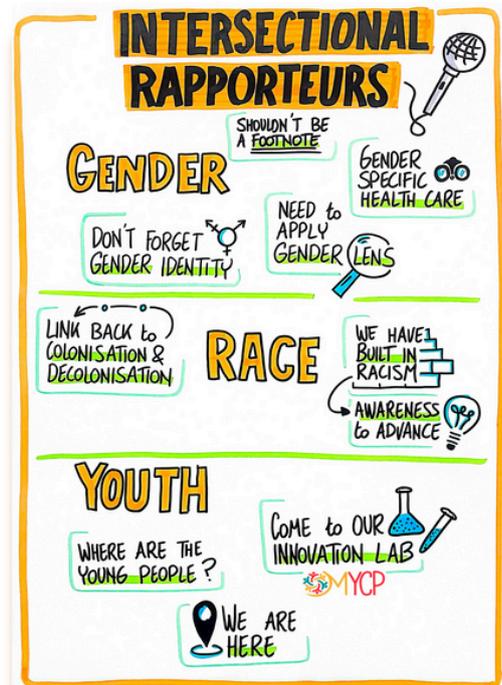
For many years, civil society has sought to be at the forefront of promoting and embodying inclusivity within its delegation and representation. Traditionally, this has been embodied by the appointment of a Gender Rapporteur by the ISC, and a Youth Rapporteur, first by the ISC and later self-selected by the ISC member network, the Migration Youth & Children Platform. **For the 14th GFMD Summit, the Secretariat proposed to the ISC to expand this to include a Race rapporteur, who would work in tandem with a Gender and Youth Rapporteur to provide an intersectional outlook on inclusivity both within civil society activities and the Summit.** This is part of an effort to further understanding of inclusivity as a cross-cutting issue, and allow for more comprehensive, nuanced conversations.

The key messages from the rapporteurs were as follows:

### Gender Rapporteur

*Vani Saraswathi from Migrant-Rights.Org, Women in Migration Network (WIMN)*

- Noted the intentional efforts to bring an intersectional approach to civil society presence, including a capacity development session on intersectionality hosted by the CSM for the delegation as part of the Civil Society preparatory process, and the efforts made to optimise representative participation. They also noted a sizeable percentage of women in the delegation, participation in panels and RTs noteworthy, but was disappointed to see that this didn't automatically translate into gender-responsiveness and the gender-inclusive discussions that they hoped.
- There was a resistance to the use of terms such as 'feminist approach' and 'intersectional feminism', from government representatives, UN officials, and business representatives that they spoke to, though this did weaken slightly after their meanings were broken down.
- During the Summit and in the civil society preparatory activities, there were interesting discussions on 'gender-based' pathways, and some acknowledgement of women migrant workers, but there was still much left out of the conversation. They noticed that dominant civil society spaces still seemed to unconsciously imbibe masculine institutions, regardless of the gender of its participants. This was also seen in the content of discussions and the guidance notes and background papers, with women's issues still being more of a footnote or add-on, language continuing to paternalise women and migrant women and contain women in maternal roles or infantilising them (e.g. with the term 'women and children'). There was also a significantly noticeable lack of discussion around access to sexual and reproductive health services, as well as a lack of reference to sexual orientation and gender identity in discussions and agendas.
- From a gender perspective, they are hopeful for Colombia, which looks to be promising in line with Colombia's commitment to a feminist foreign policy, and their announcement that the next GFMD would prioritise a feminist approach, gender equality and women's rights in migration.



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[Read the Full Report Here](#)



## Youth Rapporteurs

**Aryan Sanghrajka, Migration Youth & Children Platform (MYCP) and Jaime Lam, International Federation for Medical Students Association (IFMSA)**

- Youth were very active at the 14th Summit, with the Migration Youth & Children Platform (the mandated youth stakeholder group for the GFMD, which also sits on the ISC) hosting and preparing delegates to be involved in many activities. Amongst these were the preparatory Youth Forum held on the 21st January 2024 at IOM, the 2nd Youth Leadership & Innovation Awards, and the youth-led Regional Innovation Labs, in addition to youth delegates actively providing substantive inputs at all Roundtables.
- The main message continued to be ‘work with young people, not for us’, advocating for the meaningful inclusion and engagement of youth without tokenisation. This was highlighted throughout the summit as crucial for a whole-of-society approach. It was noted by one State delegation that young people’s presence and technical participation was vital in “reinvigorating the GFMD”.
- They would like to see more young people present in government and other stakeholder delegations, including civil society (only 9 civil society delegates were 30 years old or younger, though this number does not include those within civil society who attended as part of the youth delegation\*), but welcomed the clear collaborative spirit which significantly included youth.

[Read the Full Report Here](#)



*\*In the past, before a distinct youth stakeholder group was included within the GFMD infrastructure, civil society would work towards including a notable proportion of youth delegates within the civil society delegation. Since the establishment of MYCP as the official youth coordinating body for the GFMD, this role has been taken by them with the support of the CSM. MYCP serves on the ISC to ensure youth voices are included in CSM decisions.*

## Race Rapporteur

**Paddy Siyanga Knudsen, Global Research Forum on Diaspora and Transnationalism (GRFDT) and the African Non-state Actors Platform**

- During the CSPMs and the GFMD Summit, there was a clear emphasis on shifting the narrative with countries of residence and/or destination to include perspectives looking at migration policy and its undertones in colonial history and power dynamics.
- There was a strong call to understand the intersection of race and migration, how decolonisation can offer transformational change, and for diverse voices of migrants and diaspora members in migration governance discourse (with particular attention to marginalised groups).

- It was clear that the overarching ‘game-changer’ needed, echoed by many in civil society and others, is to visualise and label migrant rights as human rights for all.
- Civil society should engage in wider UN and global discourse where issues of race and migration can be productively presented by CS and deliberated by member states. This should include challenging undertones and issues around racism and discrimination in regional frameworks and platforms, with UN Special Representatives, and other international migration governance processes.
- Civil society should support and expand CS collaboration and cooperation to build momentum on work done in migration narratives and moving policy into transformational action.

[Read the Full Report Here](#)

## VI. Putting the concept of self-organizing into practice: Key civil society events during the summit

### Joint mechanisms and youth pre-summit workshop on climate action in a green/just transition

Since the emergence of the **Business Mechanism** in 2015, we have had ongoing dialogue around building on our synergies in and around the GFMD. This has only intensified and broadened with the formalisation of the **Mayors Mechanism** in 2020, and then **youth** as a cross-cutting constituency across all the GFMD stakeholders in 2021 (where we already enjoy a very strong bilateral cooperation in both participants and programme).



The secretariats of all four stakeholder groups regularly meet and consult on all substantive and organising matters related to the GFMD, as well as around other areas in which we are active, such as the Global Compact on Migration (GCM), Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) etc.

These bore the idea of a **co-organised joint session where we could share our respective inputs, dialogue on our various perspectives, and produce a session output that would be a joint contribution to the 2024 Summit**. As climate and migration was the over-arching theme of this GFMD, as well as its critical importance to all stakeholders, it was easily agreed that the session should focus on the possibilities of adaptation and regular migration pathways. Thus, the final title became **“Climate Action and Human Mobility in a Green/Just Transition”**.

Positioned strategically one day before the GFMD Summit, this session was designed as an opportunity for business, civil society, city representatives, and youth advocates to explore

common priorities and prepare a joint message to be delivered at the opening of the GMFD Summit (see below). It fostered a dialogue that identified shared concerns and solutions, but also laid the foundation for joint advocacy and action. Through this collaborative approach, the discussion was intended to maximise the effectiveness of the GFMD in addressing the complex challenges at the intersection of migration, climate change, and development.

The panel was **moderated by Dr. Helen Adams**, a senior lecturer on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation from King's College London. Panelists included:

- **Florence Willie**, Employers Federation of Papua New Guinea (Business Mechanism)
- **Marie Lobjoy**, Secours Catholique – Caritas France (Civil Society Mechanism)
- **Clara Keller-Skupien**, Mayors Migration Council (Mayors Mechanism)
- **Hector Poveda**, (Migration Youth and Children Platform)

As the first experience of jointly co-organising a session by the mechanisms and youth, it was deemed as successful effort, with a full participation. Based on this, and feedback from further constituency members that these cross-society dialogues are welcomed, it is expected that all four mechanisms and youth will explore further opportunities to develop similar joint efforts in the coming chairmanships.

## Opening Ceremony



©GFMD Civil Society Mechanism

For the section of the Opening Ceremony designated for stakeholder representatives, the mechanisms and youth collectively decided to not have traditional static speeches, but a 'dialogue' that would present their key messages and overall priorities for the Summit in a more dynamic way.

Civil society was represented by **Brice Monnou**, one of our civil society co-facilitators and vice-president of Le Forum des Organisations de Solidarité Internationale issues des Migrations (FORIM). During the dialogue, she delivered

**two overarching points** that emerged from Civil Society Preparatory Meeting 3:

- A **call to action** and an addressing of the shrinking civil society space being experienced across international migration processes and,
- In tandem, deep **concerns around the declining respect for fundamental rights** at all levels, especially for people on the move.

Whilst the dialogue itself went smoothly and was well received by those in attendance, the Opening Ceremony itself had several issues. Due to general delays from the morning, each session of the Opening Ceremony was subsequently delayed, which led to large numbers of government and high-level representatives leaving the audience during the start of the panel to attend a 'High Level Panel' scheduled to begin after the Opening Ceremony.

## Government & Civil Society Chat Circles

The 'Government and Civil Society Chat Circles' were the primary civil society session during the main programme of the Summit. Based on the 'tea tables' or 'breakfast tables' idea from previous Summits, **the format is designed specifically for open, informal discussions under Chatham House\* rules around topics deemed pressing for civil society.** These topics were:

- **Collaborating across the GFMD for successful GCM and GCR implementation**
- **Regular Pathways (humanitarian, education, family reunification)**
- **Alternatives to detention and returns**
- **Ensuring social cohesion through access to services**
- **Diaspora, cultural tourism and reclamation of cultural heritage**
- **Rights-based labour pathways**
- **Borders and migration governance**
- **Governance and the Future of the GFMD**

Guiding questions were similarly designed loosely to encourage open, honest discussion with room for flexibility. They were:

- **What are some of the most pressing issues / challenges?**
- **What is already being done, what more can be done?**
- **Where are some key areas of partnership and opportunity for multi-stakeholder collaboration in addressing these challenges, and where can we go forward?**

Whilst many governments were invited in advance, attendance for the session was kept relatively open, both to encourage governments to attend if they decided on the day to do so, as well as due to the open layout of the main Summit being difficult to monitor. As numbers were uncertain until the session started, civil society moderators were chosen for each topic, with back-up moderators chosen for the predicted popular ones. Even so, due to unexpectedly high demand, a number of additional moderators also had to be appointed on the spot for additional tables.

To encourage a good mix of governments, civil society, and civil society-invited partners (a limited number of local and regional government representatives, private sector delegates and civil society youth), the CSM Secretariat requested for tables with capacities of approximately 15. Unfortunately, there was no room in the CICG that was able to accommodate tables beyond 10 seats in capacity. However, in the end, due to a large turnout of approximately 200 people, chairs were permitted to be added or moved around in accordance with demand for certain topics.

**In a demonstration of the GFMD's multi-stakeholder value, representatives from 29 Member States attended the session. The Secretariat received overwhelmingly positive feedback from many stakeholder attendees, as well as from many governments, with one representative describing it as the 'highlight of their Summit'.** This was a positively strong indicator from States that appetite for such discussions- the cornerstone of the GFMD's unique value- is still present.

*\*From the [Chatham House website](#): "The Rule reads as follows: When a meeting, or part thereof, is held under the Chatham House Rule, participants are free to use the information received, but neither the identity nor the affiliation of the speaker(s), nor that of any other participant, may be revealed."*

## Civil society flagship side-event: ‘How Civil Society is Changing Migration Narratives: From Multistakeholder Partnerships to Ethical Storytelling’

The GFMD Civil Society Mechanism, in collaboration with the U.S. government, the [GFMD Working Group on Public Narratives on Migration](#), and the International Centre for Migration Policy Development ([ICMPD](#)), organised a flagship side event titled ‘How Civil Society is Changing Migration Narratives: From Multistakeholder Partnerships to Ethical Storytelling’, which highlighted multi-stakeholder practices fostering a more inclusive and pragmatic discourse around migration.



The key takeaways of the side event revolved around **ethical storytelling, the centrality of multistakeholder partnerships and the role of media:**

### Telling migrant stories: Ethics, inclusion and agency

When addressing communication on migration, it's crucial to prioritise ethical storytelling. The Global Research Forum on Diaspora and Transnationalism ([GRFDT](#)) and the [NGO Committee on Migration](#) shared their reflections on what ethical storytelling means and how it can be practically implemented. Ethical storytelling puts at the centre listening, respecting, and understanding the perspectives of migrants through their own voices. It was emphasised that **the best way to be inclusive is to hear what newcomers want to share and respect it**, even if it goes against any preconceived notions of a migrant story.

### Multistakeholder partnerships for narrative change

A strong emphasis was placed on the importance of multistakeholder and multilevel partnerships in any action-seeking narrative change. A spotlight on practices from national and local governments provided insights into the unique ability of governments to foster an evidence-based debate on migration. At the national level, The U.S. government's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration ([PRM](#)) works with partners to communicate information on legal pathways through Safe Mobility Offices. At the local level, the city of [Mechelen](#) reinvented narratives of migration, integration, and local identity through political and communications strategies implemented across all local government services and external partners.

Tying into local and community-driven action, [E-Graine](#) reflected on successful actions in mobilising citizens, including an immersive exhibition placing viewers in the position of a migrant and educational initiatives to build young people's capacity to critically engage with discussions on EU migration policy.

### Enabling narratives and the media

Media coverage of migration has the potential to promote balanced narratives but, unfortunately, has more often fuelled division by spreading and amplifying misinformation and xenophobic rhetoric. The International Centre for Migration Policy Development ([ICMPD](#)) worked with the

media to address the negative perceptions of permanent crisis in relation to migration. They found that media outlets tend to focus on more 'dramatic' reporting of irregular migration, but this is only a small part of migration. ICMPD is now working with public communications specialists to promote enabling narratives on migration emanating from governments. In addition, the World Association for Christian Communication (WACC) created media space for Syrian refugees in Jordan by training community members to be journalists and supporting them to create 'Syrians Among Us', an independent radio news bulletin covering the challenges faced by refugees in Jordan.

[Read the summary article](#)

## John K. Bingham Commemoration

“ *And how do we make sure that the Global Forum not only is strong, but... holds onto its strength, which always was states-led but not states-only..* ”

John K. Bingham

As the former Director of Policy for ICMC, John K. Bingham was a strong advocate for first the conceptualization and formation of the GFMD, and then the call for an independent and self-organised civil society engagement in the GFMD. After leaving ICMC, John continued to be a strong contributor to the GFMD as a drafter of the GFMD's 10-year review report, as a special consultant and pen-holder for one of the themes under the UAE chairmanship, and as an interim lead for the Business Mechanism for the 2021 Summit. Tragically, whilst still actively engaged in civil society organising, John suddenly passed away in June 2022.

To recognise all of John's contributions to the GFMD community and process, the secretariats of all the mechanisms and youth, in partnership with the UAE, co-organised a special commemoration for John during this year's summit. With the Chair's approval, the commemoration took place preceding the Summit's closing ceremony on 26 January, in the main amphitheatre, and with 15 minutes allotted. John's family were invited to attend the commemoration as special guests, and seven of them came from as far as France and the USA.

To maximize the opportunity for various GFMD participants who were familiar with John to express their thoughts about his contribution to the GFMD, the Civil Society Mechanism Secretariat compiled a video montage of these messages which was played at the start of the commemoration. This was followed by a touching eulogy by a representative of the UAE, Alia Ibrahim Mohamed Abdulrahim, who had worked closely with John during their chairmanship of the GFMD. Alia then presented an award to John's son, John Bingham Jr. (as a representative of John's family), on behalf of the UAE, and all the mechanisms and youth. Finally, John Jr., gave a rousing and powerful speech in memory of his father, and **calling for the entire GFMD community to carry on in his footsteps to work together in protecting migrants and their rights.**



Following the closing of the GFMD summit, the secretariats of the Business Mechanism and Civil Society Mechanism co-hosted a small and intimate reception in a nearby restaurant for John's family. Again, it was a nice and solemn occasion for representatives of the mechanisms and youth to share anecdotes of John and to honour his memory and contributions to the GFMD.



## VII. Building the road to the Colombian Chairmanship of the GFMD

### Reflections on some of the positive outcomes of the 14th GFMD Summit...

1

The Summit and the pre-summit events were well organised by the Chair's and GFMD Secretariat teams, who were very professional and dedicated. Despite a venue with limited capacity, there were both the willingness and flexibility to adjust, and a welcoming attitude, despite some unnecessary confusion, until the last minute, about whether all civil society participants had access to the Opening Ceremony.

2

Judging from the participation, the quality of the discussions, and the positive vibes in the room, we saw genuine engagement from all, including governments, who reaffirmed their commitment to and faith in the GFMD. This was not a given, after an almost two-year gap in the chairmanship and COVID-19, which unfortunately forced the UAE to organise their Summit online in 2021. France's energy, the Troika's active support, and the Steering Group's willingness to invest in the GFMD all played an important role in keeping the GFMD alive.

3

We appreciated the on-the-spot flexibility shown by the French Chair. After putting a cap of two civil society participants per round table, they allowed many more in the room, turning logistical headaches into opportunities for all participants. With civil society, youth, local authorities, and business leaders well-represented in the rooms, the discussions reflected the reality on the ground. The discussions were also more solution-oriented, and more transparent. We witnessed a real dialogue, one that was at the same time respectful and honest. And we did not get the impression that governments felt overwhelmed by us at all! On the contrary, many government delegates indicated how useful it was to have a truly multi-stakeholder dialogue.

4

France, following the model adopted by the UAE, and progressively promoted by Germany, Morocco, and Ecuador, opened the entire Summit to the three mechanisms and youth, making the GFMD a truly inclusive process. Though the other mechanisms and youth had fewer representatives than civil society, their contribution was very substantive and well-coordinated with us. France also expanded our collective engagement by officially enabling the mechanisms and youth to join the GFMD Steering Group as observers, and the option to co-chair thematic roundtables.

5

The thematic priorities were well chosen, combining what we would call absolute priorities, such as climate change, rights, and labour migration, with innovations, like culture. It was a well-thought-out agenda, creating synergies, a rich discussion, and momentum. Since the three mechanisms co-chaired three of the six roundtables, we were also able to directly co-influence the discussions and outcomes.

### ...and some of the challenges...

As always, there is room for improvement and some lessons to be learned. And here we have four points from the civil society perspective:

1

It was difficult to explain to our constituency some of the limitations imposed on civil society's participation. We all agree that governments should be in the lead, must remain in the lead, and should not feel "overwhelmed" by civil society delegates. At the same time, the GFMD has a long tradition of honest and friendly interface between governments and civil society partners. Civil society is the only stakeholder present since the first GFMD Summit, in Belgium. If we want to ensure gender, geographical, and thematic diversity, among others, and the active presence of migrants and diaspora, civil society will always have the largest delegation among non-state stakeholders. But we also bring to the GFMD a true and necessary dialogue between decision-makers and the daily reality of migrants and grassroots organizations. This has made the GFMD different from other processes, along with the now essential participation of the local authorities, private sector, and youth. This GFMD Summit, while respecting the broad parameters defined by the previous Chairs, was also less fluid and a bit more "bureaucratic".

2

While we warmly welcome the increased participation of UN and international agencies, which brings to the GFMD an unparalleled expertise, we also would like to make sure that the dialogue between the mechanisms and youth on one hand, and governments on the other is preserved. The fact that the mechanisms and youth were in the second panel and not in the first one during the Opening Ceremony, unlike three UN agencies, led to an unfortunate incident. It was coincidental and nobody's fault, but our representatives took the floor while most government delegates left the room to attend another session. On a similar note, using the alphabetical order to place on par international organisations (more than 30), the three mechanisms and youth was particularly unfortunate. In the big conference room, some international organisations appeared immediately after governments, while the youth, both very engaged and articulate, was almost invisible at the very back of the room. Some adjustments, with symbolic and content value, are necessary.

3

A seat at the table and a good dialogue are not sufficient. Migration policies have become more and more restrictive. There is unfortunately very little doubt that international standards are constantly and almost systematically being eroded. They are eroded at the national level, where these policies are adopted and implemented, but also at the international level. In international fora, governments used to be "softer" and make promises that would not necessarily be kept back home. Today, some of those governments seem to be more defensive and restrictive at the global level, even when discussing non-binding texts. A quick comparison between the very principled 2016 New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants and the much less principled 2022 IMRF's Progress Declaration shows that some governments increasingly see international fora as a battleground for selling their domestic agenda.

In such a context, civil society space should not be measured by the number of people in the room, but by our capacity for real and meaningful engagement. And there, our space has been shrinking. This is most unfortunate, but we must not lament. We have the duty to amplify the voices of migrants. The 14th GFMD Summit, beyond its limitations, demonstrated that we still have allies and friends, as well as clear messages and resilience.

During the 14th GFMD Summit, it was announced that the 2024-2025 GFMD process will be chaired by the government of Colombia. Reflections on lessons learned and success factors of the 2022-2024 GFMD process will serve as a starting point for civil society's engagement with the Colombian Chairmanship of the GFMD. **As civil society, we believe that continuing, even expanding, this active engagement and energy of non-State stakeholders will be crucial to building a future-forward vision for the GFMD and are keen to help demonstrate the GFMD's unique and irreplaceable value to international migration governance.**

In April 2024, the GFMD Civil Society Mechanism welcomed the Colombian Chairmanship of the GFMD with an official letter to extend civil society's support, invite them to begin a co-designing partnership from the start, and to embrace Colombia's political leadership and potential power for the GFMD. With Colombia's pioneering regularisation of millions of Venezuelans, Colombia has the opportunity to exemplify this model of migrants' rights progress- particularly through Colombia's choice of priorities and modalities of stakeholder engagement, including engagement of local civil society in Colombia and beyond. We believe that Colombia's efforts to address xenophobia and its active engagement in regional discussions around climate change and human mobility, and international protection reflect its understanding that a collaborative approach to mixed flows is essential to advance migration governance.

## VIII. Funding of Civil Society Activities

The work of the GFMD Civil Society Mechanism of coordinating and mobilising civil society engagement in the 2022-2024 GFMD has been supported by the financial contributions of the **governments of France, Switzerland**, through the **Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)**, and the **United Arab Emirates (UAE)**. These contributions have been instrumental for the civil society preparatory process and in facilitating the participation of 110 civil society delegates at the 14th GFMD Summit. We also extend our appreciation to the government of the **United States of America (USA)** for their in-kind contribution to the civil society flagship side event.



*Views expressed in the report are solely those of the author – The GFMD Civil Society Mechanism – and do not intend to reflect the opinions or views of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), the governments of France and the United Arab Emirates (UAE).*

## Annex 1: Key Civil Society Documents

All reference documents, including the ones listed below, can be found on the GFMD civil society website: [www.gfmdcivilsociety.org](http://www.gfmdcivilsociety.org).

 [Civil Society Advocacy Papers - \(gfmdcivilsociety.org\)](http://www.gfmdcivilsociety.org)

### **All Summit Resources**

 [Civil Society at the 14th GFMD Summit in January 2024 - \(gfmdcivilsociety.org\)](http://www.gfmdcivilsociety.org)

### **Pre-14th GFMD Summit highlights:**

 [Arriving in Geneva, Civil Society Holds Final Preparatory Meeting Ahead of the 14th GFMD Summit - \(gfmdcivilsociety.org\)](http://www.gfmdcivilsociety.org)

### **Spotlight articles during the 14th GFMD Summit:**

 [The Road from Abuja to Geneva: Civil Society Preparations for the 14th Summit of the Global Forum on Migration and Development - \(gfmdcivilsociety.org\)](http://www.gfmdcivilsociety.org)

 ['Data, Financing, and Regular Pathways': Civil Society Co-Chairs Roundtable on Climate and Human Mobility at the 14th Summit of the Global Forum on Migration and Development - \(gfmdcivilsociety.org\)](http://www.gfmdcivilsociety.org)

### **Civil society side events summary articles:**

 ['Your Mother is Fighting': Latin American Civil Society Representatives Highlight Missing Migrants at the 14th Summit of the Global Forum on Migration and Development - \(gfmdcivilsociety.org\)](http://www.gfmdcivilsociety.org)

 ['Narratives are at the heart of everything': Multi-stakeholder Action to Change Migration Narratives Highlighted at the 14th Summit of the Global Forum on Migration and Development - \(gfmdcivilsociety.org\)](http://www.gfmdcivilsociety.org)

### **Post 14th GFMD Summit reflections:**

 ['There is no GFMD Without Civil Society.' Civil Society Co-Facilitators Reflect on the 14th Summit of the 2022-24 Global Forum on Migration and Development - \(gfmdcivilsociety.org\)](http://www.gfmdcivilsociety.org)

 [Reflections on the Global Forum on Migration and Development, and Particularly on the 14th GFMD Summit - The International Catholic Migration Commission \(ICMC\)](http://www.gfmdcivilsociety.org)

## Annex 2: Acknowledgements

The GFMD Civil Society Mechanism Secretariat would like to thank all those who contributed to the making of the GFMD Civil Society Preparatory Meeting(s) a success together with the meaningful participation of civil society in the entire 14th GFMD Summit. In particular, our sincere thanks and gratitude to the following persons and institutions:

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- Mr. Aryan Sanghrajka, Ms. Jaime Lam, Ms. Paddy Siyanga Knudsen and Ms Vani Saraswathi, Intersectional Rapporteurs
- Mr. Ambet Yuson, Ms. Chloé Tinguy, Ms. Lala Arabian, Ms. Maria Teresa Ureña, Ms. Milena Franke, Ms. Paddy Siyanga Knudsen, Mr. William Gois, CSPM3 Opening Panellists
- All civil society moderators of the events organised under the GFMD civil society preparatory process and at the 14th GFMD Summit
- All participants of the GFMD Civil Society Preparatory Meetings
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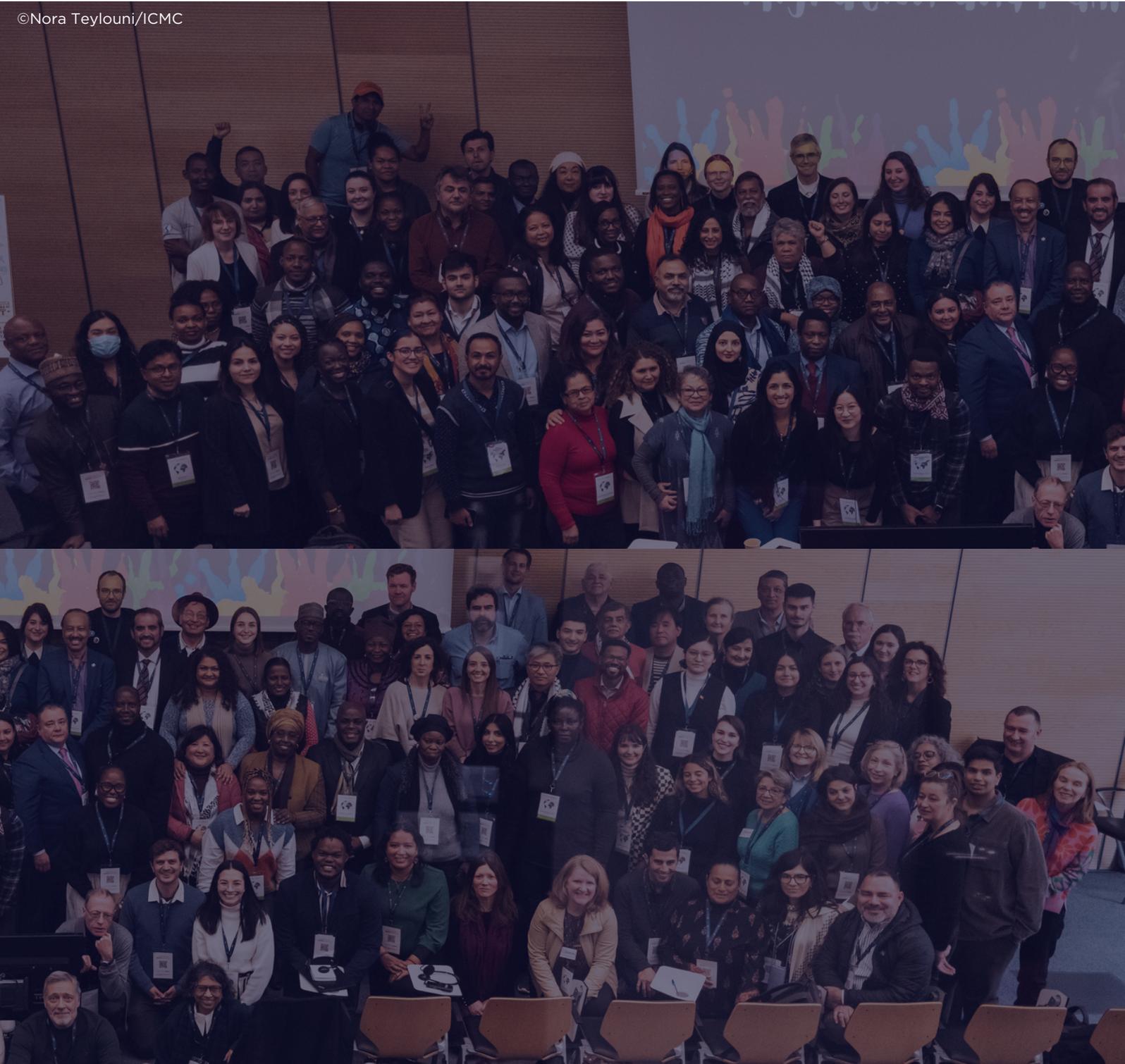
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