

Dialogue #2: Partnerships and innovative initiatives for the way forward
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1. The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) underlines that improving cooperation on migration is a task for all levels of government and all elements of society. States are central to shaping and implementing national and international frameworks on migration. Local

5. The UN Network on Migration (Network), established by the UN Secretary-General and welcomed in the GCM, will mark a significant advance in the UN system's effort to ensure effective, timely and coordinated support to Member States' on migration issues, including through engagement with a broader range of other stakeholders. The Network will also help establish and facilitate the capacity building mechanism as called for in the GCM, to foster further partnerships and innovative ideas amongst Member States and all stakeholders, particularly through its connection hub and global knowledge platform.
6. The GCM also highlights the potential for *innovation* in migration management. New technologies and data-gathering techniques are creating new opportunities for these actors to work together, allowing for more detailed data and analysis of labour market needs, skills recruitment and migration trends. In some cases, national and local authorities can develop and implement these innovative solutions. But in others, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and philanthropic actors, including diaspora associations, may be better placed to do so. The GCM is a framework for governments and stakeholders to innovate around migration together.
7. As the GCM highlights, the importance of all these stakeholders to fulfilling its objectives means that they must be directly involved in the International Migration Review Forum and related regional and national processes, in addition to interacting with the Network. Member States and stakeholder representatives should use the opportunity of the Marrakech conference to explore how to work together through these processes and mechanisms in the future.

Possibilities for partnerships and innovation

8. *Gathering and disseminating information on migration:* The GCM recognizes the importance of better disaggregated data and analysis as the basis of strong migration policy-making. While this is primarily

have an essential role in ensuring that these rules are put into practice. Local authorities, civil society organizations and community leaders all have essential roles in promoting the integration and empowerment of migrants. Diaspora groups and migrant associations are also important voices in these discussions, and women's and children's organizations can empower female and young migrants through information and advocacy. The media – including social media companies – contribute to shaping broader debates about migration and have a responsibility to fight discriminatory narratives about migration. The globalization of information means that many of these actors participate in conversations on migration spanning borders and societies. Opportunities include:

- ◁ National and local authorities addressing large mixed flows of migrants and refugees can fund and empower non-governmental actors, such as youth organizations and faith-based groups to provide locally-tailored support to vulnerable migrants in support of official assistance;
- ◁ The private sector and trade unions – working in partnership with the relevant authorities – can form cooperative alliances to identify, report and end abuses of migrant labourers;
- ◁ Media organizations and migrant representatives can create transnational alliances to explain in the public domain the realities of migration and experiences of migrants so as to counter prejudice;
- ◁ Civil society, National Human Rights Institutions and other stakeholders can play an important role in strengthening accountability through monitoring mechanisms; and
- ◁ Schools and universities can integrate learning modules on migration-related issues to sensitize students on key aspects of migration.

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14. New technologies must be handled with care. There is a risk of infringing on the privacy and human rights of migrants through the misuse of data, for example. The GCM offers a framework for responsible innovations on migration by both Member States and other actors. Education on new technologies can also be a barrier-breaking tool to empower migrants, notably women and youth. Options include:
- ◁ Online platforms such as “iDiaspora”² offer migrants opportunities to share ideas and information across borders, sharing good practice on cultural, social and economic issues;
 - ◁ Mobile technology and the internet offer migrants new, cheaper ways to transmit remittances home – spreading the benefits of migration and creating opportunities for innovative firms; and
 - ◁ Simple apps on cell phones and computers – such as geolocation apps that allow families to know the whereabouts of migrant relatives in an emergency – can be life-saving devices.
15. Innovative approaches to migration not only involve technology, but also include new approaches to policy-making on migration (at all levels) and delivering services to migrants. Reflecting the need for a multi-stakeholder approach to migration, local and national authorities can consult more closely with non-governmental partners – such as community leaders, faith-based groups and migrant representatives themselves – on how to foster social inclusion and integration. Groups representing migrant women and young people can, for example, offer concrete advice on their empowerment.

Involving stakeholders in implementing the GCM

16. Because so many different types of stakeholders must be involved in supporting the fulfillment of the GCM, the Compact recognizes their role in implementation and follow-up processes including the International Migration Review Forum. Civil society, the private sector, trade unions and other actors were closely involved in discussions on and made important contributions to the GCM and will remain heavily involved in its future. There are opportunities to work, including through established stakeholder groups such as national chambers of commerce, the GFMD Business Mechanism and the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions or individual

