

FINAL REPORT CIVIL SOCIETY DAYS GLOBAL FORUM ON MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT - MAURITIUS 2012

Operationalizing Protection and Human Development
in International Migration





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Cover photo: "Hanging in there" – Charity Wing of the India Social Club in Oman, winner of the GFMD photo and video competition organized by the [EC-UN Joint Migration and Development \(JMDI\)](#). Picture taken in Dubai. The title "Hanging in there" reflects the valuable contributions that migrant workers make to the development of a nation. Sadly they are often not recognized, and their lives reflect a delicate balancing act – often hanging in there by a thread – the thread of hope.

Final Report

Civil Society Days 2012

Global Forum on Migration and Development

Mauritius

**Operationalizing Protection and Human Development
in International Migration**



"We are here today not for ourselves, we are here for change."

GFMD Civil Society Statement 2012

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The GFMD Civil Society Coordinating Office,

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Executive Summary

Meeting in Africa for the first time since the founding of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) in 2006, the sixth GFMD Civil Society Days were organized in Mauritius on 19 and 20 November, leading into the GFMD Government Summit there on 21 and 22 November.

At the invitation of the government of Mauritius, GFMD Chair for 2012, the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) continued its role as coordinator of civil society activities for the GFMD. As in 2011, ICMC's Civil Society Coordinating Office worked closely with an International Advisory Committee of leaders in migration and development – 28 in 2012, and with a broad range of civil society partners worldwide, representing migrants and diaspora groups, human rights and labour organizations, development agencies, academia and the private sector.

Civil society's preparatory and follow-up activities continued to broaden, including a first-ever continental Africa meeting two months before the GFMD. In order to pool and organize civil society expertise, 2012 also saw the creation of two formal civil society working groups: a Working Group on the High Level Dialogue and the Global Governance of Migration, and a Working Group on Diaspora and Migrants for Development.

The Civil Society Days brought together 140 civil society delegates, many of them migrants themselves, with more than 50 % coming from developing and low-income countries and a record number from Africa. Another 100 representatives of government and media, and other guests and observers were also welcomed as participants in the GFMD civil society programme.

Over the two days, participants deliberated in plenary and working sessions on the central theme *“Operationalizing Protection and Human Development in International Migration”*. This theme reflected the priority of civil society to focus on taking more concrete steps with recommendations, identifying implementable mechanisms and benchmarks against which success could be measured in the next years: a kind of *“Migration and Development Goals”*.

The two days of deliberations resulted in a set of seven recommendations and a formal Civil Society Statement presented to governments during their opening plenary 21 November. *“We are here today not for ourselves”*, the Civil Society Statement emphasized, *“we are here for change”*. The statement stressed changes needed to better organize labour mobility, protect migrants and forge inclusive development. In that regard, civil society called for better licensing, regulation and monitoring of recruitment practices; for an end to visa-systems tying migrants to particular employers; and for the creation of a user-led system to promote good and reliable recruitment channels, while exposing bad recruiters and violators. Reiterating its strong call for increased ratification and implementation of UN and ILO conventions (*including the 1990 UN Migrant Workers Convention, and the ILO conventions 181 regarding recruitment processes and 189 on domestic workers*), civil society further pledged to work with governments and international organizations towards a coordinated protection framework for migrants trapped in dire humanitarian situations.

Civil Society's Statement also presented a *5 Point Plan for Strong Civil Society Involvement* in the upcoming High Level Dialogue on Migration and Development (HLD). Omni-present in the 5-point plan and throughout the Statement is the need to bring more development, development actors, and development policies into the equation, including ensuring migrants' and migration's rightful place on the global development agenda as the Millennium Development Goals approach expiration in 2015. Civil Society promised to present a civil society position paper in 2013 on migration and the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

The Civil Society Days concluded on a high note with the “Common Space” engaging civil society together with governments on the morning of the 21st of November. Under the central theme of *Migration and Development: Common Ground and Partnerships in Action*, the “Common Space” included a plenary debate and three parallel thematically-focused 100-minute dialogues around themes directly related to both the government and civil society agendas: (1) *Diaspora alliances and partnerships for development*; (2) *Protection of migrants in distress*; (3) *Labour mobility and skills development for inclusive growth and jobs*.

Governments and Civil Society participants assessed the 2012 Common Space as the most constructive multi-actor dialogue in the GFMD so far. The three Common Space dialogues built upon the recommendations coming out of the Civil Society Days, and put forward some innovative ideas for partnerships and collective actions, e.g.:

- for governments to work together with private sector and civil society in setting up a 1-stop-portal for diaspora/migrants interested in investing “back home” in business development and poverty alleviation;
- to initiate at the soonest a “migrants-in-distress” Working Group including leaders from governments, civil society and international organizations to develop a matrix of existing legal instruments, and guidance and practical examples on how states and other parties best respond in humanitarian crisis situations to protect migrants;
- to develop minimum training standards to improve cross-border skills recognition, and for civil society to work together with recruitment agencies and governments to help better inform and prepare migrant workers, including through the use of user-reviews of recruitment practices.

Part 1: Background

1. Civil Society Organizing

2012 was a critical year for the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) (see figure 1). For the first time since its founding in 2006, the GFMD took place in Africa: in Mauritius with the sixth GFMD Civil Society Days on 19 and 20 November, followed by the GFMD Government Summit on 21 and 22 November. This 6th GFMD meeting concluded the first series of annual Forum meetings since 2007, with the second UN General Assembly *High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development* being organized in 2013, rather than a GFMD.

In 2012 States concluded a two-year internal assessment of the GFMD. In complementary fashion, an independent assessment of the GFMD with a particular focus on civil society's role, which had been commissioned by the MacArthur Foundation, was published in November. Both assessments were presented during the "Future Session" of the Civil Society Days (see section below).

Figure 1: The GFMD

The Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)

The GFMD is the world's premier opportunity for civil society organizations and governments to discuss international migration and development at the international level.

The Forum emerged from the first-ever UN General Assembly *High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development* in 2006, as a process *outside* of the UN system where policymakers and stakeholders from countries worldwide participate in various GFMD meetings, to discuss the relation between migration and development, share experiences and forge practical cooperation. The GFMD is a states-led, but not states-only, voluntary process dedicated to informal, non-binding and outcomes-oriented dialogue.

Over the six years since the High Level Dialogue, the GFMD has consisted of two components: a Government programme, and a civil society process that accompanies, complements and feeds into the Government programme.

Each year, the GFMD is organized by a different host government; to date: Belgium (2007), the Philippines (2008), Greece (2009), Mexico (2010), Switzerland (2011) and Mauritius (2012). In 2013, the second UN General Assembly *High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development* will be held, after which Sweden will host the GFMD in 2014 and Turkey in 2015.

Against this backdrop civil society continued to step up its role, responsibility and leadership in the GFMD process, building on the achievements of the first six years. Civil Society continued building a global network of migrant rights and development leaders advocating for and contributing to the implementation of GFMD recommendations that improve the life of migrants, their families and the countries to and from which they migrate.

ICMC's GFMD Civil Society Coordinating Office and partners

The GFMD Civil Society Coordinating Office, which was established by the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)¹ at the invitation of the Swiss GFMD Chair in 2011, continued its responsibility in cooperation with the Mauritian Chair of 2012. ICMC's Coordinating Office again assumed overall responsibility for the preparation and organization of civil society activities in GFMD processes, working in close cooperation with a broad range of civil society partners worldwide. Key responsibilities in 2012 included:

- reporting and disseminating the results of Civil Society's work at the 2011 GFMD to donors, governments, civil society partners and networks;
- consultation and communication with civil society partners and networks, including the International Advisory Committee and the Consultation Circle (see below) and through the dedicated website www.gfmdcivilsociety.org;
- interfacing with the 2012 GFMD Chair and governments throughout the year to ensure maximum inclusion and contribution of civil society within all GFMD processes;
- programming, fundraising and budget management for GFMD 2012 civil society activities and beyond, chiefly the Civil Society Days (19-20 November 2012);
- development of focus, format, themes, background papers, and discussion questions for the GFMD civil society programme 2012; ensuring ownership by civil society and links with the government agenda; as well as, selection of civil society participants and speakers;
- logistical arrangements for the Civil Society Days.

In Mauritius, ICMC partnered with Caritas Mauritius on logistics, meeting planning, government relations and staff support. The Mauritius Council of Social Services (MACOSS) organized the engagement of national Mauritius-based civil society organizations in the GFMD.

The International Advisory Committee and the Consultation Circle

As in prior years the Coordinating Office worked closely with an International Advisory Committee (IAC) of civil society leaders in migration and development worldwide. In 2012, this group of 28 advised and worked with the Coordinating Office on the selection of participants, speakers and the civil society Co-Chairs; on the development of the programme and Common Space; and many more matters. The IAC comprises civil society actors ranging from diaspora groups to academia, from the global trade unions to the World Economic Forum, it is gender-balanced and members come from every region in the world (see Annex IX for the roster of IAC Members 2012).

Furthermore, two rounds of consultations were held online with an additional network of civil society actors comprising a "Consultation Circle" of more than 100 civil society leaders and GFMD veterans/ original thinkers, and a mailing list of over 1500 actors in migration and development worldwide.

¹ ICMC is an international non-governmental organization engaged for over 60 years in migration programming and advocacy around the world. With staff and programmes in 40 countries of the world, ICMC serves and protects refugees, migrants and internally displaced persons regardless of faith, race, nationality or ethnicity, often in partnership with members, other NGOs, international organizations and governments. Prior to its appointment in 2011 as GFMD civil society coordinator, ICMC was active in multiple capacities in all four prior GFMDs, including as member of the International Advisory Committee. For more information: www.icmc.net

Cooperation with the Mauritian GFMD Chair and the Friends of the Forum

The GFMD is a states-led, but not a states-only process. Throughout its GFMD chairmanship in 2012, the government of Mauritius consistently emphasized the importance of consulting closely and working jointly with civil society in pursuing themes and outcomes, and called for “*strengthening the interaction with civil society and the Common Space approach*”².

Although systematic engagement between governments and civil society at large in the GFMD framework is still rather limited, a number of civil society organizations were consulted in the drafting of the states’ concept paper for the 2012 GFMD, including a preparatory brainstorming meeting in Mauritius in January 2012. Similarly, some civil society experts were also invited to participate in a set of thematic meetings organized in Mauritius in June, as well as to contribute to preparations of the states’ GFMD roundtables.

Efforts were also made to strengthen the “Common Space” between governments and civil society. The Civil Society Coordinating Office and IAC worked closely with the government organizers on the format, focus and speakers for the Common Space (see chapter 10 on Common Space).

The Coordination Office reported regularly on civil society organizing efforts, innovations and concerns to governments and international organizations at the meetings of the GFMD “Friends of the Forum”, on 6 February, 27 April, 29 June and 10 September 2012.

2. Preparations

Following wide consultation, civil society chose to focus its 2012 programme of activities on “***Operationalizing Protection and Human Development in International Migration***”. This was further broken down in a number of focus themes around labour mobility and recruitment, human development and diaspora, rights and protection of migrants and families, and the future of migration governance and the HLD (see figure 2 for further details).

This focus on “Operationalizing” reflected the priority of civil society to put attention on taking more concrete steps with recommendations, identifying implementable mechanisms and, where feasible, creating benchmarks against which success can be measured in the next years. In this context civil society also set itself the objectives to achieve a broader, more sustainable and multi-annual resource base, adequate to: (a) expand civil society follow-up and preparation capacity between GFMD meetings, including in regional formats and a small set of working groups; and (b) increase the participation of migrant, diaspora, and grassroots groups and organizations from developing countries in the preparations leading up to and during the GFMD itself.

Preparatory activities

In preparation for civil society’s own concept paper and programme, the Civil Society Coordinating Office conducted two rounds of consultations with over 200 civil society representatives. One round specifically asked the network for priority issues and focus themes for the GFMD Civil Society agenda, as well as for the Common Space, resulting in the final Civil Society Concept Paper. The other round sorted suggestions for speakers, case-studies and benchmarks, resulting in the final Programme and a set of background Notes and guiding questions per theme³ (see figure 3 for the calendar of key preparatory activities).

² GFMD States’ Concept Paper 2012 - <http://www.gfmd.org/en/docs/mauritius-2012>

³ Available here: <http://www.gfmdcivilsociety.org/Pages/Program.html>

Figure 2: GFMD Civil Society Focus 2012

Operationalizing Protection and Human Development in International Migration

Civil Society Thematic Focuses 2012	Working session themes Civil Society 2012
[1] Operationalizing a Rights- based Approach to Labour Mobility, Markets and Matching	[1.A] Regulating and Monitoring Recruitment, Placement and Employment Practices [1.B] Improving Jobs, Skills and Education Matching
[2] Operationalizing Human Development in International Migration	[2.A] Engaging Diaspora as Entrepreneurs, Social Investors and Policy Advocates [2.B] Rights-based Development Solutions and Migration
[3] Operationalizing the Protection of Migrants and their Families	[3.A] Protecting Vulnerable Migrant Workers [3.B] Protecting Migrants in Dire Humanitarian Situations
[Special focus] Operationalizing the Future of Migration & Development Governance: Towards the UN HLD in 2013 and the Post-2015 Development Agenda	

Figure 3: GFMD Civil Society Calendar 2012

Summary Calendar of GFMD Civil Society organizing 2012	
January - March	Wrap-up GFMD Civil Society Days 2011, reporting, evaluation, dissemination of results, see: www.gfmdcivilsociety.org
Jan. - November	Consultations with civil society actors worldwide, including IAC meetings Development of budget and fundraising Logistical preparations in Mauritius
19 January	Consultation with non-state actors in Mauritius hosted by GFMD Chair
6 February	<i>1st Friends of the Forum meeting, Geneva - Civil Society reports</i>
9 February	10 th UN Coordination Meeting on International Migration – <i>Civil Society reports</i>
27 April	<i>2nd Friends of the Forum meeting, Geneva - Civil Society reports</i>
16 May - 8 July	Open call for application for GFMD Civil Society participants
11 – 15 June	Preparatory Workshops in Mauritius (<i>on intra-Africa labour mobility, factoring migration into development planning, diaspora for development in Africa</i>)
29 June	<i>3rd Friends of the Forum meeting, Geneva - Civil Society reports</i>
17 July - 5 August	Consultations (online) on draft Civil Society Concept Paper
August	Launch global civil society Working Group on the Global Governance of Migration and the UN High Level Dialogue 2013
1 September	Civil Society Concept Paper published
7 September	Notification of selected delegates
10 September	<i>4th Friends of the Forum meeting, Geneva -- Civil Society reports</i>
12-13 September	1st African Civil Society Forum on Migration, Development and Human Rights, Accra, Ghana
28 September - 7 October	Consultations (online) on programme Civil Society Days programme: speakers, case-studies and benchmarks
October	Launch global civil society Working Group on Diaspora/Migrants for Development
17-18 November	Meetings in Mauritius: WG Diaspora; WG HLD/Global Governance; IAC
19-20 November	GFMD Civil Society Days, Mauritius
21 November	GFMD Common Space, Mauritius
21-22 November	GFMD Government Days, Mauritius

Preparations in the Regions

Civil society's preparatory and follow-up activities continued to broaden, including a first-ever continental Africa meeting of civil society organizations organized by partner organization and IAC member, the Pan-African Network in Defense of Migrants Rights. The meeting aimed to work "towards a unified voice for African civil society" and brought together some 30 representatives from the continent, African migrants and diaspora from Europe and the USA, as well as a handful of global partners. The final statement of the meeting focussed on migration and development, urging pursuit of a regional paradigm for direct engagement of civil society actors from both Africa and the African diaspora in migration and development, with specific attention to labour mobility, development opportunities, and migrants' rights.⁴

Numerous regional and national consultation meetings also took place among and between civil society and governments (e.g. in the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and the USA). Two other sets of recommendations came out of a meeting of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Council of NGO's and out of a process of Mauritius-based civil society organizations led by the Mauritius Council of Social Services (MACOSS)⁵.

Two new Civil Society Working Groups

2012 saw the creation of two formal working groups to pool and organize civil society expertise and to translate recommendations of annual GFMD meetings into advocacy and action steps and tools:

- **A Working Group on the High Level Dialogue (HLD) and the Global Governance of Migration** working towards joint civil society vision and recommendations for substantial issues, modalities and desired outcomes of the HLD, as well as next steps and advocacy strategies for civil society itself. This Working Group was launched in August, with 15 initial members including civil society networks, such as Migrants' Rights International, the New York-based NGO Committee on Migration, the Pan African Network in Defense of Migrants' Rights, the Dutch Development NGO Cordaid and more. The *5 Point Plan for Strong Civil Society Involvement in the upcoming High Level Dialogue on Migration and Development (HLD)* prepared in advance of the Forum, was roundly endorsed by civil society organizations during the GFMD. The Plan was shared with governments and international organizations. Building upon this Plan, members of the Working Group elaborated a further civil society proposal for a negotiated outcome in the form of a 5 year action plan at the UNHLD 2013, which as of February 2013 was signed by more than 100 civil society organizations worldwide.⁶
- **A Working Group on Diaspora and Migrants for Development** working on mechanisms and benchmarks most urgently needed to improve diaspora/migrant engagement and effectiveness in forging development in communities and societies of origin. This Working Group was launched in October, with 10 initial members including diaspora and other organizations with links to Mexico, India, Kenya, Eritrea, the United States, Hong Kong, the Netherlands and the Philippines. The Working Group prepared a set of benchmarks and next steps that were put forward for endorsement by civil society delegates during the relevant Civil Society Days working session.

⁴ For further information and the final statement see: <http://www.panidmr.org/accra-conference.php>

⁵ These statements can be found under the 2012 section at www.gfmdcivilsociety.org

⁶ The 5 point plan and the 5 year action plan can be found under the HLD 2013 section at www.gfmdcivilsociety.org

Selection of Civil Society delegates for Mauritius

As in prior years, civil society delegates to the Civil Society Days in Mauritius were selected through a worldwide, open and widely publicized online application process (in English, French and Spanish) from 16 May until 8 July 2012 that was channeled throughout a network of about 1500 organizations.

Following the procedures used for the selection of civil society delegates for each GFMD since 2007, a selection was made collectively by the Coordinating Office and the International Advisory Committee based on the civil society applicants' positive engagement in migration and development activity, as well as representation and diversity across sectors, regions and gender. The selection of delegates was completed and invitations dispatched in early September. Out of the 563 applications received, invitations were extended to 258 organizations. This was a higher number of invitees than in prior years due to a concern that given the high cost of travel to Mauritius, a large number of those invited would not be able to participate without financial assistance, which unfortunately was limited. Eventually, 140 civil society delegates participated in the civil society programme in Mauritius, about half with substantial funding support. *(For further information on the composition of participants to the Civil Society Days 2012, see chapter 4)*

3. Finance and Funders

The GFMD has no on-going budget or funds, neither for the distinct government component nor for the civil society programme whose 2012 activity is the subject of this report. Nor does the GFMD have a Secretariat or other office charged with fundraising. Instead, since the inception of the GFMD in 2006 and its first programme in 2007, it has been the responsibility of the individual government Chair each year to set a budget for the overall GFMD programme and then find the money for it from among government and private donors. Each year, *only a small portion* of the overall government budget has been allocated for the civil society component—covering just part of the civil society budget.

As indicated in the table below, the budget for the full year of civil society programming for the 2012 GFMD amounted to USD **\$791,288.18**. This was up from the USD \$614,518.00 budget for the civil society programme in 2011. Notably, the 2011 budget covered work that began only in the second quarter of that year, when the Swiss chair formally designated ICMC to be the coordinator of civil society. In contrast, first quarter activity in 2012 included simultaneous collaboration with the new GFMD government Chair (Mauritius), fundraising for the new year and completing the work of the prior year's GFMD, e.g. processing reimbursements to civil society participants of their travel and hotel expenses that year, closing the books and finishing donor and public reporting.

Compared to the 2011GFMD, for the GFMD 2012:

- the number of donors doubled, from 6 to 12, half of them private foundations and NGOs
- the government Chair's contribution decreased by USD \$112,668.55
- ICMC's own contribution increased about 10%, to USD \$51,198.86.

As in 2011, civil society delegates in 2012 were encouraged to cover or share their expenses. Subsidies were deliberately limited and further calculated to encourage even subsidized participants to economize on travel and lodging costs. Because of the higher costs of travel for most delegates to Mauritius for the 2012 GFMD, compared to travel costs to Switzerland for the 2011 GFMD, only 69 of the 149 delegates received partial or substantial support to participate—a smaller number than 2011, but a similar percentage of the total delegates subsidized that year.

Table: Expenses (US dollars)

Budget of the GFMD Civil Society Programme 2012 (12 months)	
	Costs (USD)
I. Coordinating Office (Coordinator, accounting staff, operating and fundraising costs and supplies)	220'261.20
II. Civil Society Days programme	519'115.44
Programme staff, local organizer and volunteer support	213'863.42
Staff travel	28'701.43
Conference Equipment	41'145.18
Travel and lodging (for 69 participants)	137'176.62
Local transportation participants	13'604.50
Interpretation and translation	50'013.28
Communication	7'256.83
Catering	19'867.51
Printing	4'340.38
Miscellaneous	3'146.29
III. Overhead total	51'911.54
Total Expenses	791'288.18

Table: Income (US dollars)

Donors to the GFMD Civil Society programme 2012 (12 months)	
Institution	Contribution (USD)
BBVA Bancomer Foundation	20'000.00
Chair's contribution	250'000.00
Cordaid	36'320.00
Dutch government	32'250.00
Fee income	4'235.00
Georgetown University	3'000.00
ICMC	51,198.86
JMDI / UNDP	50'000.00
MacArthur Foundation	143'100.69
Open Society Foundations	45,333.57
Oxfam Novib	9'720.06
Swedish government	74'630.00
Swiss government	71'500.00
Total income	791'288.18

Part 2: The GFMD Civil Society Days 2012

4. Participation

The sixth GFMD Civil Society Days were organized on 19 and 20 November, just prior to the GFMD Government Summit on 21 and 22 November, both at the Swami Vivekananda Convention Centre in Mauritius. The Civil Society Days brought together 140 civil society delegates, many of them migrants themselves, with more than 50 % coming from developing and low-income countries and a record number of civil society actors from Africa. Another 118 representatives of governments, the media, as well as special guests and observers were also welcomed as participants in the GFMD Civil Society programme (see figure 4). The Civil Society Days were co-chaired by two migrants: Cameroonian-born Ms. **Clariste Soh-Moube**, researcher for the non-government organization Centre Amadou Hampâté Bâ (CAHBA) in Mali; and Mauritian-born Mr. **George Joseph**, Director of the Migration Department for Caritas Sweden (see annex III for further information).

Figure 4: Snapshot of GFMD Civil Society Days 2012

Civil society delegates and other participants

- **258** participants in total, **140** civil society delegates:
 - o **40** of them speakers in the Civil Society Days programme
 - o **67** female, **73** male
 - o **58** migrants themselves and **53** diaspora/migrant-led organizations
 - o **54** development groups, **44** human rights organizations, **15** labour organizations, **18** academia and **9** private sector
 - o **39** from Africa, **24** from Americas, **30** from Asia Pacific, **45** from Europe, **2** from the Middle East
 - o **14** Mauritius civil society organizations
- **46** observers from regional and international organizations
- **8** special guests
- **36** government representatives from **19** countries
- **24** media representatives

New and special features CSD 2012

- 1st time GFMD was hosted in **Africa**, with a record number of African civil society delegates
- 1st time the plenary sessions of the Civil Society Days were **live-streamed**
- 1st time focusing on:
 - o **broader development**, including the post-2015 agenda
 - o **migrants in distress**
 - o **labour matching and markets**, including a full session on **recruitment**
- Central **emphasis on benchmarks** and mechanisms
- **Broadened donor base** for the GFMD Civil Society programme (double the number of donors from the previous year, i.e. 12 for 2012)
- Launch of 2 global **civil society Working Groups** on Diaspora/Migrants for Development and on the Global Governance of Migration and the UNHLD 2013

5. Programme

The GFMD Civil Society Days 2012 focused on “**Operationalizing Protection and Human Development in International Migration**”. This theme reflected civil society’s priority to focus on operationalizing recommendations with **concrete implementable mechanisms** and **benchmarks** against which success could be measured in the coming years - a kind of “Migration & Development Goals”. The programme was structured around a mix of plenary sessions and interactive Working Sessions along three themes: (1) “*Labour*”, (2) “*Development*” and (3) “*Protection*”. In addition, there was a special focus on the 2013 UN High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (HLD) and migration in the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

For the first time in the history of the GFMD, the plenary sessions of the Civil Society Days were live-streamed. While experiencing some technical difficulties the first day, the live-stream attracted 200 followers by the end of the programme.

Figure 5 presents an overview of the programme for the Civil Society Days 2012. The full programme, including an overview of speakers can be found in Annex IV. A brief summary of the work for each of the sessions is provided in the sections that follow.

Figure 5: Summary Programme GFMD Civil Society Days and Common Space 2012

Summary Programme GFMD Civil Society Days 2012	
Swami Vivekananda International Convention Centre, Mauritius, 19 - 21 November	
Monday 19 November	
8.30 – 9.30	Opening Ceremony
9.30 – 10.00	Theme and Methodology GFMD Civil Society Days 2012: Operationalizing Protection and Human Development in International Migration
10.20 – 11.30	Inspiration Session
11.30 - 12.45	Future Session: Towards the UN High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development 2013 (HLD) and the Future of the Forum
12.45 – 14.30	Lunch / Side-events (<i>see annex IV</i>)
14.30 – 18.00	Simultaneous Working Sessions A 1.A: Regulating and Monitoring Recruitment, Placement and Employment Practices 2.A: Engaging Diaspora as Entrepreneurs, Social Investors and Policy Advocates 3.A: Protecting Vulnerable Migrant Workers
19:00 – 21.00	Cultural Evening
Tuesday 20 November	
8.00 – 8.40	Open Space (reports Day 1 distributed)
8.40 – 12.00	Simultaneous Working Sessions B 1.B: Improving Jobs, Skills and Education Matching 2.B: Rights-based Development Solutions and Migration 3.B: Protecting Migrants in Dire Humanitarian Situations
12.00 – 14.00	Lunch / Side-events (<i>see annex IV</i>) (report Day 2 distributed)
14.00 – 16.00	Review Session of recommendations GFMD Civil Society 2012
16.20 – 18.00	Concluding Debate: Operationalizing the Future of Migration & Development Governance: Towards the UN HLD 2013 & the Post-2015 Development Agenda
18.00 – 18.30	Closing Ceremony
Wednesday 21 November - Opening States’ GFMD Summit	
9.00 – 10.30	Opening Session
10.30 – 14.00	Common Space: Migration & Development: Common Ground and Partnerships in Action Break-out 1: Diaspora alliances and partnerships for development Break-out 2: Common ground and partnerships to protect migrants in distress Break-out 3: Labour mobility and skills development for inclusive growth and jobs

6. Opening Plenary

6.1 Opening Ceremony

Monday 19 November, 8.30 – 9.30 hrs

Mr. John K. Bingham, ICMC’s Head of Policy and GFMD Civil Society Coordinator welcomed all participants to *“the sixth and last Global Forum before the High Level Dialogue for which we have so many expectations. Civil Society,”* he proclaimed, *“we have work to do!”* Mr. Bingham extended a special welcome to the Co-Chairs of the sixth GFMD Civil Society Days: Cameroonian-born Ms. Clariste Soh-Moube of Mali and Mauritian-born Mr. George Joseph of Sweden, who warmly welcomed participants and each other to the GFMD Civil Society Program 2012.

The plenary was then addressed by **2012 GFMD Chair Mr. Ali Mansoor, Financial Secretary of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development of Mauritius**. Mr. Mansoor noted the challenge of effecting policy changes in democratic systems, where not everyone might be in favor of progressive policies, and he urged civil society to work together with elected representatives to change dynamics and sentiments in society with regards to migration. Mr. Mansoor insisted on always remembering that migration is *“about human beings and about families”* and that *“we communally need to remember that our objective is to improve human welfare”*.

In a similar vein **Mauritius Minister of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment, Mr. Shakeel Mohamed**, emphasized how difficult it is not only to change policies, but to actually change practices and mindsets of people. Pointing to the emphasis in the civil society programme on identifying practical benchmarks and mechanisms, he challenged civil society to indeed come up with workable mechanisms: *“through your work millions of migrants in the world will see their situations improved very soon. I am impatient to have your recommendations on mechanisms”*.

On behalf of her *“confrères et consœurs”* (brothers and sisters) in Mauritian civil society, **Ms. Patricia A. Félicité, Secretary-General of Caritas Mauritius**, addressed a word of welcome to all participants. She concluded the Opening Ceremony noting that the GFMD is about *“sharing practices and proposing solutions to bring dignity in the lives of migrants – starting at home”*.

6.2 Theme and Methodology GFMD Civil Society Days 2012 - Operationalizing Protection and Human Development in International Migration

Monday 19 November, 9.30 – 10.00 hrs

The GFMD Civil Society Coordinating Office provided participants with a short overview of the objectives of the GFMD, civil society’s role and civil society organizing, as described in the first chapter of this report, including the collaborative efforts to structure the programme together with the civil society International Advisory Committee and the Consultation Circle. **Wies Maas, Senior Programme Officer of the Coordinating Office**, highlighted some elements of the programme for the Civil Society Days 2012 and underlined once more the focus on operationalizing recommendations with concrete mechanisms and benchmarks. *“Operationalizing”*, Ms. Maas said, *“implies that there is something to operationalize, something to build upon and to put in practice”*. Therefore each of the working sessions in the programme started with a convergence of previous GFMD civil society and government recommendations (2007 – 2011). In conclusion, she urged participants not to forget *“that the GFMD does not happen in a vacuum and to take home and forth the ideas and mechanisms surfacing in the coming two days, including to the government programme of the GFMD the day after tomorrow, to the World Social Forum on Migration next week in Manila, to the High Level Dialogue*

on Migration and Development next year in New York, and to continuous national and regional processes.”

Speaking on behalf of one such regional process, the Pan African Network in Defense of Migrants Rights, **Milka Isinta of the Kenyan Workers Union, KUDHEIHA**, presented some messages from the African Civil Society Forum on Migration, Development and Human Rights, which was held in Accra on 12 and 13 September 2012. *“Our shared humanity as ‘Ubuntu,’”* Ms. Isinta said, *“demands that we respect and value all migrant rights as human rights”*. While urging governments to ratify, domesticate and implement international conventions, including those on domestic work (ILO 189) and on recruitment agencies (ILO 181), the Pan African Network also committed themselves to action: *“We commit ourselves to advocate for the ratification and implementation of these Conventions with our respective governments, and to build national, regional and Africa-wide campaigns on their effective enforcement.”* A commitment was also made *“to build strong action-oriented partnerships between African civil society and the African Diaspora in the U.S., Europe, Latin America and Asia.”*⁷

6.3 Inspiration Session – “Migration & Development Goals” – setting targets and benchmarks to achieve goals in migration and human development

Monday 19 November, 10.20 – 11.30 hrs

The **Inspiration Session** invited reflections from a panel of thought-provoking leaders and movers, followed by interventions and inspirations from the floor. John Bingham read out a statement from **Ms. Manuela Tomei, Director of the Labour Protection Department at the International Labour Organization (ILO)**, who had been invited to address delegates but was unable to travel to Mauritius at the last minute. Ms. Tomei’s statement largely focused on migration as a decent work issue and noted that *“the ILO’s approach towards labour migration policies is not only rights-based; it also recognizes labour market needs. [...] The ILO is well placed to address the complex issue of migration, not only because it is an explicit constitutional mandate of our organization, but also because of our tripartite nature and the deep experience that we have with social dialogue to reconcile interests.”*

Co-Chair **Ms. Clariste Soh-Moube, Researcher at Centre Amadou Hampâté Bâ (CAHBA) in Mali**, focused her intervention on the root causes of migration and the situation of too many young people that leave their countries out of desperation. The economic and social circumstances that make people move out of necessity, not opportunity, need to be addressed. Ms. Soh-Moube expressed the hope for *“these messages to transcend the walls of this forum and to provide hope and new ideas for the protection of the labour migrants”*.

Co-Chair, Mauritian-born **Mr. George Joseph, Director of the Migration Department of Caritas Sweden**, told the audience a story of the hope of a young Afghan woman, who fled across the world, lost everything on the way, and now is working to rebuild her life in Europe and dreaming of the future. *“We are here not for ourselves,”* Mr. Joseph said, *“We are here for the millions like her, to defend and protect the fundamental rights of human beings and to humanize our societies.”*

Ms. Nunu Kidane, Director of the Priority Africa Network (PAN) based in the USA, echoed Milka Isinta’s call for *“the spirit of Ubuntu: I am, because you are”*, i.e. more community spirit and sharing. Ms. Kidane addressed the twin problem of growing income and wealth inequality in many developing countries and corrupt and flawed policies of – African among other – governments, which compel

⁷ The full statement can be read here: <http://www.panidmr.org/accra-conference.php>

people to leave. At the same time these governments are increasingly soliciting the investments of diaspora and migrants back home. Ms. Kidane urged diaspora and migrants to use their investments and remittance-sending as leverage to fight corruption and to demand policy change, especially with regard to social and economic policies, including issues such as land grabs, environmental degradation and conflicts that force people to flee their homes. Ms. Kidane also shared a message of hope for Africa and the millions of young people living on the continent, and she called upon European governments and people to put an end to xenophobia and discrimination. Above all, Ms. Kidane called for a new type of globalization rooted in solidarity and transnationalism.

Reflections from the floor largely commended and echoed issues raised by the inspirational speakers, with one participant building upon Ms. Kidane’s reflections, saying: *“remittances are indeed an expression of love. But that love is so often soaked in the sweat and blood of the migrants. The migrants remain half-fed and half clothed so that they are able to send remittances”*.

A youth representative asked the question: *“Why do we have the resources, but still lack the jobs in Africa?”*; remarking that by exporting its resources, Africa is exporting jobs too, and that people will follow to where the jobs are, particularly in the light of the massive youth unemployment in many African countries. *“We need to demand our governments to make productive use of our resources, so we can create employment at home”*.

Other representatives alluded to the vulnerable security situation many migrants find themselves in, such as in Mexico, and the need to protect them. Ms. Kidane added further that the countries with the largest out-migration are countries in conflict situations and commended the civil society programme for including a thematic focus on migrants in distress for the first time.

6.4 Future Session – Towards the UN High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development 2013 (HLD) and the Future of the Forum

Monday 19 November, 11.30 – 12.45 hrs

Mr. John K. Bingham introduced the objective of the **Future Session**: to provide insight into the prospects for both the GFMD and the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development 2013 (HLD). Mr. Bingham emphasized that while the GFMD and the HLD largely involve the same stakeholders and partly the same themes, the HLD process goes well beyond the GFMD, with higher political involvement and the hope to find longer term solutions, commitments and institutional changes to address migration more comprehensively at the global level.

Mr. John Slocum, Director of the Migration Program of the MacArthur Foundation and a long term funder of both the civil society and the government programme of the GFMD, commended civil society for the significant progress made; in particular, the efforts to ensure continuity by building upon recommendations of previous Civil Society Days and illustrating their convergence and divergence with previous GFMD government recommendations.

Mr. Slocum also introduced the independent assessment commissioned by his foundation to assess civil society’s role so far in the GFMD, and which outcomes and impacts have been achieved. **Ms. Danielle Garcia, Performance Management Specialist of Social Impact**, who led the assessment, shared some of the key findings and recommendations:

- ⇒ **Clarifying expectations:** Participants in the GFMD civil society process seem to have varying expectations when it comes to what the CSD ought to achieve, ranging from networking to actual policy reform. The assessment report recommends that the GFMD Civil Society

constituency formulates and communicates more clearly its expectations in terms of outcomes and impact and to ground these expectations in what the report calls “*a theory of change*”;

- ⇒ **Network and knowledge building:** The assessment report concludes that the civil society component has been very successful with regards to global network and knowledge building. Based on this, the report recommends widening the interest base, to ensure that the diverse and varying interests of various civil society sectors are represented in the room, including the private sector and development actors;
- ⇒ **More interactions with governments:** the report concludes that the GFMD has been less successful in increasing the capacity of civil society to access governments, in particular outside the framework of the annual GFMD meetings. The report recommends striving for more continuous interaction between civil society and governments, and to invest in relevant organizational capacity, advocacy and negotiation skills for civil society organizations, in particular at the national level;
- ⇒ **Sustainability:** The report also recommends setting up an international panel made up of some civil society leaders and government representatives to examine together, on the basis of the evaluations and research done, specific objectives and effective program design to achieve those objectives, as well as a sustainable source of financial support.

2012 also saw the governments conclude a two-year process of internal assessment of the GFMD⁸, informing decisions on the future of the Forum, its structure and focus. **Ambassador Shree Servansing, Permanent Representative of Mauritius to the UN and Other International Organizations in Geneva**, who chaired the Assessment Team⁹ during its second phase in 2012, presented some of the key findings. These key findings are further set out in the Consolidated Assessment Paper, which was put forward for endorsement as a common vision of the Forum’s future by governments during a Special Session on the last day of the government programme (22 Nov).¹⁰ Building on the Forum’s achievements since 2007, the common vision is for the Forum to be further consolidated; to enhance its positive impacts on migrants’ lives and on policies of countries of origin, transit and destination; and to sustain itself into the future as an informal, non-binding, voluntary and government-led process. “*But,*” according to the Ambassador, “*there is no expectation of a paradigm shift in the structure of the GFMD.*”

With regards to the role of civil society in the GFMD, the Ambassador said that “*there is no doubt that participating Member States recognize the value, the importance of the dialogue with the civil society and the need to integrate in a more efficient manner civil society in the GFMD process. There is absolute unanimity on this.*” The objective is to build better bridges and better synergies between the GFMD civil society process and the GFMD government process.

The Assessment paper lays out sixteen recommendations for actions. The Ambassador presented a few key recommendations:

- ⇒ **More development:** Governments should strengthen the engagement of national development ministries/departments/agencies in the GFMD;

⁸ Governments agreed during the GFMD meeting in 2010 in Mexico to conduct such an assessment, consisting of a survey with all GFMD participating States in 2011 (phase 1), and a strategic and political analysis, in 2012, of possible options for the future of the Forum (phase 2).

⁹ The Assessment Team was comprised of: Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, France, India, Kenya, Mexico, Mauritius (Chair), Morocco, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Turkey, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Arab Emirates.

¹⁰ A report of this Future of the Forum Session during the Government Days can be found in the GFMD 2012 Report of Proceedings available here: www.gfmd.org

- ⇒ **Outcomes:** The GFMD should share knowledge and outcomes coming out of the GFMD in a more systematic, accessible and transparent manner;
- ⇒ **Interactions with Civil society:** The GFMD should improve interactions with civil society, including arrangements for more interactive Common Space scenarios and discussions. New modalities for engagement of the private sector should be explored to strengthen cooperation with this distinct stakeholder group;
- ⇒ **GFMD vs. HLD:** The GFMD will prepare a substantive report on GFMD achievements, practices and thematic outcomes covering the period 2007 through 2012 as input for the 2013 UN High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (HLD).

Regarding preparations for the HLD, **Mr. Thomas Stelzer, UN Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-agency Affairs**, shared an update. Thus far, UN Member States were still negotiating a resolution on modalities for the HLD 2013, including themes, outcomes and the role of civil society actors. It was expected that the HLD would consist of two days of meetings primarily of government representatives preceded by a single day for civil society to interact with governments a few months earlier, all at UN headquarters in New York. Stelzer shared his expectation that the four themes of the GFMD Civil Society agenda 2012 (protection, labour mobility, development and diaspora engagement, and governance) would neatly align with the agenda for the HLD.

Mr. Stelzer insisted that *“pragmatism”* is going to be *“very important to achieve the outcomes we desire”*. He also added that *“the HLD should be seen as an opportunity, not as the end of our journey”*. Mr. Stelzer said that after six years of talk, the time has come to act. *“We know,”* he said, *“that further reducing the costs of transfers of remittances will benefit millions of families, that transnational communities can spur development at home, that legal, safe and regular migration is preferable to irregular, life-threatening and unplanned movement, and that the globalization of labour markets will require a global approach. In our quest to find global solutions to global challenges,”* he concluded, *“the GFMD should complement, not supplement the United Nations.”*

Mr. William Gois, Regional Coordinator of Migrant Forum Asia, provided a civil society perspective on civil society’s hope, expectations and work for the upcoming HLD. Mr. Gois represented a number of leading civil society organizations that created a global Working Group on the HLD and Global Governance of Migration in 2012. *“Civil society expects meaningful participation in the HLD,”* Mr. Gois said. To ensure this role he presented a proposal from the Working Group for a five-point plan, including a list of four priority agenda items: migrants’ rights protection, labour migration and decent work, gender and migration, and migration and development, including the post-2015 agenda. Mr. Gois invited civil society participants in the GFMD to provide input, refinement and endorsement of the proposal, emphasizing that the proposal would next be carried to the World Social Forum on Migration taking place the following week in Manila, from 22- 26 November, 2012. In line with Mr. Stelzer’s words, Mr. Gois similarly urged to see the High Level Dialogue not as an event, but as a continuum, and proposed to go towards the HLD with a clear programme of action that could be worked on for a number of years until the next HLD. The United Nations, Mr. Gois concluded, is the only global platform with the capacity *“to give us a comprehensive, forward looking, rights-based approach to migration.”*

The panel presentations were followed by a brief plenary debate. Interventions from the floor, in particular, emphasized the importance of ensuring migrants’ and migration’s rightful place on the global development agenda, as the Millennium Development Goals approach expiration in 2015; and the importance of wide, open and transparent consultations with civil society, including with migrants themselves, towards the HLD.

7. Working Sessions

The six Working Sessions (WS), each three hours long, were structured around three principal themes, as follows:

1. Labour: Operationalizing a rights-based approach to labour mobility, markets and matching

WS 1.A Regulating and Monitoring Recruitment, Placement and Employment Practices

WS 1.B Improving Jobs, Skills and Education Matching

2. Development: Operationalizing human development in international migration

WS 2.A Engaging Diaspora as Entrepreneurs, Social Investors and Policy Advocates

WS 2.B Rights-based Development Solutions and Migration

3. Protection: Operationalizing the protection of migrants and their families

WS 3.A Protecting Vulnerable Migrant Workers

WS 3.B Protecting Migrants in Dire Humanitarian Situations

Participants were provided with a set of short briefing notes, which included existing tools and guidelines, guiding questions and an overview of recommendations from previous GFMD civil society meetings, and their links with previous GFMD government recommendations. The Co-moderators opened each working session by submitting these recommendations to participants for endorsement and/or modification. Each working session included 4-6 panel presentations sharing case-studies and first reflections, followed by an open debate.

For each working session, co-rapporteurs were responsible for synthesizing the debate into changes most needed, existing mechanisms and practices identified, and recommendations and benchmarks against which success can be measured in the next years.

See the full programme in annex IV for an overview of moderators, rapporteurs and speakers.

7.1 Working Sessions on Operationalizing a Rights-based Approach to Labour Mobility, Markets and Matching

“Because at the end of the day it is all about people. People with all their talent, their skills, their desires, ideas, and in the context of development, their potential! Now, if managed properly, migration for work has much to offer to individuals, businesses, and both sending and receiving countries. But it must begin by treating migrant workers with respect and ensuring in every way possible migration with dignity.”

Working Session 1.A.

Moderators: **Ellene Sana**, Center for Migrant Advocacy Philippines
Art DeFehr, Palliser Furniture

A. Regulating and Monitoring Recruitment, Placement and Employment Practices

B. Improving Jobs, Skills and Education Matching

Participants explored operational mechanisms and strategies to weed out abuses in recruitment and employment processes, such as outrageous placement fees, confiscation of identity papers, false information, human trafficking, and physical and psychological abuses in the work place, while also

looking for alternatives to improve rights-based labour mobility mechanisms, job matching, and skills recognition in light of growing global mismatches between the supply and demand of workers.

As a starting point, there was broad consensus that decent work options at home, legal channels for migration (including a reduction of visa barriers and fees), pathways to permanence, and family unity are essential to mitigate conditions that foment abuses by unscrupulous private recruitment agencies, middlemen and employers.

Highlights of existing tools, mechanism and practices that were shared and suggested by participants for further development, implementation and monitoring:

Existing Codes and frameworks for ethical recruitment

- The NGO Verité’s multi-stakeholder work on ethical labour recruitment, e.g. the framework developed in cooperation with the Manpower Group: [An Ethical Framework for Cross-Border Labor Recruitment](#) (2012), an industry/stakeholder collaboration to reduce the Risks of Forced Labor and Human Trafficking.
- The Institute for Human Rights and Business’ work on the [Dhaka Principles for Migration with Dignity](#) (2012), a set of human rights principles to enhance respect for the rights of migrants from the moment of recruitment, during employment and through to further employment or safe return based on the [UN Global Compact: Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights](#) and international labour and human rights standards.
- The [WHO Global Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel](#) (2010), which promotes voluntary principles and practices for the ethical international recruitment of health personnel and to facilitate the strengthening of health systems.
- [The Commonwealth Teacher Recruitment Protocol](#) (2004), which aims to balance the rights of teachers to migrate internationally, on a temporary or permanent basis, against the need to protect the integrity of national education systems, and prevent the exploitation of scarce human resources in developing or low income countries.
- [The UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights](#), i.e. the ‘Protect, Respect and Remedy’ Framework with principles around human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption.

Ratification of international human rights and labour conventions of the UN and ILO and implementation and monitoring at the national level

- Campaigns for the ratification of [ILO Conventions 181](#) (on recruitment processes) and [189](#) (on domestic workers), e.g. the International Trade Union Confederation’s [12-by-12 campaign](#) for the rights and protection of domestic workers.
- Advocacy and campaigns for: national policy reforms ending sponsorship systems tying migrants to specific employers; strong licensing and regulating systems; strengthening independent national monitoring agencies; ensuring freedom of association, equal pay, and health and safety norms. The migration law in Sweden was hailed as a good practice, as it incorporates a rights-based approach.
- Provisions of services to and capacity-building for migrants by civil society, as well as sensitizing local populations.

Education, training, skills development and recognition

- Minimum standards for training and education per sector and global curricula for certain professions (e.g. in the medical sector), including those of [the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers](#) (STCW).
- Co-investments by governments and employers in education and on local training of potential migrant workers relevant to labour market needs.

The working sessions on labour mobility concluded with the following two recommendations and corresponding benchmarks:

◆ **Recommendation 1: To better license, regulate and monitor recruitment, placement and employment practices**

Civil society reaffirmed the call to better license, regulate and monitor recruitment actors and called for the creation of user-led systems to promote good and reliable recruitment channels, while exposing bad recruiters and violators. Civil society reiterated the strong call for increased ratification and implementation of UN and ILO conventions, including the 1990 UN Migrant Workers Convention, and ILO Conventions 181 regarding recruitment processes and 189 on domestic workers. Governments were also urged to ensure the freedom of association and worker organizing.

Benchmarks:

- ∞ Significant increase in ratification and implementation of UN and ILO conventions, including the 1990 UN Migrant Workers Convention, and the ILO Convention 181 regarding recruitment processes.
- ∞ Creation of national, regional and international user-led systems, web portals and apps to promote good and reliable recruitment channels and expose bad practices.
- ∞ Increased freedom of association and migrant affiliation to worker organizations.

◆ **Recommendation 2: To improve the matching of jobs, skills and education**

Re-emphasizing the *sine qua non* of legal channels of migration and pathways to permanent residence, civil society elaborated recommendations to organize the recognition of skills and credentials in a better and more just manner to prevent deskilling and brain waste by harmonizing education and qualification standards, and by introducing sector-specific regional and global training and certification standards.

Benchmark:

- ∞ Increased harmonization of education, qualification and training standards starting in sectors with large numbers of migrant workers, such as health care, domestic care, engineering, agriculture, shipping, and more.

7.2 Working Sessions on Operationalizing Human Development in International Migration

(“We are the contributors of change.”
Working Session 2.A.)

Moderators: **Gibril Faal**, AFFORD UK
Leila Rispens-Noel, International Network of Alternative Financial Institutions (INAFI)

- A. **Engaging Diaspora as Entrepreneurs, Social Investors and Policy Advocates**
- B. **Rights-based Development Solutions and Migration**

These sessions resumed longstanding GFMD attention to engaging diaspora and migrants, as well as other development actors in migration-related development planning that genuinely makes migration an opportunity and choice, not a necessity. Participants reaffirmed that, while migration

clearly can and does contribute to human development of the migrant, families and communities involved, migration should not in and of itself be “abused” as a development strategy by government through which people are or feel compelled to leave. Governments should ensure economic policies and social rights, access to education and decent work at home, so that migration becomes truly a choice.

Participants started from the premise that migrants and diaspora can play a critical and dynamic role in spurring development and expanding choices as entrepreneurs, investors and consumers. Through financial and knowledge transfer, and as advocates for policy reform working with governments, they can establish conditions that are conducive to development, such as protection of property rights, good infrastructure, and access to justice, credit and skills development.

Participants also acknowledged that as written in the session’s background material: *“International attention to the role of diaspora in development has been booming with many changes in recent years. For example there has been an enormous increase in data collection on remittances accompanied by significant reduction in rates for remittance transfers; diaspora organizations have increasingly formed networks among themselves for joint projects and advocacy; and many governments have formed specific departments and ministries dedicated to diaspora engagement”*.

On the other hand, participants also urged further change, and for the better inclusion of migrants in policy-making in countries of origin and destination, and of migration in national, regional, and global development plans and targets. These plans should include multi-stakeholder partnerships, linking the work and investments of migrants and diaspora with more mainstream development planning and development actors, as well as with the private sector and government policies.

Highlights of existing tools, mechanism and practices that were shared and suggested by participants to be further developed and/or more widely implemented and monitored:

- **National consultative mechanisms** and multi-stakeholder processes including migrants and diaspora communities in policy-making and projects that concern them, their communities and countries of origin.
- **National migration and development plans**, including in developed countries, taking into account migration dynamics, migrants and diaspora rights, capacities and priorities, e.g. pilot projects in Jamaica, Moldova, Tunisia and Bangladesh on mainstreaming development in migration planning.
- **Programmes and funding mechanisms** that support a range of migrant and diaspora investment, including (matching) grants, loans, guarantees, capacity building and training, e.g. the Dutch Migration and Development Programme and annual budget.
- **Conducive environment for connections**: dual nationality law, transferability of entitlements and pensions, access to property rights and legal protection, access to financial capital and matched investment funds.
- **Diaspora networks and projects**: establishment of diaspora entrepreneur councils, migrant organizations alliances and networks, nationally, internationally, regionally (e.g. African diaspora in Europe), and thematically (e.g. information technology, agriculture) to maximize voice and impact, cooperation and trust. Three examples shared:
 - o The [Diaspora Business Centre](#) based in the Netherlands combines business and social interests with professional know-how of diaspora experts for job creation and income generation, with projects implemented in Kenya, Somalia, Sri Lanka, and Ghana among others.
 - o [Unlad Kabayan](#) is a social entrepreneurship NGO linking migration to community development, decent job creation and livelihoods in the Philippines.

- [Federación Zacatecana A.C.](#) is a diaspora foundation of Mexicans based in the USA that has invested in thousands of social projects (such as schools, clinics, roads, potable water, paving streets, electricity, and scholarship) in the Mexican region, Zacatecas, and invests in technical and entrepreneurial capacity.
- **One-stop shops for diaspora entrepreneurs** and social and financial investments in countries of residence and origin. For example, India created such a one-stop shop, removed a lot of red tape and licenses, established a Ministry for Overseas Indian Affairs, and organizes an annual Non-resident Indian Day (Pravasi Bharatiya Divas).

Handbooks and reading

- **Handbook: [Developing a Road Map for Engaging Diasporas in Development](#)**, a practical guide on state-of-the-art governmental diaspora initiatives and roadmap towards more strategic and sustainable engagement (International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Migration Policy Institute (MPI), 2011).
- **Handbook: [Migration for Development: A Bottom-up Approach](#)**, a “toolbox” for practitioners and policymakers for developing, implementing and collaborating among and with small-scale actors on migration and development projects (EC-UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative, 2011).
- **Handbook: [Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning](#)**, acts as a step-by-step guide for policymakers of developing countries, including from ministries of labour, migration, health (Global Migration Group 2010).
- **UN Task Team Report: [Realizing the Future We Want for All](#)** on the post 2015 development agenda, including migration as an enabler for inclusive economic and social development if fairly managed, and other critical elements related to migration dynamics, such as decent work, gender equality, conflict prevention, food security, climate change adaptation, etc.

The working sessions on development and diaspora concluded with the following two recommendations and corresponding benchmarks:

◆ **Recommendation 3: To better engage migrants and diaspora as entrepreneurs, social investors and policy advocates in development**

Recalling its recommendation from previous GFMD meetings to governments to include diaspora and migrant voices in development policy formulation and implementation, civil society called for the creation of national multi-stakeholder migration-and-development policy-making mechanisms in origin and destination countries. Civil society also called for conducive legal and financial frameworks to promote migrants as entrepreneurs through financial support, capacity building, business networking, legal protection and provisions in the law for dual citizenship.

Benchmarks:

- ∞ More countries have national consultative mechanisms that explicitly include migrants/diaspora communities in policy-making concerning them, including on development assistance and trade agreements with countries of origin.
- ∞ More countries of residence and origin have introduced specific services and funding mechanisms that support migrant and diaspora investments, including a 1-stop-portal for diaspora/migrants interested in investing back home in business development and poverty alleviation.
- ∞ Significant increase in countries allowing dual nationality.

◆ Recommendation 4: To include migration into national and global development frameworks

Moving from strictly diaspora phenomena into broader dynamics of development and migration, civil society echoed government recommendations of prior GFMD meetings to improve data collection and develop national-level indicators on migration and development for monitoring purposes. Further, civil society called forcefully for migration to be incorporated into new policy frameworks of sustainable development goals and the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

Benchmarks:

- ∞ Civil society position paper in 2013 on migration and the Post-2015 Development Agenda.
- ∞ Significant increase in countries (both of origin and destination) with a national migration and development policy paper, including national-level indicators and monitoring of the effect of migration on development, and of development on migration.
- ∞ Increased participation of development NGO's and agencies in the GFMD.

7.3 Working Sessions on Operationalizing the Protection of Migrants and their Families

“The status and condition of migrants are often evolving during the course of their migratory journey. A migrant may initially leave voluntarily, however be forced to use a smuggling route to flee, become kidnapped during his or her journey, caught up in a trafficking network, and exploited both in transit and on arrival. Therefore we need to go beyond a categorical approach in addressing the protection needs of migrants.”

Working Session 3.B.

Moderators: **Donald Kerwin**, Center for Migration Studies of New York (CMS)
Martina Liebsch, Caritas Internationalis

A. Protecting Vulnerable Migrant Workers

As in previous years civil society participants devoted an entire track to the protection of migrants and families, reaffirming that the protection and promotion of the human rights of all migrants is central to human dignity and human development.

Civil society specifically looked at tools and mechanisms to better protect migrant workers in irregular status, migrant domestic workers, and workers in low-paid jobs and/or tied to specific employers, since they are categorically vulnerable to abuses, including arbitrary and unlawful detention, non-payment of wages, confiscation of identity papers and sexual, physical and psychological abuses, and often lack access to services and redress. Participants felt that the International Labour Organization should play a much more central role in overseeing and monitoring international labour standards with regards to migrant workers.

Many tools, mechanisms and practices exist to better protect vulnerable migrant workers and were shared by participants to be further developed and/or more widely implemented and monitored, with some corresponding to mechanisms discussed under Theme 1 on “Labour”. For example:

- **Campaigns for the ratification** of [ILO Conventions 181](#) (on recruitment processes) and [189](#) (on domestic workers), e.g. the International Trade Union Confederation’s [12-by-12 campaign](#) for the rights and protection of domestic workers.
- **Advocacy and campaigns for national policy reforms** ending sponsorship systems tying migrants to specific employers, integrating domestic work into “normal” labour law, equal pay, and health and safety norms.
- **Changing public mind-sets and behaviour** and creating an atmosphere of appreciation of migrants.
- **Legal, social and medical assistance** to migrants in need of protection - e.g. establishing national hotlines and contact points for human rights abuses of migrant workers, as well as consular services and shelters. For example:
 - o Indonesia works together with the Red Cross in Jordan to provide assistance and shelter, in particular to female domestic workers.
 - o Mexico has created a Consular Identification Card for Mexican migrants in the US, regardless of their immigration status, to provide better assistance. The Card is also accepted by many banks to open up bank accounts.
 - o Spain has legislation on gender-based violence that grants undocumented female migrants temporary status in cases of violence and abuse being reported.
- **Firewalls** ensuring that migrants, especially those in irregular status, have real access to rights and services without fear of being reported or reprisals.
- **Local changes and protection:** For example, in New York there is an effort to reform the New York Police Department to include oversight on police action in their day to day interaction with migrants to avoid abuse.

Guidelines

- [“Checklist to Protect and Support Domestic Workers”](#) ((government) GFMD Mauritius 2012).
- [Handbook for Preventing Unnecessary Immigration Detention](#) (International Detention Coalition, 2011).
- [Ten Ways to Protect Undocumented Migrant Workers](#) (Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM), 2005).

The working session on protecting vulnerable migrants workers concluded with the following recommendation and corresponding benchmarks:

◆ **Recommendation 5: To ensure laws and mechanisms that protect vulnerable migrant workers, including domestic workers and migrants in irregular status**

Civil society emphasized that without adequate protection, large numbers of migrants are prone to harassment, discrimination, exclusion, violence and exploitation, severely constraining them from improving their own human development and that of their families, communities, countries of origin and destination. Civil society stressed that the first requisite for protection is binding national and international law, and called for translation of laws into action, taking into account the best interests of children and gender considerations. Providers of essential public services should not be required to report on immigration status; and migrant workers should not be tied to one employer. Civil society called upon international organizations, governments and their own constituencies to map countries’ domestic compliance with international standards.

Benchmarks:

- ∞ Significant increase in ratification and implementation of UN and ILO conventions, including the ILO convention 189 on domestic workers.

- ∞ Abolishment of migration regimes that tie migrant workers to one employer.
- ∞ Increased mappings of countries' domestic compliance with international standards and best practices on the protection of vulnerable migrants.

B. Protecting Migrants in Dire Humanitarian Situations

In this session civil society explored mechanisms and gaps in the protection of migrants in crisis, looking both at migrants caught up in humanitarian crisis due to armed conflict, civil unrest or disasters, as well as migrants who fall victims to violence or trauma in transit, e.g. after sea or desert crossings, or when being held for ransom, organ smuggling or human trafficking purposes. Assistance and protection for migrants finding themselves in dire humanitarian and life-threatening situations is often insufficient or not available, for reasons such as a lack of capacity or mandate on the part of governments and international organizations, questions of state sovereignty and responsibility, and lack of access (including for NGOs) to affected crisis areas and migrants. Therefore, participants urged that the protection of migrants at every stage of the migration process, including in situations of return, needs to be taken into account in humanitarian processes and protection systems. Governments should, in particular, ensure access to consular protection for migrants trapped in crisis situations. Civil society also called for a shift away from the militarization of borders to more human border management, including human rights tools and training for border guards on protection needs.

Participants felt that there is a need to develop frameworks for efficient information sharing and coordination among governments, international organizations, NGOs and employers, the latter carrying specific responsibility for their workers (e.g. a number of employers in Haiti and Syria paid for the return tickets of migrants during the time of crisis). Civil society should also be proactive, be protected, and receive funding in order to establish information centers and safe houses (e.g. for victims of trafficking and crime in transit), provide legal services and access to basic health care, and address other humanitarian needs.

Participants unequivocally stated that protection has to be driven by the principle of needs-first, and only then categorization, including an analysis of protection gaps for those that fit specific existing categories. A number of existing frameworks were shared that start from this principle, but need to be more effectively implemented and integrated:

- Interagency [Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action](#) for the protection of children from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect in humanitarian situations (Global Protection Cluster, Child Protection Working Group, 2012).
- [UNCHR's 10-point Plan of Action for Refugee Protection and Mixed Migration](#) (2007).
- UNODC's [International Framework for Action to Implement the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol](#) - a technical assistance tool to assist Member States and non-state actors to implement the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, including operational measures on prosecution, protection and prevention (2011).
- A [Migrants in Crisis Operational Framework](#) currently being developed by IOM to better respond to the assistance and protection needs of crisis-affected populations, in particular, vulnerable mobile populations not adequately covered by existing mechanisms, and most notably, international migrants caught in crises in their destination/transit countries.

The working session on protecting migrants in dire humanitarian situations concluded with the following recommendation and corresponding benchmarks:

◆ Recommendation 6: To create a protection framework for migrants trapped in dire humanitarian situations

Civil society strongly suggested to make migrants in crisis a priority area for the yearly agendas of Regional Consultative Processes (RCPs) and to include all stakeholders in those processes. Civil society further pledged to work with governments and international organizations, and proposed to initiate a multi-stakeholder, “migrants in crisis group”. The group would work towards a coordinated protection framework based on existing legal instruments, and offer guidance and practical examples on how states and other parties best respond in humanitarian crisis situations to protect migrants, including in situations of conflict, disasters and transit where migrants are victims of violence and trauma.

Benchmarks:

- ∞ The agendas of the Regional Consultative Processes (RCPs) from 2013-2015 include migrants in crisis as a priority.
- ∞ A “migrants in crisis group”, including leaders from governments, civil society and international organizations, and under the leadership of the UN Special Rapporteur on Migrants, develops a matrix of existing legal instruments, and offers guidance and practical examples on how states and other parties best respond in humanitarian crisis situations to protect migrants.

8. Concluding Debate - Operationalizing the Future of Migration and Development Governance: Towards the UN High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in 2013 and the post 2015 Development Agenda

The Concluding Debate of the Civil Society Days looked towards the future of international migration and development governance, zooming in on opportunities and expectations in view of the upcoming UN High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in 2013, and including the question of where migration fits into the Post-2015 Development agenda, as the Millennium Development Goals approach expiration in 2015.

Sir Peter Sutherland, UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Migration, began by congratulating participants in the GFMD Civil Society program for the operational and practical focus, emphasizing that *“members states should take advantage of the knowledge that can be gained from you.”* In particular, Mr. Sutherland expressed his expectation that civil society’s in depth work on protecting migrants from unscrupulous recruiters and employers will have a meaningful impact, stating: *“You can count on me to stay with you on this front, just as I stand with you on the ratification of the domestic workers convention.”*

Looking ahead towards the HLD, Mr. Sutherland shared the hope of civil society for migrants in crisis to be high on the agenda: *“All migrants trapped in distress are worthy of the world’s attention. Over time we need to chart a course that will allow us to help them all.”* He added, however, that he believed that a first consensus should be built around assisting migrants workers caught in acute crises (e.g. the immediate aftermath of conflict or natural disaster). He called for the development of robust contingency plans involving all stakeholders, emphasizing the pivotal role of employers in protection and helping migrant workers. Contingency plans should include early warning and rapid response mechanisms, legal recourse for migrants, rapid issuance of exit visas, and development and dissemination of information about the crisis in many languages.

Furthermore, the HLD offers an ideal opportunity to anchor migration in a new generation of Millennium Development Goals after 2015, currently being formulated. Even if migration would not be fully anchored in the post-2015 framework, *“there would be no harm in developing our own Development Goals: Migration and Development Goals,”* in his view. *“Governments need to be ambitious,”* he said, *“and start developing a five, ten or even fifteen year agenda with specific goals and milestones.”* Mr. Sutherland concluded by calling upon all to take inspiration from the opportunities arising in the US for positive immigration reform and *“expand our expectations of what the international community can aim to achieve during the next decade.”*

Representing the Government of Sweden, incoming GFMD Chair Ambassador Eva Åkerman Börje, (GFMD Chair from January 2013 until June 2014) shared her outlook on the Future of the Forum and its bearings on three other significant international processes, namely: the 2013 HLD, the United Nations review of the International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action to be concluded in 2014, and the Post-2015 Development Agenda. *“Migration,”* Ambassador Åkerman Börje said, *“needs to be recognized in these processes as a driving force for inclusive human development.”*

Ambassador Åkerman Börje shared some element of where and how migration can have an enabling effect on economic and social development. *“We need to consider migrant and diaspora groups as partners for development,”* she said, *“not only in countries of origin, but also in countries of destination”.*

In particular, Ambassador Åkerman Börje referred to how migration can empower women individually and collectively by helping them enter labour markets or earn higher salaries, and can also have beneficial effects on gender equality. There are, of course, also important downsides, which negatively impact the health, economic, and social wellbeing of migrants and their families, and she called upon governments to put in place adequate legal frameworks to address these issues. Ambassador Åkerman Börje invited civil society for a revitalized, constructive dialogue in shaping the GFMD for 2014. *“We have a joint responsibility to ensure that these processes pave the way forward to unlock the enabling effects of migration on development,”* she concluded.

Ms. Hélène Bourgade, Head of Employment, Social Inclusion and Migration Unit at the European Commission, focused her intervention on the role of civil society in dialogue and practices on migration and development, indicating that the European Commission practices an inclusive approach when it comes to involving civil society stakeholders in policy development and implementation. Whether about development in countries of origins, recruitment, placement and employment practices, rights protection, the recognition of qualifications, the integration of migrants in host societies, or the reintegration of migrants that return, civil society ought to be involved in all stages of the migration cycle. Through various programmes, the EC invests in strengthening the capacities of civil society in partner countries to ensure legitimate, credible, active and reliable civil society partners.

Civil Society’s Five-Point Plan for the HLD

Concluding the panel presentation, **Mr. William Gois, Regional Coordinator of Migrant Forum Asia** and **Mr. Colin Rajah, Program Director of Migrants Rights International,** representing a global civil society Working Group on the HLD and Global Governance of Migration (established in 2012), revisited the *5 Point Plan for Strong Civil Society Involvement* in the upcoming HLD that was shared in draft form during the opening plenary of the Civil Society Days. Over the course of the two-day programme, numerous civil society organizations expressed genuine interest and consensus regarding the plan, as well as a wish to be further involved in the work towards the HLD. Mr. Gois

presented the five-points:

1. Substantive **preparatory activities** at the regional and international level;
2. **Full and active participation of civil society** in the High Level Dialogue itself;
3. **Resources**, including a trust fund, to enable an international steering committee to coordinate civil society engagement in the High Level Dialogue;
4. **The 2013 UNHLD to focus on:**
 - a. measures to promote and protect the human rights of all migrants, including migrants in distress; irregular migrants; and the rights of children in the context of migration
 - b. labor migration and decent work, including immediate possibilities to address abuses within the recruitment field
 - c. gender and migration
 - d. migration and development, including the Post-2015 Development Agenda;
5. A **succinct, negotiated outcome document** that can address critical issues of global migration governance and concrete actions for strong HLD outcomes.

Mr. Gois added that, very much in line with Peter Sutherland’s push for a 5 or 10 year plan, civil society, too, envisions a concrete action programme coming out of the HLD for a period of 5 years with benchmarks, mechanisms and monitoring. Mr. Rajah called upon civil society organizations to share around and endorse the statement as we move forward into 2013: *“Let’s work together to unify and come up with a strong civil society voice, with common ground and common unity to present and bring forward to the UN High Level Dialogue.”*

Final reflections from the floor strongly endorsed the need for an inclusive civil society voice in the HLD, among other things through a dedicated civil society programme, and by encouraging governments to include civil society representatives in their official delegations. One speaker reiterated the priority recommendation from one of the working sessions, calling for the HLD to *“create a working group on migrants in crisis jointly between governments (50%) and others (50%) with a strong representation from migrants to discuss responses to diverse humanitarian situations from a mobility perspective, and including the UN Special Rapporteur on Migrants. The working group would work towards the next HLD, not the one in 2013, but the one to follow, and could be linked to annual GFMD meetings”.*

Some other speakers alluded to the fact that the positioning for a new development framework after 2015 is happening now, and made strong pleas for migration to be integrated into this framework. Furthermore, the framework should recognize that 90% of all migration is directly related to employment, and the ILO should step up its responsibility to protect this 90%, as it is in their mandate. A few questions were also raised about the challenges for civil society to apply and qualify for the various funding mechanisms of the European Commission, due to the complexity of the application process.

Another set of reflections focused on questions around the future of the GFMD, and how the GFMD should more effectively structure the dialogue between governments and civil society to ensure the implementation of existing frameworks and national law, as well as monitoring thereof.

In response to some of the remarks from the floor, Ms. Bourgade regretted that some of the procedures for EC funding applications can be cumbersome, but added that the EC is bound by stringent financial regulations, to ensure accountability towards the European States and taxpayers. However, Ms. Bourgade said that the EC is working together with the UNDP on a joint program with

simplified procedures for NGOs. She also advised NGOs to partner with civil society organizations that have been successful in their applications to the EC.

In the concluding remarks Mr. Sutherland recalled the *raison d'être* of the establishment of the GFMD: as a Forum to create a dialogue of understanding between states that were previously diametrically opposed to each other, and include the issue of migrants' human rights, which fortunately has now become part and parcel of the GFMD dialogue. This notion was seconded by Ambassador Åkerman Börje, who added that the role of the GFMD is to exchange ideas and views on how normative frameworks are and can be translated on the national level. She concluded with expressing an ambition as incoming chair to move beyond the trust-building and dialogue towards cooperation in *"GFMD 2.0 – we are heading in the right direction, but we have to be patient."*

Mr. Sutherland shared his belief in maximizing the liberty of people to freely move, while sharing the concern with civil society on situations where mobility leads to societies being deprived of persons they have invested in and need, i.e. brain drain. *"But,"* he said, *"I do not personally believe in inhibiting the rights of those individuals to move. Overall migration works on a win-win basis in general for both societies."*

He also congratulated civil society on its assertive and coherent positioning towards the HLD. Without going into details about civil society's participation in the HLD, as that is in the hands of the UN General Assembly, he said, *"I appreciate civil society, the UN Secretary General appreciates civil society. Civil society has a crucial role to play and we have been working hard to provide mechanisms for dialogue with civil society."* With regards to the call in the Civil Society 5 Point Plan for a succinct negotiated outcome document to emerge from the HLD, he said, *"Hallelujah. That is exactly what we want."*

In closing, Ms. Soh-Moube and Mr. Joseph warmly thanked all participants for the hard work. *"We are different voices moving in the same direction,"* Ms. Soh-Moube said. Mr. Joseph added, *"We shall not forget the cause for which we are all here; when we go back, we continue our journey together to protect and defend the fundamental rights of migrants. To humanize our societies that is our call, and that is our duty."*

On behalf of the Mauritius Council of Social Services (MACOSS), **Chairman Mr. Subhanand Seegolam** thanked the participants, organizers and Mauritian partners for making the Civil Society Days 2012 a success. In his closing remarks, **GFMD Chair Mr. Ali Mansoor** said, *"Whether or not we are going to make progress, in terms of helping the lives of individual human beings who happen to be living outside their country, is entirely in our collective hands."*

Closing the GFMD Civil Society programme 2012, **John Bingham, ICMC's Head of Policy and GFMD Civil Society Coordinator**, reflected on the work and hopes ahead, ending with a quote by the Mauritian poet Gaston Loumeau encompassing this sentiment: *"May we have a hundred times what we dream here on this beautiful island where the sea is everywhere"*.

Part 3: The GFMD Government Days and Common Space¹¹

9. Opening Ceremony

21 November, 9.00 – 10.30hrs

The GFMD Government Days 2012 opened on the morning of the 21st of November. The opening ceremony and the Common Space that immediately followed were attended by some 700 representatives from civil society, international organizations, and governments representing some 130 countries, including ministers and senior officials of foreign relations, labour, interior, development, overseas assistance, commerce and other government offices.

Mr. Ali Mansoor, GFMD 2012 Chair, opened the meeting. He was joined at the podium by **H.E. Dr Mohamed Ibn Chambas**, Secretary General of the African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States (ACP); **Sir Peter Sutherland**, UN Special Representative of the Secretary General for Migration; **Dr. Arvind Boolell**, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration & International Trade, Republic of Mauritius; **Ms. Clariste Soh-Moube** and **Mr. George Joseph**, Co-Chairs of the Civil Society Days; and **Mr. Yury Fedotov**, Director General of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, representing the Global Migration Group (GMG).

Mr. Mansoor reported that the strong link between migration and development was highlighted throughout his Chairmanship, and reminded delegates that this link affects real individuals forced to leave their homes, and for whose improved welfare, lives, and contributions the GFMD has gathered to confer and collaborate.

Dr. Chambas, Secretary General of the ACP Group of States, affirmed that human mobility plays a vital role in the livelihood of many within the ACP Group of States, but it is not devoid of challenges including illegal migration, kidnapping and killing of migrants for their vital organs, lack of conditions and development prospects for young people (who comprise 25% of Africa's population), and the impact of political conflicts and ecological catastrophes on migratory patterns.

Sir Peter Sutherland, speaking on behalf of UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon, called on all countries to follow the example set by Mauritius in ratifying the Domestic Workers' convention, as well as the International Convention on the Rights of Migrants Workers and their Families. In his keynote address, Dr. Arvind Boolell, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mauritius underlined the importance of the Common Space for building consensus and connecting perspectives of stakeholders.

The Co-Chairs of the Civil Society Days presented governments with a set of key recommendations, mechanisms for action, and benchmarks to measure progress that civil society participants had developed together in the first two Civil Society days. "*We are here today not for ourselves,*" the civil society statement said, "*we are here for change,*" stressing the protection of migrant rights especially in the areas of labour recruitment and humanitarian crisis situations. Copies of the full statement were distributed to all participants (*See annex 1 for the full statement*).

In a moving moment, the entire assembly of governments, international organizations and civil society stood in silence as civil society Co-Chair Clariste Soh-Moube of Mali invited the assembly to honour and reflect upon the deaths and disappearance of so many men, women and children crossing seas or deserts trying to save their lives or dreams. On labour migration, Mauritian-born civil society Co-Chair George Joseph of Sweden presented further recommendations for action,

¹¹ For a full account of the Common Space and further information on the GFMD government meeting 2012, please see the GFMD 2012 Report of Proceedings, www.gfmd.org

including mechanisms to better regulate recruitment agencies in order to put an end to exploitation and abuses of migrant workers and to end visa-systems tying migrants to particular employers. Civil society also called for more serious engagement with governments and international organizations to develop a framework for human-worthy assistance and protection for all migrants trapped in distress, including victims of violence or trauma who are in transit.

Mr. Joseph also presented the *5 Point Plan for Strong Civil Society Involvement* in the upcoming High Level Dialogue on Migration and Development (HLD). Omni-present in the 5-point plan and throughout the GFMD was the need to bring more development, development actors, and development policies into the equation, including ensuring migrants' and migration's rightful place in the global development agenda as the Millennium Development Goals approach expiration in 2015.

Addressing delegates in his role as 2012 Chair of the Global Migration Group (GMG), **Mr. Yuri Fedotov** drew particular attention to the problems of violence, often accompanied by human rights violations, experienced by many migrants and their families at various stages of the migration cycle and urged members to: 1) support universal ratification and effective implementation of related international instruments; 2) address forced and irregular migration by opening regular migration channels; 3) strengthen government and civil society cooperation; 4) safeguard fundamental rights and freedoms of migrants and their families; 5) improve efforts to investigate, prosecute and punish crimes against migrants; and 6) provide victims of crime with adequate, efficient, gender sensitive support and protection, regardless of migration status.

10. Common Space - Migration and Development: Common Ground and Partnership in Action¹²

21 November, 10.30 – 14.00 hrs

As has been the case since the fourth Global Forum in Mexico in 2010, most of the first morning of the government programme on the 21st of November was opened as a “Common Space” for dialogue between governments and civil society. Immediately following the opening ceremony, this year's Common Space involved a cross-section of panelists and speakers from governments, civil society and international organizations in an opening plenary session, three breakout dialogues and a closing plenary session, under the overarching theme of *Migration and Development: Common Ground and Partnerships in Action*.

Common Space moderator, **Dr. Khalid Koser**, Deputy Director of the Geneva Centre for Security Policy, introduced the aim of the Common Space: to enhance trust between stakeholders and inspire new partnerships and concerted action on migration and development. “*No other global forum,*” he said, “*brings together such a diversity of perspectives on migration and development; it is our collective responsibility to take full advantage of this opportunity.*” The Common Space opening plenary was addressed by **Ambassador William Lacy Swing**, Director General of the International Organization for Migration; **Mr. Stefano Manservigi**, Director General for Home Affairs of the European Commission (EU); and representing the Chairperson of the African Union, **Dr. Mustafa Sidiki Kaloko**, Commissioner for Social Affairs, African Union.

The Common Space opening plenary was followed by three breakout dialogues, building upon three of the priority themes on the agenda of the Civil Society Days, and connecting directly to the Roundtable themes around which the government delegates would meet during the rest of their two days. The 2012 Common Space was by all accounts, from governments and civil society alike, the

¹² See annex V for an overview of Common Space 2012 objectives, guiding questions and speakers

most constructive multi-actor dialogue in the GFMD so far, and each of the three break-out dialogues put forward ideas for partnerships and collective actions.

Dialogue 1: Diaspora alliances and partnerships for development

Moderator: Kathleen Newland, Director, Migration Policy Institute

Panelists: Juan José García, Vice Foreign Minister for Salvadorans Living Abroad; Gibril Faal, Chair of the African Foundation for Development (AFFORD) UK; Uwe Kiewelitz, Director, Migration and Diaspora, at the Centre for International Migration and Development (CIM), Ministry of Economic Cooperation; Millicent Odongo, Diaspora Business Center, Netherlands

Rapporteur: Dr. Carmelita Dimzon, Administrator of the Overseas Workers Welfare Administration (OWWA), Philippines

Guiding questions:

- i. What are some effective models of diaspora partnerships for development with governments, business, NGOs and international organizations?
- ii. What obstacles still remain for the diaspora to maximize their contribution to development? How can these obstacles be overcome?

Panelists and participants agreed that there is no simple recipe or model for diaspora partnerships; no one size fits all. Highlights of the session included:

Government initiatives

- El Salvador launched the Diaspora Talent program which involves government, international organizations and other partners (including GIZ in Germany) in creating jobs and economic opportunities at home.
- Kenya encourages its diaspora to invest in the stock market and tries to attract its aging diaspora by encouraging the construction of retirement homes.
- Mongolia seeks to attract back its qualified diaspora to work in the mineral exploration and processing industry, and organized together with the German government a conference in Europe for the Mongolian government and diaspora to exchange information about their respective needs and contributions (e.g. voting rights for the diaspora).
- The Philippines is setting up a 1-stop portal which will inform and guide diaspora on where to invest, bringing together information from various government ministries; a poverty map will show where the investment could affect poverty.
- Examples of institutional structures to support the diaspora: the Philippines' Commission on Filipinos Overseas; El Salvador's Ministry for Salvadorans Living Abroad; Mexico's Institute for Mexicans Living Abroad; and the Moroccan Ministry of Moroccans Living Abroad.

Diaspora initiatives

- AFFORD-UK, a non-profit diaspora organization, recruits African professionals in the UK and sends them as diaspora volunteers to Sierra Leone, working with local business associations and universities to train "business coaches" to support microenterprises.
- The Diaspora Business Centre based in the Netherlands match-makes between entrepreneurs (both diaspora and non-diaspora), businesses and local governments, in this way often facilitating South-South transfer of skills ("globalized" diaspora). For example, a Kenyan diaspora business project implemented in Southern Sudan involves the Dutch Government and Kenyan diaspora investors.

Some obstacles and solutions

1. **Fear by home communities** of diaspora competing for business space in the country of origin. *Solution:* be innovative, find a niche, and fill a gap where no one else has an interest.
2. **Mindset of dependency on government support.** *Solution:* do not wait for the right structures and policies to be in place first. Just start a business, especially to fill a gap.
3. **Information/knowledge gaps among diaspora.** *Solutions:* more awareness-raising (by governments and diaspora); web portals; 1-stop shop migrant/diaspora resource centers.
4. **High costs of money transfers.** *Solution:* websites creating transparency.
5. **Limited access to finances.** *Solutions:* seed funds from government and other donors/lenders; matching grant competitions such as the US's African Diaspora Marketplace.
6. **Trust by diaspora in government programs.** *Solution:* governments strengthen diaspora outreach and ensure transparency of governance.
7. **Lack of data** on where and who the migrants/diaspora are. *Solutions:* diaspora surveys and mapping.
8. The **political and socio-economic situation** in countries of origin (e.g. poor infrastructure, no internet in small villages). *Solution:* better governance and coherent development policies.

One recommendation going forward: For governments to work together with private sector and civil society in setting up a 1-stop-portal for diaspora/migrants interested in investing back home in business development and poverty alleviation.

Dialogue 2: Common ground and partnerships to protect migrants in distress

Moderator: Peter Sutherland, United Nations Secretary General's Special Representative on Migration

Panelists: Evan P. Garcia, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Philippine Mission to the United Nations and Other International Organizations in Geneva; Sue Le Mesurier, Senior Policy Officer, Migration, at the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC); Father Hagos Hayish, C.M., Secretary General, Ethiopian Catholic Secretariat; Catherine Wiesner, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration, US Department of State

Rapporteur: Francois Crépeau, UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants

Guiding questions:

- i. Which situations give rise to particular threats to the life and dignity of migrants?
- ii. Which implementation gaps in the current protection systems need to be addressed most urgently (national, regional, international)?
- iii. How could operational responses be improved through enhanced partnerships? What guidance could be drawn here from existing practices and partnerships?

Threats to the life and dignity of migrants

A number of different distress situations where the lives, physical integrity and dignity of migrants seriously at risk were discussed. Examples noted: humanitarian crises; migrant workers trapped in conflict situations (e.g. in Libya and Syria); abuses and crimes against migrants en route (e.g. in the Sahel and Central America), including abduction, extortion, human trafficking and organ smuggling; and the situation of individuals stranded in countries of transit or destination. Migrants in irregular situations are particularly vulnerable due to fear of detention or deportation. Other vulnerable groups of migrants, such as women and children, also need special attention.

Implementation gaps, responses and partnerships

In general, across the variety of situations there is a need for enhanced international cooperation to prevent abuses and protect the human rights of migrants, rescue migrants in distress, punish the perpetrators, and combat criminal networks. It was suggested that a global initiative could, in a first stage, most usefully focus on the specific situations of migrants who are, through no fault of their own, caught in humanitarian crises, either because of an outbreak of conflict in their host country or a natural disaster. Some implementation gaps and responses that were identified include:

- **Better information** in countries of origin helps potential migrants avoid falling victim to false promises.
- **Preparedness for an emergency:** appropriate migration policies; pre-established contingency plans on national level and between governments; emergency funds and established cooperation; and partnership and dialogues between countries of origin, host countries, international organizations, civil society and employers are all needed to ensure quick action when a crisis erupts. Registration by the authorities of countries of origin or of host countries, as well as the establishment of a wardenship system can help to connect with migrants in times of crisis.
- **Joint contingency plans** could include transportation for return, allocation of logistical resources, and/or the creation of emergency funds (for assistance, transport, compensation for the losses of the migrants, etc.). Among other things, destination countries can put in place temporary protection regimes and systems for expedited visa processing.
- **Employers and recruitment agencies** can contribute substantially to the protection of migrant workers in their employ through the use of **model labour contracts** with a series of protection clauses (access to back pay, repatriation, compensation for losses sustained in times of crisis, prohibition of the confiscation of identity and travel documents) and/or the establishment of collective private-sector funds for financing protection and return operations during a crisis.
- **During the crisis**, rapid deployment of multifunctional teams (by the country of origin) to provide consular services (identification, provision of travel documents, facilitation of travel), presence at the border, negotiation of exit, or the negotiation of temporary transit and stay with neighbouring countries.
- **An agreed upon “emergency approach”:** all partners, including the governments concerned, donors, employers, recruitment agencies, international organizations, such as IOM and UNHCR, and civil society, need to ensure an inclusive response to all migrants on a needs-first basis. Differentiation needs to take place afterwards, once a safe place has been reached. Mechanisms such as regional cooperation frameworks or the “Migrants in Crisis Operational Framework”, a tool developed by IOM to enhance the organization’s responses to such emergencies, could facilitate coordination.
- **Return programs** to support migrants returning home and communities that suffer from the sudden loss of income from migrant remittances.

One recommendation going forward: to initiate a “**Migrants-in-Distress**” Working Group including leaders from governments, civil society, and international organizations to develop a matrix of existing legal instruments, guidance, and practical examples on how states and other parties best respond in humanitarian crisis situations to protect migrants.

Dialogue 3: Labour mobility and skills development for inclusive growth and jobs

Moderator: Constantijn van Orange Nassau, Deputy Head of Cabinet Vice President Kroes, European Commission

Panelists: Arthur DeFehr, President and CEO of Palliser Furniture Ltd; Halyna Mohylova, Foreign Worker Program Manager at Ronald A. Chisholm Ltd; Dennis Sinyolo, Senior Coordinator, Education and Employment, Education International; Alex Zalami, Advisor to the Minister of Labour, United Arab Emirates

Rapporteur: Audrey d'Hotman de Villiers, Manager, Corporate Social Responsibility, Rogers & Company Limited

Guiding questions:

- i. What are the specific public and private challenges regarding labour mobility from the perspective of business? Migrant workers? Communities?
- ii. What innovations have businesses already introduced to address these constraints?
- iii. What specific steps do the public sector acting in their own right; private sector acting in their own right; and public, private sectors, and civil society working in partnership need to take to remove these constraints and facilitate enhanced labour mobility?

Challenges and innovation identified to enhance labour mobility revolved around three areas: regulation and monitoring recruitment agencies; reducing barriers and increasing information to facilitate labour mobility; and a proactive approach by businesses in shaping immigration policy.

Regulation of recruitment

Where large numbers of relatively low-skilled workers are recruited from Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa to work in the Gulf Cooperation Council countries (GCC), abuses often take place at the earliest stages of recruitment, in villages, where informal and unregulated subagents demand cash payments to help people secure employment abroad. Thus, by the time these workers enter the formal parts of the system that are regulated, they may already be in debt. There is a role for civil society organizations to be active at the village level, to monitor malpractice and to identify practical ways of eliminating abuse, making them an important partner with governments, employers, recruiters and international organizations.

It was noted that much of this collaboration is already happening but could still be scaled up for greater impact. For example, with regards to **government accreditation schemes** for agencies based in the country of destination, as well as accreditation for foreign recruiters visiting a country of origin in search of workers; and **training and orientation** at various stages of the migration lifecycle from pre-departure through to post-return.

Reducing barriers to mobility

Barriers to mobility include non-recognition of qualifications and resulting deskilling of workers and/or lower pay, abuses of migrant workers' rights and non-ratification of various ILO and UN treaties, lack of legal channels for migration (for example, in the context of intra-African migration), and above all a lack of access to relevant information and data (for governments, employers, and (potential) migrants alike). Among the practices shared to reduce this information gap was a web portal being developed by *Education International* for migrant teachers; a model that could also be developed for other sectors of employment.

Business shaping immigration policy

Business has a role in shaping public policy, including migration policies. During the session, a case study was discussed of businesses in Manitoba, Canada. In light of declining population in the region, the businesses proposed a program that emphasized permanent rather than temporary migration

and focused on families. Business took responsibility for most of the program, except for health and security issues, which remained the responsibility of governments. The program attracts a considerable number of migrants, and has support across the political spectrum and in the local community.

One recommendation going forward: For governments and sector organizations to develop minimum training standards to improve cross-border skills recognition and for civil society to work together with recruitment agencies and governments to set up **web-portals** to help migrants be better informed and prepared, including user-reviews of recruitment practices.

Part 4: Looking Back and Ahead

11. Evaluation¹³

All participants of the Civil Society Days 2012 were invited to complete an online survey and/or provide feedback by e-mail. In total 42 responses were received from: 39 delegates (among them 17 speakers/moderators/rapporteurs), 1 observer, and 2 uncategorized respondents.

The results of the 2012 survey were very similar to the 2011 results, with almost the same overall rating: 3.97 this year, compared to 3.96 in 2011 (on a 1 to 5 satisfaction scale). Overall, the comments provided by respondents were positive and constructive in nature, with respondents in particular expressing satisfaction with the focus on operationalizing and setting benchmarks, the involvement of many African stakeholders, and the Common Space format of break-out sessions.

In summary, these were the most important or most innovative recommendations for future organizing:

1. **On interactions with governments:** to have more **joint preparations** and **joint presentations** between governments, civil society and private sector on best practices/examples to be showcased during GFMD meetings; to **link up selected civil society delegates with the national government delegation** of their country prior to the Forum; and to provide more time for dynamic exchange in break-out groups between governments and civil society, preferably in a **full day of interactions**, which also allows for more informal exchanges.
2. **On format of the Civil Society Days:** to provide more space and time for **strategizing** civil society actions in between GFMDs and for **networking**, e.g. by introducing a civil society marketplace.
3. **On preparations and follow up:** to ensure better mechanisms for the preparation of and follow up to GFMD recommendations by further organizing the global civil society network into **thematic working groups**, tasked with identifying opportunities and issues that need pursuing, organizing thematic meetings and preparing a thematic briefing paper. The network should also be organized **regionally and nationally**, with consultation meetings among civil society and governments to discuss how recommendations of previous GFMDs can be implemented and monitored regionally and nationally, and to look at key priorities and inputs for the upcoming GFMD.
4. **On outcomes and impact:** to invest in better defining what **civil society's expectations** are with regards to impact and outcomes of the Civil Society Days; to introduce a **consultation process**

¹³ The summary report of the evaluation survey can be downloaded at www.gfmdcivilsociety.org

prior to the GFMD to start formulating key recommendations and benchmarks; and to ensure the Civil Society Days Chair(s) come(s) on board early in the process.

5. **On agenda and themes:** to maintain the focus on **operationalizing** in the next years, and to work on further specifying the **benchmarks and monitoring mechanisms**. The agenda should keep a focus on:
 - a. Labour mobility, decent work and recruitment
 - b. Protecting and promoting the rights of migrants, migrant workers and their families
 - c. Human security and migrants in distress
 - d. Migrants and diaspora in development
 - e. Migration and the post-2015 development framework

6. **On participation in the Civil Society Days:** to ensure diversity and quality by:
 - a. expanding the network and ensuring **global coverage**, investing in particular in strengthening participation from the Middle East, Central and Eastern Europe and Latin America;
 - b. striking a balance between an **open call for applications** and **targeted invitations and nominations**;
 - c. ensuring all sectors of civil society are represented, including making a specific effort to involve **more private sector representatives** and civil society organizations working with companies and investors in fair-trade and corporate social responsibility;
 - d. ensuring **timely funding support** for participants, in particular from lower income countries and from migrant and diaspora communities.

For most questions respondents were invited to provide a grade on a scale from 1 to 5, with 5 being most positive and 1 being least positive. In addition respondents were invited to provide comments. As indicated in Figure 6 below, all questions were graded fairly positively with an overall average of 3.97. For each of the questions respondents were also invited to share any comments. The sections below provide a short analysis of these comments for each of the questions.

Figure 6: Participants' rating of GFMD Civil Society Components

1.	Pre-event information	4.51
2.	Coordinating Office	4.48
3.	Transportation	4.36
4.	Preparatory materials	4.27
5.	Online registration system	4.31
6.	Website	4.28
7.	Opening Plenary	4.25
8.	Co-Chairs	4.14
9.	Working Session 1.A. Regulating and Monitoring Recruitment, Placement and Employment Practices	4.13
10.	Conference Venue	4.06
11.	Inspiration Session – “Migration & Development Goals”	4.00
12.	Common Space break-out session 2. Common ground and partnerships to protect migrants in distress	4.00
13.	Civil Society Statement	3.96
14.	Concluding Debate	3.93
15.	Working Session 3.B. Protecting Migrants in Dire Humanitarian Situations	3.92
16.	Working Session 1.B. Improving Jobs, Skills and Education Matching	3.88

17.	Cultural evening	3.88
18.	Common Space Break-out session 3. Labour mobility and skills development for inclusive growth and jobs	3.87
19.	Future Session	3.84
20.	Overall Civil Society Program	3.76
21.	Final Plenary	3.75
22.	Working Session 2.B. Rights-based Development Solutions and Migration	3.75
23.	Working Session 3.A. Protecting Vulnerable Migrant Workers	3.71
24.	Common Space Plenary	3.70
25.	Common Space break-out session 1. Diaspora alliances and partnerships for development	3.60
26.	Working Session 2.A. Engaging Diaspora as Entrepreneurs, Social Investors and Policy Advocates	3.47
	Overall Average	3.97

12. Civil Society Organizing 2013 and Beyond

Looking to 2013 and beyond, civil society continues to converge, strengthen and institutionalize as a global network of diaspora, migrants' rights and development leaders to prepare for and follow up on GFMD meetings, as well as the related HLD.

The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) has recently turned to ICMC's GFMD Civil Society Coordinating Office, to take up a coordinating role for global civil society towards the HLD. As in its work for the Global Forums of 2011 and 2012, ICMC will convene and work closely with a broad Steering Committee of leaders from all sectors of civil society and regions worldwide. In particular, the Steering Committee will provide assistance in the selection of participants, speakers and format for civil society engagement in official processes of the HLD, and to raise funds and prepare transparent processes to provide at least partial financial support to civil society participants who otherwise would not be able to participate in the Interactive Hearings or HLD.

At the invitation of the Swedish GFMD Chair organizing the next GFMD in May 2014, and with partial funding support already secured from the MacArthur and Bancomer Foundations, as well as the Swiss government, ICMC will also continue as the GFMD Civil Society Coordinating Office towards the GFMD 2014.

Annex I: Statement GFMD Civil Society Days 2012

**Presented by Clariste Soh-Moube and George Joseph,
Civil Society Co-Chairs, GFMD 2012
21 November 2012, Mauritius**

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, fellow migrants and colleagues:

We find ourselves here in Mauritius, civil society and governments, holding *together*, not separately, the hope of a young Afghan woman: a migrant, like many, prevailing with dignity and power after years of sacrifice and suffering in a range of forced migration journeys and exploited employment.

“What would we do at the Global Forum?” she asked. **“We come here for *change*,”** we replied: change that matters to migrant women and men and children and their families, to communities and countries everywhere. **“Do you think we can do it?”** we asked her. “Yes,” she said, **“if you want to.”**

We are here today—governments and civil society—not for ourselves. We are here for change.

140 representatives of civil society organizations from around the world gathered in Mauritius this week to work on change that matters in the areas of labour migration, protection of migrants, promotion of their rights and development. Like many of you, a majority of us are migrants; many more have at least one family member who is a migrant. We were inspired by increasing reminders—in so many lives and countries and movements—of an important truth: together we are major players and we know it.

We were invigorated by the awareness that this is the first time that the Global Forum has been held in Africa, and we welcomed the largest number and voices of African civil society delegates and diaspora in the six years of the Forum to date.

We opened our Civil Society Days part of this Global Forum to your full participation, and appreciate that 60 representatives of governments and intergovernmental organizations joined us, as well as another 30 special guests and media. And we welcome once again this moment to work with you this morning. We are co-responsible in these matters; we commit to looking not only at what governments need to do, but at ourselves and what we need to do, as well as what we can do together.

Our starting point here were the recommendations from prior GFMD meetings—of governments as well as civil society, and in particular those from last year. We noted and built upon considerable convergence that has already been established.

But beyond advancing a set of recommendations, civil society’s specific effort this year was to identify concrete benchmarks and mechanisms for action, and to frame civil society priorities for the High Level Dialogue on Migration and Development at the UN General Assembly next year.

1.a. We looked at the conspicuous need to regulate and monitor recruitment, placement and employment practices.

For change, we affirm the responsibility of national policies to promote decent work at home, but note also the *sine qua non* of legal channels of migration, and pathways to permanence, to mitigate

conditions that foment abuse by unscrupulous private recruitment agencies. Significant upgrades are needed in public management of recruitment activity, including strong licensing and regulating of recruitment that is effectively enforced, ensures accountability and clearly identifies the rights of workers and responsibilities of all parties.

We commend a growing range of existing **tools and mechanisms**, but first and foremost, the rights and practice of freedom of association, worker organizing and collective bargaining. Ratification and full implementation of the international human rights and labour conventions of the UN and ILO are essential. Civil society notes the coming into force of the ILO Domestic Workers Convention since our last gathering at the GFMD, and applauds the five ratifications to date, notably including Mauritius as well as two recent ratifications approved by parliaments but not yet formally filed. We continue to advocate vigorously for universal ratification and implementation of this important convention.

Multi-stakeholder codes of conduct and frameworks can also have value, including the ILO *Multilateral Framework on Labour Migration*. Conventions or frameworks however, need national legislation with teeth: e.g., with effective monitoring, incentives for compliance and sanctions otherwise. It is time to develop systems that collect and compile data about recruitment violators. Labour attachés have a responsibility to their citizens abroad to share data both on recruiters and on country practices.

Benchmarks can measure success, among them:

- a reduction of the number of brokers and intermediaries and instances of illegal recruitment;
- creation of a system to promote good practices and expose bad practices;
- increased ratification of UN and ILO conventions, including the 1990 UN migrant workers convention, and the ILO conventions 181 regarding recruitment processes and 189 on domestic workers;
- decreasing costs of migration.

1.b. We looked at improving jobs, skills and education matching.

For change we affirm that there is a need for harmonizing and recognizing qualifications. Countries should invest more in training in order to meet routine staffing needs and reduce international recruitment. We ask for minimum training standards across countries within industries. Employers should invest in training for migrants that is directly relevant to the labor market. We need to create bilateral and multilateral agreements based on international standards and instruments, as well as domestic policies, using a tri-partite approach.

The impact of emigration on particular service providers in countries of origin should be recognized, e.g. on the health sector. Among the **tools and mechanisms** we commend are international codes for ethical recruitment such as the *WHO Code of Nurse Recruitment* and the *Commonwealth Teacher Recruitment Protocol*. National immigration policies should allow options for permanent settlement and family unification. Collective bargaining agreements, apprenticeship programs and job training should be encouraged. Migrants should be compensated at prevailing wages, and health and safety norms enforced.

We recommend improvements in qualitative and quantitative data collection on migration and analysis to ensure the production of relevant information for stakeholders, with particular emphasis on South-South migration.

Migrants should have the possibility of applying to a job directly, without intermediaries. We believe that a reduction in visa barriers (e.g. fees) and simplification of visa types would enhance

development. However, labour migration should not be used to promote false notions of development.

We propose the following **benchmarks**:

- increase investment in migrant workforce and in skills training by both governments and employers;
- ensure that migrants can work in the jobs they have been trained for (e.g. avoid de-skilling);
- increase the size of the formal sector relative to the informal sector;
- increase the possibilities of migrants' affiliation to unions;
- creation of public employment agencies to assist in placement of domestic and migrant workers.

2.a. We looked at the ever-expanding dynamism of diasporas in development.

For change, there must be a clear mandate for migrant participation in policy-making in countries of origin and destination on the full range of development planning, with meaningful attention to diaspora priorities, investments and other engagement, including entrepreneurial endeavours, investment guarantees, social remittances and knowledge exchange, capacity building, business networking and legal protection.

We are encouraged by the growing number of tools and mechanisms that are helping to bring about this change, but benchmarks for achievement in the near-term should be:

- 20 countries having consultative mechanisms that explicitly include migrants and diaspora communities in policy-making that concerns them;
- 20 countries with programmes, services and funding mechanisms that support a range of migrant and diaspora investment;
- 10 more countries with dual nationality laws;
- 5 countries with new laws on recognition of skills of migrants/diasporas.

In the wider context of development, the issue of migration should be incorporated in its own name into the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

2.b. For the first time ever in our work at the Global Forum, we looked beyond diaspora dynamics at broader interactions of development with migration, and specifically at rights-based development solutions and migration.

For change, it is necessary to formulate national-level, bilateral policies on migration and development, promoting human and migrant rights and enabling migrants to meet their potential.

Forming and institutionalizing multi-stakeholder partnerships on migration and development covering efforts to share practices is important. These should address the social costs of migration and aim at harnessing the development potentials of remittances and migrants' knowledge.

Origin and destination countries should generate and disseminate migration and development data to inform migration and development policies.

We recommend multi-stakeholder **mechanisms** convening government, civil society, diasporas and other stakeholders to look at migration's impact on development as well as development's impact on migration. Regional consultative processes (RCPs) could be an adequate venue for these mechanisms. There should be more policy studies on the impact of remittances on development.

Benchmarks might include, in the near-term:

- At least 20 origin countries formulate migration and development policies and strategies;
- At least 20 countries set up multi-stakeholder processes / consultative mechanisms on migration and development;
- At least 10 origin and destination countries create relevant databases, studies and analyses on migration and development;
- At least 10 origin countries develop national-level indicators on migration and development for monitoring purposes;
- By 2013, civil society develops reflections on migration and the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

3.a. We looked at protection of vulnerable migrant workers.

Civil society calls for the full recognition of the mandate of the ILO as regards labour migration. **For change**, it is high time to challenge the security framework for migration, in particular by overhauling systemic defaults to detention and deportation. Universal human rights include access to services for irregular migrants. Migrant-related policies of all kinds must be tested against the best interests of children, and should mainstream gender issues.

Many tools and mechanisms of protection exist, and some need further to be developed. Indisputably, the first requisite for protection is binding national and international law. Such laws must then be translated into action; and finally, enforced fairly.

Specifically to respect the human rights of irregular migrants and to ensure access to rights and services, government officials and service providers should not be required to report on immigration status, and migrants should not be discriminated against in accessing services and protection. Residency permits must be provided to survivors of human trafficking.

Regardless of immigration status, data-collection systems regarding migrants, including in consulates, must be both rights-centered and protection-sensitive. Migrant workers must be able to open bank accounts and register the account to the central bank to ensure timely payment. Circular migration is often marketed as a best practice, but should critically be reviewed.

It is time for us to be as clear and accountable as we are ambitious for this change, setting achievable **benchmarks** of at least:

- the inclusion of migrant concerns like portability of pensions in bilateral agreements and negotiations;
- a new flexibility of work choice: migrant workers should not be bound to one employer;
- mapping of countries' domestic compliance with international standards and their progress towards the harmonization of domestic law with international law;
- mapping of best practices on the protection of vulnerable migrants and progress towards countries' adoption and implementation of them;
- making official development aid more available to diaspora-led programs;
- increasing the number of development agencies that contribute and participate in the GFMD.

3.b. We looked at Protecting migrants in dire humanitarian situations

For **change**, we need to look more at the migration consequences of all types of crisis and distress, together with the underlying vulnerabilities. Migrants' sufferings have to be incorporated in humanitarian processes and protection systems. One important issue is to realize that there needs to be protection at every stage of the migration process, including in situations of returns.

In order to provide protection impartially, there should be no divisive humanitarianism. Indeed, we need to go beyond a categorical approach in providing protection, which has to be driven by principles and needs-first. One principle is clear: all distressed persons need access to international organizations and all international organizations should be able to help them.

But beyond ratification of international instruments, the issue is low implementation. Therefore, we need to create political will to implement the instruments. We also have to provide governments with the necessary tools to enforce instruments.

There are a fair number of **tools and mechanisms** already existing. *Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action* should be used to improve the quality of child protection. These standards should be part of programming of an intervention and guide humanitarian preparedness.

Existing mechanisms providing tools and benchmarks should be further promoted, e.g. UNHCR's *10-Point Plan of Action for Refugee Protection and Mixed Migration*; UNODC *International Framework for Action to Implement the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol*. IOM is currently in the process of developing a *Crisis Migration Framework*.

Capacities of various stakeholders differ and can be complementary. Therefore, broad collaboration and effective coordination among all actors should be developed: it is only through close collaboration that protection can be achieved, from technical aspects to legal follow up. This means improving interaction between NGOs and international organizations but also with governments. It is important to have efficient information sharing and contingency planning. Such efforts should also include civil society partnerships and networking between sending and receiving countries to monitor situations and protect migrants. Employers also have a responsibility for their workers and can play a role in crisis situations, e.g. help people to go home.

We need to create awareness among potential migrants about crisis situations and the risk they may face and at the same time create attractive economic opportunities for people in countries of origin, especially rural areas (so that they do not need to leave).

Countries of origin, transit and destination have a responsibility to protect and respect the rights of migrants and should be held accountable. States should strengthen protection of migrants in difficult situations; consular protection should be enhanced and extended to people in distress.

Civil society organizations should build on their strengths and networks and be proactive in suggesting actions and solutions, for example, opening shelters and information centers for migrants in distress and providing legal services.

Governments should introduce a human rights dimension in border management: tools and mechanisms at border controls are needed to safeguard the human rights of migrants, which imply raising awareness and capacity building for government officials. Civil society can help in this regard (good practice: example of Lebanon).

Benchmarks

- Pilot and widen implementation of multi-stakeholder projects, i.e. with governments, international organizations and NGOs, building on the "Lampedusa model" and other initiatives and develop and replicate best practices.
- Make migrants in crisis a priority for the yearly agendas of Regional Consultative Processes (RCPs) and include all stakeholders in those processes.
- Call on the UN Special Rapporteur on Migrants to conceptualize a coordinated protection framework for migrants in dire humanitarian situations, including guiding principles.

4. The UN High Level Dialogue on Migration and Development in 2013

Finally, as critical stakeholders and partners in both global policy-making arenas and programs on the ground, civil society expects to have a central role in the UN High Level Dialogue in 2013, beyond the limited format of the 2006 High Level Dialogue. We call for:

1. Substantive **preparatory activities** at the regional and international level;
2. **Full and active participation of civil society** in the High Level Dialogue itself;
3. **Resources**, including a trust fund, to enable an international steering committee to coordinate civil society engagement in the High Level Dialogue;
4. **The 2013 UNHLD to focus on:**
 - a. Measures to promote and protect the human rights of all migrants, including migrants in distress; irregular migrants; and the rights of children in the context of migration
 - b. Labor migration and decent work, including immediate possibilities to address abuses within the recruitment field
 - c. Gender and migration
 - d. Migration and development, including the Post-2015 Development Agenda;
5. A **succinct, negotiated outcome document** that can address critical issues of global migration governance and concrete actions for strong HLD outcomes.

Ladies and gentlemen, partners in action, six years on in the Global Forum process:

/ even as governments and civil society echo one another that migration should be a choice and not a necessity, millions of men, women and children are being forced to migrate and forced to return;

/ even as there is wide convergence among us all that the positives of international migration far outweigh the negatives, outbreaks of xenophobia, racism and discrimination are filling not only newspapers but law books;

/ even as migrants by the hundreds of millions play a foundational role in the economies and societies of nations throughout the world, they continue to suffer discrimination in labour rights, access to basic health services and justice, and portability of benefits;

/ even as widely ratified international treaties of all kinds talk of the unequivocal right to family unity and the protection of the best interest of the child, millions of families are broken across borders.

As we together explore the intersections and collisions of migration and development in this Global Forum and upcoming High Level Dialogue, we tell ourselves and may we all remember: we are here today not for ourselves. We are here for change.

Thank you.

Annex II: Benchmarks and Recommendations GFMD Civil Society Days 2012

A. Recommendations on Labour

1. To better license, regulate and monitor recruitment, placement and employment practices

Civil society reaffirmed the call to better license, regulate and monitor recruitment actors and called for the creation of user-led systems to promote good and reliable recruitment channels, while exposing bad recruiters and violators. Civil society reiterated the strong call for increased ratification and implementation of UN and ILO conventions, including the 1990 UN Migrant Workers Convention, and ILO Conventions 181 regarding recruitment processes and 189 on domestic workers. Governments were also urged to ensure the freedom of association and worker organizing.

Benchmarks:

- ∞ Significant increase in ratification and implementation of UN and ILO conventions, including the 1990 UN migrant workers convention, and the ILO convention 181 regarding recruitment processes.
- ∞ Creation of national, regional and international user-led systems, web portals and apps to promote good and reliable recruitment channels and expose bad practices.
- ∞ Increased freedom of association and migrant affiliation to worker organizations.

2. To improve the matching of jobs, skills and education

Re-emphasizing the sine qua non of legal channels of migration and pathways to permanent residence, civil society elaborated recommendations to organize recognition of skills and credentials in a better and more just manner to prevent deskilling and brain waste by harmonizing education and qualification standards, and by introducing sector-specific regional and global training and certification standards.

Benchmark:

- ∞ Increased harmonization of education, qualification and training standards starting in sectors with large numbers of migrant workers, such as health care, domestic care, engineering, agriculture, shipping, and more.

B. Recommendations on Human Development

3. To better engage migrants and diaspora as entrepreneurs, social investors and policy advocates in development

Recalling its recommendation from previous GFMD meetings to governments to include diaspora and migrant voices in development policy formulation and implementation, civil society called for the creation of national multi-stakeholder migration-and-development policy-making mechanisms in origin and destination countries. Civil society also called for conducive legal and financial frameworks to promote migrants as entrepreneurs through financial support, capacity building, business networking, legal protection and provisions in the law for dual citizenship.

Benchmarks:

- ∞ More countries have national consultative mechanisms that explicitly include migrants/diaspora communities in policy-making concerning them, including on development assistance and trade agreements with countries of origin.
- ∞ More countries of residence and origin have introduced specific services and funding mechanisms that support migrant and diaspora investments, including a 1-stop-portal for diaspora/migrants interested in investing back home in business development and poverty alleviation.
- ∞ Significant increase in countries allowing dual nationality.

4. To include migration into national and global development frameworks

Moving from strictly diaspora phenomena into broader dynamics of development and migration, civil society echoed government recommendations of prior GFMD meetings to improve data collection and develop national-level indicators on migration and development for monitoring purposes. Further, civil society called forcefully for migration to be incorporated into new policy frameworks of sustainable development goals and the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

Benchmarks:

- ∞ Civil society position paper in 2013 on migration and the Post-2015 Development Agenda.
- ∞ Significant increase in countries (both of origin and destination) with a national migration and development policy paper, including national-level indicators and monitoring of the effect of migration on development, and of development on migration.
- ∞ Increased participation of development NGO's and agencies in the GFMD.

C. Recommendations on Protection

5. To ensure laws and mechanisms that protect vulnerable migrant workers, including domestic workers and migrants in irregular status

Civil society emphasized that without adequate protection, large numbers of migrants are prone to harassment, discrimination, exclusion, violence and exploitation, severely constraining them from improving their own human development, and that of their families, communities, countries of origin and destination. Civil society stressed that the first requisite for protection is binding national and international law, and called for translation of laws into action, taking into account the best interests of children and gender considerations. Providers of essential public services should not be required to report on immigration status; and migrant workers should not be tied to one employer. Civil society called upon international organizations, governments and their own constituencies to map countries' domestic compliance with international standards.

Benchmarks:

- ∞ Significant increase in ratification and implementation of UN and ILO conventions, including the ILO convention 189 on domestic workers.
- ∞ Abolishment of migration regimes that tie migrant workers to one employer.
- ∞ Increased mappings of countries' domestic compliance with international standards and best practices on the protection of vulnerable migrants.

6. To create a protection framework for migrants trapped in dire humanitarian situations

Civil society strongly suggested to make migrants in crisis a priority area for the yearly agendas of Regional Consultative Processes (RCPs) and to include all stakeholders in those processes. Civil society further pledged to work with governments and international organizations, and proposed to initiate a multi-stakeholder “migrants in crisis group”. The group would work towards a coordinated protection framework based on existing legal instruments, and guidance and practical examples on how states’ and other parties best respond in humanitarian crisis situations to protect migrants, including in situations of conflict, disasters and transit where migrants are victims of violence and trauma.

Benchmarks:

- ∞ The agenda’s of the Regional Consultative Processes (RCPs) from 2013-2015 include migrants in crisis as a priority.
- ∞ A “migrants in crisis group”, including leaders from governments, civil society and international organizations, and under the leadership of the UN Special Rapporteur on Migrants, develops a matrix of existing legal instruments, and offers guidance and practical examples on how states and other parties best respond in humanitarian crisis situations to protect migrants.

D. Recommendations on Governance

7. To ensure a central and integral role for civil society in the UN High Level Dialogue 2013

Civil Society presented a 5-Point Plan for Strong Civil Society Involvement in the upcoming High Level Dialogue on Migration and Development 2013 (UN HLD), including a list of priority agenda items for the UN HLD focusing on migrants’ protection, decent work, gender and migration, and the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

The 5-points are:

1. Substantive **preparatory activities** at the regional and international level;
2. **Full and active participation of civil society** in the High Level Dialogue itself;
3. **Resources**, including a trust fund, to enable an international steering committee to coordinate civil society engagement in the High Level Dialogue;
4. **The 2013 UNHLD to focus on:**
 - a. Measures to promote and protect the human rights of all migrants, including migrants in distress; irregular migrants; and the rights of children in the context of migration
 - b. Labor migration and decent work, including immediate possibilities to address abuses within the recruitment field
 - c. Gender and migration
 - d. Migration and development, including the Post-2015 Development Agenda;
5. **A succinct, negotiated outcome document** that can address critical issues of global migration governance and concrete actions for strong HLD outcomes.

Annex III: Profile Civil Society Co-Chairs 2012



Born in Cameroon, co-chair **Clariste Soh-Moube** is a researcher specializing on the links between development and migration, and working for the non-government organization Centre Amadou Hampâté Bâ (CAHBA) in Mali. CAHBA emphasizes skill-building, job creation, transformation of living conditions, and protection of the environment. Together with the NGO Forum for Another Mali, CAHBA established the Didieni Home of Return and Solidarity, assisting and empowering migrants who have come back to Africa. An accomplished author, as well as social actor, Ms. Soh-Moube recently published “The Trap”: the story of her own eight year migration *“odyssey in pursuit of Europe, of a failure, and its rebirth”*, escaping death at Europe’s southern border, and *“returning to Africa, determined to be part of a new generation, ready to rebuild Africa and live differently.”* Co-coordinator of the Pan African Network in Defense of Migrant Rights, and an active participant in the Global Forum on Migration and Development and the parallel People’s Global Action on Migration, Development and Human Rights in recent years, Clariste represents the emergence of new continental voices and ownership in regional and global debate on migration and development, including the recent convening of the first African Forum on Migration, Development and Human Rights in Accra, Ghana in September. In a world where more than 50% of migrants are women, *“if one woman gets up,”* Clariste says, *“thousands more will find the will to as well.”*



Taking his place as co-chair in Mauritius, **George Joseph** was also returning home. Migrating during his youth to India, the United States, and ultimately Sweden, Mr. Joseph embodies much of the experience and the spirit of today’s ever-more globalized mobility. A PhD and director respected for his skills as a trainer, in a range of migration matters, from refugee resettlement to identification and protection of vulnerable migrants, including undocumented and exploited workers and victims of human trafficking. A longstanding Board member of multi-national networks, including Caritas Europa and PICUM (the Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants), George has been at the forefront of thinking, writing and advocacy on migration and development matters in Europe and beyond. Between 2009 and 2010, George coordinated the global civil society activities component of the Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement, engaging NGOs from around the world in a discussion on policy and practice with the UN Refugee Agency and all governments with refugee resettlement programmes. In a statement he presented to participants on behalf of all NGOs, he emphasized an *“ongoing commitment to continue working with states”*. He also pushed for practical collaboration, but *“not efficiency for efficiency’s sake; this is efficiency for the sake of saving lives, for the sake of restoring dignity to those who were chased from their homeland, and for the sake of bringing together families that were ripped apart.”* Like Clariste, George has participated over the years in the People’s Global Action on Migration, Development and Human Rights, and in the Global Forum itself as a member of the International Advisory Committee, which plays a key role in organizing the civil society activities of the GFMD.

Annex IV: GFMD 2012 Civil Society Programme

Final Programme GFMD Civil Society Days 2012 Swami Vivekananda International Convention Centre, Mauritius, 19 - 21 November, 2012					
Co-Chairs: Clariste Soh-Moube, Centre Amadou Hampâté Bâ (CAHBA) George Joseph, Caritas Sweden					
Coordinator: John K. Bingham, International Catholic Migration					
Monday 19 November					
8.30 – 9.30	<u>Opening Ceremony</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ali Mansoor, GFMD Chair-in-Office 2012, Financial Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Government of Mauritius - Shakeel Mohamed, Minister of Labour Industrial Relations and Employment, Government of Mauritius - Patricia Adèle Félicité, Secretary-General Caritas Mauritius 				
9.30 – 10.00	<u>Theme and Methodology GFMD Civil Society Days 2012: Operationalizing Protection and Human Development in International Migration</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction by GFMD Civil Society Coordinating Office, ICMC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o John K. Bingham, Head of Policy o Wies M. Maas, Senior Programme Officer - Impressions from the African Civil Society Forum on Migration, Development and Human Rights, Milka Isinta, Pan African Network in Defense of Migrants Rights 				
10.20 – 11.30	<u>Inspiration Session</u> “Migration & Development Goals” – setting targets and benchmarks to achieve goals in migration and human development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nunu Kidane, Director, Priority Africa Network (PAN) - Clariste Soh-Moube, Researcher, Centre Amadou Hampâté Bâ (CAHBA) - George Joseph, Director Migration Department, Caritas Sweden <i>Inspiration from the floor</i>				
11.30 - 12.45	<u>Future Session: Towards the UN High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development 2013 (HLD) and the Future of the Forum</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Independent assessment of Civil Society in the GFMD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o John Slocum, Director Migration Program, the MacArthur Foundation o Danielle Garcia, Performance Management Specialist, Social Impact - GFMD States’ Assessment - Amb. Shree Servansing, Permanent Representative of Mauritius to the UN and Other International Organizations - The HLD - Thomas Stelzer, UN Assistant Secretary General (UN DESA) - The HLD and Civil Society, William Gois, Migrant Forum Asia <i>Reflections from the floor</i>				
12.45 – 14.30	Lunch / Side-events				
14.30 – 18.00	<u>Simultaneous Working Sessions A</u> <u>Working Session 1.A - Regulating and Monitoring Recruitment, Placement and Employment Practices</u> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; margin-top: 10px;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Co-moderators</td> <td>Ellene Sana, <i>Center for Migrant Advocacy Philippines</i> Art DeFehr, <i>Palliser Furniture</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Co-rapporteurs</td> <td>Binod Khadria, <i>Jawaharal Nehru University</i></td> </tr> </table>	Co-moderators	Ellene Sana, <i>Center for Migrant Advocacy Philippines</i> Art DeFehr, <i>Palliser Furniture</i>	Co-rapporteurs	Binod Khadria , <i>Jawaharal Nehru University</i>
Co-moderators	Ellene Sana, <i>Center for Migrant Advocacy Philippines</i> Art DeFehr, <i>Palliser Furniture</i>				
Co-rapporteurs	Binod Khadria , <i>Jawaharal Nehru University</i>				

	<p>Shannon Lederer, <i>American Federation of Teachers</i></p> <p>Speakers Philip Hunter, <i>Verité</i> Neil Wilkins, <i>Institute for Human Rights and Business (IHRB)</i> Karl Flecker, <i>Canadian Labour Congress</i> Christiane Kuptsch, <i>International Labour Organization</i></p> <p>Working Session 2.A - Engaging Diaspora as Entrepreneurs, Social Investors and Policy Advocates</p> <p>Co-moderators Gibril Faal, <i>AFFORD UK</i> Leila Rispens-Noel, <i>International Network of Alternative Financial Institutions (INAFI)</i></p> <p>Co-rapporteurs Bob van Dillen, <i>Cordaid</i> Jeremaiah Opiniano, <i>Institute for Migration and Development Issues</i></p> <p>Speakers Efrain Jiménez, <i>Federación Zacatecana A.C.</i> Millicent Odongo, <i>FOR Foundation / Diaspora Business Centre</i> Mayan Villalba, <i>Unlad Kabayan Migrant Services Foundation</i> Nunu Kidane, <i>Priority Africa Network (PAN)</i> Kathleen Newland, <i>Migration Policy Institute (MPI)</i></p> <p>Working Session 3.A - Protecting Vulnerable Migrant Workers</p> <p>Co-moderators Donald Kerwin, <i>Center for Migration Studies of New York (CMS)</i> Martina Liebsch, <i>Caritas Internationalis</i></p> <p>Co-rapporteurs Jérôme Elie, <i>Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva</i> Mary Jo Toll, <i>Sisters of Notre Dame</i></p> <p>Speakers Michele LeVoy, <i>Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM)</i> Shange-Buthane Sichel'mpilo, <i>Consortium for Refugees and Migrants in South Africa</i> Linda Al-Kalash, <i>Tamkeen Center for Legal Aid and Human Rights</i> Monami Maulik, <i>Desis Rising Up and Moving (DRUM)</i> Helen Schwenken, <i>Kassel University</i> Luc Demaret, <i>International Labour Organization</i></p>
19:00 – 21.00	Cultural Evening
Tuesday 20 November	
8.00 – 8.40	Open Space – Day 1 reports distributed
8.40 – 12.00	<p>Simultaneous Working Sessions B</p> <p>Working Session 1.B – Improving Jobs, Skills and Education Matching</p> <p>Co-moderators Ellene Sana, <i>Center for Migrant Advocacy Philippines</i> Art DeFehr, <i>Palliser Furniture</i></p> <p>Co-rapporteurs Binod Khadria, <i>Jawaharal Nehru University</i> Shannon Lederer, <i>American Federation of Teachers</i></p> <p>Speakers Jilian Roque, <i>Public Services Labour Independent Confederation</i> Dennis Sinyolo, <i>Education International (EI)</i> Art DeFehr, <i>Palliser Furniture</i> George Joseph, <i>Caritas Sweden</i></p>

	<p>Working Session 2.B – Rights-based Development Solutions and Migration</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Co-moderators</td> <td>Gibril Faal, <i>AFFORD UK</i> Leila Rispens-Noel, <i>International Network of Alternative Financial Institutions (INAFI)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co-rapporteurs</td> <td>Bob van Dillen, <i>Cordaid</i> Jeremaiah Opiniano, <i>Institute for Migration and Development Issues</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Speakers</td> <td>S. Irudaya Rajan, <i>Centre for Development Studies</i> Ruben Puentes, <i>International Network on Migration and Development</i> Estrella Dizon-Anonuevo, <i>Atikha Overseas Workers and Communities Initiatives, Inc.</i> Sarah Rosengaertner, <i>United Nations Development Programme</i> Clariste Soh-Moube, <i>Centre Amadou Hampâté Bâ</i></td> </tr> </table> <p>Working Session 3.B – Protecting Migrants in Dire Humanitarian Situations</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Co-moderators</td> <td>Donald Kerwin, <i>Center for Migration Studies of New York (CMS)</i> Martina Liebsch, <i>Caritas Internationalis</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co-rapporteurs</td> <td>Jérôme Elie, <i>Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva</i> Mary Jo Toll, <i>Sisters of Notre Dame</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Speakers</td> <td>Ignacio Packer, <i>Terre des Hommes International Federation</i> Sue Le Mesurier, <i>International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC)</i> Father Hagos Hayish, <i>Ethiopian Catholic Secretariat</i> Najla Chahda, <i>Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center</i> Martin Fowke, <i>UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)</i></td> </tr> </table>	Co-moderators	Gibril Faal , <i>AFFORD UK</i> Leila Rispens-Noel , <i>International Network of Alternative Financial Institutions (INAFI)</i>	Co-rapporteurs	Bob van Dillen , <i>Cordaid</i> Jeremaiah Opiniano , <i>Institute for Migration and Development Issues</i>	Speakers	S. Irudaya Rajan , <i>Centre for Development Studies</i> Ruben Puentes , <i>International Network on Migration and Development</i> Estrella Dizon-Anonuevo , <i>Atikha Overseas Workers and Communities Initiatives, Inc.</i> Sarah Rosengaertner , <i>United Nations Development Programme</i> Clariste Soh-Moube , <i>Centre Amadou Hampâté Bâ</i>	Co-moderators	Donald Kerwin , <i>Center for Migration Studies of New York (CMS)</i> Martina Liebsch , <i>Caritas Internationalis</i>	Co-rapporteurs	Jérôme Elie , <i>Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva</i> Mary Jo Toll , <i>Sisters of Notre Dame</i>	Speakers	Ignacio Packer , <i>Terre des Hommes International Federation</i> Sue Le Mesurier , <i>International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC)</i> Father Hagos Hayish , <i>Ethiopian Catholic Secretariat</i> Najla Chahda , <i>Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center</i> Martin Fowke , <i>UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)</i>
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12.00 – 14.00	Lunch / Side-events												
14.00 – 16.00	Plenary - Review of recommendations from the GFMD Civil Society 2012												
16.20 – 18.00	<p>Concluding Debate - Operationalizing the Future of Migration & Development Governance: Towards the UN HLD in 2013 and the Post-2015 Development Agenda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sir Peter Sutherland, UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Migration - Amb. Eva Åkerman Börje, Government Offices of Sweden, incoming GFMD Chair - Hélène Bourgade, Head of Employment, Social Inclusion and Migration Unit, EC - William Gois, Regional Coordinator, Migrant Forum Asia 												
18.00 – 18.30	Closing Ceremony												
Wednesday 21 November – Opening States' GFMD Summit													
9.00 – 10.30	Opening Session												
10.30 – 14.00	<p>Common Space: “Migration and Development: Common Ground and Partnerships in Action”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Break-out session 1: Diaspora alliances and partnerships for development - Break-out session 2: Common ground and partnerships to protect migrants in distress - Break-out session 3: Labour mobility and skills development for inclusive growth and job 												

Annex V: GFMD 2012 Civil Society Side-Events Schedule

Monday 19 November - 13.00 – 14.15 hrs	
Africa-Europe Platform	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Experiences from an African Diaspora Platform for Development Based in Europe</u></p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lukas Gehrke, <i>International Centre for Migration and Policy Development (ICMPD)</i> - Malin Frankenhaeuser, <i>ICMPD</i> - Gibril Faal, <i>African Foundation for Development (AFFORD)</i> - Brice Monnou, <i>Forum des Organisations de Solidarité Internationale issues des Migrations (FORIM)</i> - Mayan Villalba, <i>Unlad Kabayan Migrant Services Foundation</i> - Awil Mohamoud, <i>African Diaspora Policy Centre (ADPC)</i>
International Labour Organization (ILO)	<p style="text-align: center;">C. <u>189 – Domestic Workers Convention - Developments since its Adoption and Influence on Policy and Legal Reform</u></p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Luc Demaret, <i>Bureau for Workers' Activities, ILO</i> - Martin Oelz, <i>Conditions of Work Branch, ILO</i> - Alfred Masupha, <i>The Zambia Federation of Employers</i>
Tuesday 20 November - 12.30 – 14.00 hrs	
Diaspora Business Centre and partners	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Diaspora Entrepreneurial Competence Development</u></p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kathleen Newland, <i>Migration Policy Institute (Moderator)</i> - Guled Yusuf, <i>Diaspora Consortium of Migrant Organisations</i> - Bob van Dillen, <i>Cordaid</i> - Ronald Lucardie, <i>European Network on Migrations and Development (EUNOMAD)</i> - Stephanie Deubler, <i>Deutsh Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)</i>
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) <i>in partnership with ICMC, UNODC, and IOM</i>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>People on the Move: The Complexity of Forced Migration in Today's World</u></p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mandisa Kalako-Williams, <i>Pan African Conference Coordinator, Africa Zone, IFRC (Moderator)</i> - Martin Fowke, <i>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)</i> - Johan Ketelers, <i>International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)</i> - Michele Klein-Solomon, <i>International Organization for Migration (IOM)</i> - Sue Le Mesurier, <i>IFRC</i>
Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM), Fondation Suisse du Service Social International, Terre des Hommes	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Protecting Child Rights in the Context of Migration</u></p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - William Gois, <i>Migrant Forum in Asia and Migrants Rights International</i> - François Crépeau, <i>UN Special Rapporteur on Migrants</i> - Michele LeVoy, <i>Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM)</i> - Rolf Widmer, <i>International Social Service (ISS)</i> - Ignacio Packer, <i>Terre des Hommes International Federation</i> - Rhea Saab, <i>UNICEF, Social Policy Specialist / Migration Focal Point</i>

Annex VI: Common Space Objectives and Speakers

GFMD 2012 Common Space Concept and Format “Migration and Development: Common Ground and Partnerships in Action”

Venue:	Swami Vivekananda International Convention Centre, Pailles, Port Louis, Mauritius
Date:	21 November 2012
Time:	10:30 - 14:00
Participants:	GFMD government delegates, delegates from GFMD Civil Society Days, private sector participants, and international organizations

The **objective** of Common Space 2012 is to examine and expand areas of common ground between various stakeholders in the migration and development debate and connect the different perspectives of governments with civil society, international organizations, and the private sector in such a way as to lead in the longer term to tangible improvements in the conditions and prospects of people on the move and their families. Under the central theme of **Migration and Development: Common Ground and Partnerships in Action**, the Common Space in 2012 aims more specifically to enhance trust between stakeholders and inspire new partnerships and concerted action on migration and development.

In response to feedback and suggestions from governments and civil society, Common Space 2012 will be organized in three segments: an introductory plenary, three parallel breakout panels, and a concluding plenary session. Each of the three parallel breakout panels will look at existing and future partnerships centered on a focused theme.

Guiding questions panel 1: Diaspora alliances and partnerships for development

- iii. Why have migrants and diaspora become so important for development and growth today?
- iv. What are some effective models of diaspora partnerships for development with governments, business, NGOs and international organizations?
- v. What obstacles still remain for the diaspora to maximize their contribution to development? And how can these obstacles be overcome?

Guiding questions panel 2: Common ground and partnerships to protect migrants in distress

- iv. Which situations give rise to particular threats to the life and dignity of migrants?
- v. Which implementation gaps in the current protection systems need to be addressed most urgently (national, regional, international)?
- vi. How could operational responses be improved through enhanced partnerships? What guidance could be drawn here from existing practices and partnerships?

Guiding questions panel 3: Labour mobility and skills development for inclusive growth and jobs

- iv. What are the specific public and private challenges regarding labour mobility from the perspective of business? Migrant workers? And communities?
- v. What innovations have businesses already introduced to address these constraints?
- vi. What specific steps do the public sector acting in their own right; private sector acting in their own right; and public, private sectors, and civil society working in partnership need to take to remove these constraints and facilitate enhanced labour mobility?

Common Space Speakers Overview

Kick-off plenary (10:30 – 10:50)		
<p>Moderator: Khalid Koser, Deputy Director, Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP), Switzerland</p>		
<p>William Lacy Swing, Director General, IOM - <i>Setting the scene for Common Space 2012</i></p> <p>Stefano Manservigi, Director General for Home Affairs, European Commission - <i>Prospects for partnership</i></p> <p>Mustafa Sidiki Kaloko, Commissioner for Social Affairs, African Union (AU)</p>		
Three parallel breakout panel sessions (11:00 – 12:30)		
<p>Panel 1: Diaspora alliances and partnerships for development</p> <p>Moderator: Kathleen Newland, Director, Migration Policy Institute</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Juan José García, Vice Foreign Minister for Salvadorans Living Abroad Gibril Faal, Chair, African Foundation for Development (AFFORD), UK Uwe Kiewelitz, Director, Migration and Diaspora, Centre for International Migration and Development (CIM), Ministry of Economic Cooperation Millicent Odongo, Diaspora Business Center, Netherlands <p>Rapporteur: Dr. Carmelita S. Dimzon, DPO, Administrator, Overseas Workers Welfare Administration (OWWA), Philippines</p>	<p>Panel 2: Common ground and partnerships to protect migrants in distress</p> <p>Moderator: Peter Sutherland, United Nations Secretary General Special Representative on International Migration and Development</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Evan P. Garcia, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Philippine Mission to the United Nations and Other International Organizations Sue Le Mesurier, Senior Policy Officer, Migration, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Father Hagos Hayish, C.M., Secretary General, Ethiopian Catholic Secretariat Catherine Wiesner, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration, US Department of State <p>Rapporteur: Francois Crépeau, UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants</p>	<p>Panel 3: Labour mobility and skills development for inclusive growth and jobs</p> <p>Moderator: Constantijn van Orange Nassau, Deputy Head of Cabinet Vice President Kroes, European Commission</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Arthur DeFehr, President and CEO, Palliser Furniture Ltd Halyna Mohylova, Foreign Worker Program Manager at Ronald A. Chisholm Ltd Dennis Sinyolo, Senior Coordinator Education and Employment, Education International Alex Zalami, Advisor to the Minister of Labour, United Arab Emirates <p>Rapporteur: Audrey d'Hotman de Villiers, Manager, Corporate Social Responsibility, Rogers & Company Limited</p>
Concluding Common Space plenary (12:40 – 14:00)		
<p>Moderator: Khalid Koser</p> <p>Rapporteurs' feedback panel and Q&A</p>		

Annex VII: Agenda GFMD Government Days 2012

Final Agenda

Pailles, Port Louis, Mauritius 21-22 November 2012
Swami Vivekananda International Convention Center (SVICC)

Wednesday, November 21

SCHEDULE	ACTIVITY	VENUE
8:15 - 9:15	Arrival of Delegates (Doors will close at 9:00 am)	
Opening Ceremony		
9:30 - 9:35	Welcome Address / Call to Order	Mr. Ali Mansoor, GFMD 2012 Chair
9:35 - 9:55	Opening Speeches	H.E. Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas, Secretary General, African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States Sir Peter Sutherland, UNSG Special Representative for Migration and Development
9:55 - 10:05	Key Note Speech	Dr. The Hon Arvind Boolell, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration & International Trade, Republic of Mauritius
10:10-10:20	Report of the Civil Society Days	Chairperson of the Civil Society Days
10:20 - 10:30	Report of the Global Migration Group	Mr. Yury Fedotov, Global Migration Group Chair and Director General, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
Common Space (CS)		
10:30 – 10:55	Opening Plenary Session of the Common Space – Moderator: Dr. Khalid Koser, Deputy Director, Geneva Centre for Security Policy	
	Introduction to the Common Space	Amb. William Lacy Swing, Director General, International Organization for Migration
	Statement by the European Union	Mr. Stefano Manservigi, Director General for Home Affairs, European Commission
	Statement by the African Union	Dr. Mustapha Sidiki Kaloko, Commissioner for Social Affairs
10:55 - 11:00	Delegates proceed to the Common Space breakout sessions – coffee will be served near the breakout rooms	
11:00 – 12:30	CS Breakout session 1 - Diaspora alliances and partnerships for development Moderator: Dr. Kathleen Newland, Director, Migration Policy Institute	Paille-en-queue
	CS Breakout session 2 - Common ground and partnerships to protect migrants in distress Moderator: Sir Peter Sutherland, UNSG Special Representative on International Migration and Development	Pink Pigeon
	CS Breakout session 3 - Labour mobility and skills development for inclusive growth and jobs Moderator: H.E. Constantijn van Orange Nassau, Deputy Head of Cabinet Vice President Kroes, European Commission	Kestrel
12:30 – 12:40	Delegates proceed to the Plenary Hall	

12:40 – 14:00	Closing Plenary Session of the Common Space – Moderator: Dr. Khalid Koser, Deputy Director, Geneva Centre for Security Policy	
	Reports on CS Breakout Sessions	Ms. Carmelita S Dimzon, Administrator of OWWA, Philippines Mr. Francois Crépeau, UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants Ms. Audrey d'Hotman de Villiers, Manager, Corporate Social Responsibility, Rogers & Company Limited
14:00 – 15:30	Lunch; End of civil society participation in the government meeting	
Roundtable Sessions (RT)		
15:30 - 18:30	RT Session 1.1 - Beyond-the-Border Skills and Jobs for Human Development Co-chairs: Mr. Ali Mansoor (Mauritius); Mr. Alex Zalami (UAE) Rapporteur: Dr. Md. Shahidul Haque (Bangladesh)	Paille-en-queue
	RT Session 2.1 - Supporting National Development through Migration Mainstreaming Processes, Extended Migration Profiles and Poverty Reduction Strategies Co-chairs: Amb. Omar Hilale (Morocco); Amb. Eduard Gnesa (Switzerland) Rapporteur: Mr. Justin McDermott (Sweden)	Pink Pigeon
	RT Session 3.1 - Improving Public Perceptions of Migrants and Migration: Challenging Preconceptions and Shaping Perceptions Co-chairs: Mr. Mark Davidson (Canada); Amb. Ulises Canchola Gutiérrez (Mexico); Mr. Ilya Malenko (Russia)	Kestrel
19:00 - 20:30	Welcome Reception hosted by The Hon Xavier-Luc Duval, Vice Prime Minister, Minister of Finance and Economic Development, Republic of Mauritius	
		Domaine les Pailles

Thursday, November 22

SCHEDULE	ACTIVITY	VENUE
Roundtable Sessions (RT)		
9:00 - 12:00	RT Session 1.2 - Supporting Migrants and Diaspora as Agents of Socioeconomic Change Co-chairs: Amb. Francis Hurtut (France); Mr. Zaddock Madiri Syong'oh (Kenya); Mr. Mohammed Bernoussi (Morocco)	Paille-en-queue
	RT Session 2.2 - Addressing South-South Migration and Development Policies Co-chairs: Dr. Md. Shahidul Haque (Bangladesh); Dr. Prosper Asima (Ghana) Rapporteur: Mr. Paulo Cavaleri (Argentina)	Pink Pigeon
	RT Session 3.2 - Migrant Protection as Integral to Migration Management Co-chairs: Amb. M.A. Getahun (Ethiopia); Ms. Kate O' Malley (Australia) Rapporteur: Amb. M.A. Getahun (Ethiopia)	Kestrel
12:00 - 13:30	Lunch	Atrium
13:30 - 16:30	RT Session 3.3 - Protecting Migrant Domestic Workers-Enhancing their Development Potential Co-chairs: Amb. Evan Garcia (Philippines); Amb. Ercumend Ahmet Enc (Turkey) Rapporteur: Mr. Philippe Bronchain (Belgium)	Kestrel

	Special Session on the Future of the Forum (heads of delegations only) Chair: Amb. Shree Servansing, Permanent Representative of Mauritius to the United Nations and Other International Organizations in Geneva and GFMD 2012 Assessment Chair		Paille-en-queue
	Working Session on the Platform for Partnerships Co-chairs: Mr. Kristof Tamas (Sweden), Mr. Christoph Graf (Switzerland), and Mr. Kaan Baskurt (Turkey)	Utilizing the PfP for Sharing Knowledge and Promoting Partnerships in Migration and Development	Pink Pigeon
16:30 - 17:00	Coffee Break		Atrium
Closing Plenary Session			
17:00 - 18:00	Reports on the Roundtables and Special Session on the Future of the Forum		Plenary Hall
	Report on RT 1 outcomes	General Rapporteur: Mrs. Marcela Chacon, Vice Minister of Public Security, Republic of Costa Rica	
	Report on RT 2 outcomes	General Rapporteur: Amb. Abdulaziz Musa Dankano, Director in Charge of Migration and Consular Matters, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nigeria	
	Report on RT 3 outcomes	General Rapporteur: Ms. Catherine Wiesner, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM), Department of State, United States of America	
	Comments by the World Bank	Mr. Mahmoud Mohieldin, Managing Director, World Bank	
	Report on the Special Session on the Future of the Forum	Amb. Shree Servansing, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Mauritius In Geneva	
	Comments by UNSG Special Representative for Migration and Development	Sir Peter Sutherland	
18:00 - 18:10	Conclusions by the GFMD 2012 Chair	Mr. Ali Mansoor	
18:10 - 18:20	Hand-over / Statement by the Incoming Chair Sweden	Amb. Eva Åkerman-Börje, Government Offices, Sweden	
18:20 - 18:30	Closing Remarks	Mr. S. Ragen, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment of the Republic of Mauritius	

Annex VIII: Summary Outcomes & Recommendations GFMD 2012 Government Days

Roundtable 1: Circulating Labour for Inclusive Development

Roundtable 1.1: Beyond-the-Border Skills and Jobs for Human Development

1. Models to support effective skills recognition and job matching in the context of labour mobility include:
 - a. National Qualifications Authorities (e.g. in the UAE) – these are longer term, resource-intensive, and need to be adjusted for a myriad of other certification systems and standards.
 - b. Legal frameworks and demand-driven systems that facilitate employers' hiring of the skills they need, adapted to both short term and structural labour market needs.
 - c. Bilateral or circular labour agreements; including MRAs, in specific sectors (e.g. Filipino seafarers, nurses or domestic workers, or the Mauritius-France/Canada circular migration agreements) – these are expedient, more targeted, mutually agreeable, and cost effective.
 - d. Skills training cost-shared by country of origin and destination (e.g. employer-subsidized).
 - e. Information, websites or web portals for potential overseas workers about jobs, skill requirements, work conditions and remuneration.
 - f. One-stop shops in the country of origin (e.g. Philippines) and country of destination (e.g. Migrant Resource Centres, such as in Tajikistan).
 - g. Language skills training - often overlooked, its absence can be an obstacle to skills portability.
2. Bilateral circular labour agreements should include a country of origin responsibility for skill recognition of workers when they return.
3. The GFMD should further develop the theme of closing the gap between skills assessment and recognition in the country of origin for returning migrants.

Roundtable 1.2: Supporting Migrants and Diaspora as Agents of Socio-Economic Change

1. Key elements of a comprehensive diaspora support strategy:
 - a. Comprehensive diaspora surveys and mapping – beyond demographic data to include information on, e.g., investment profiles and history, savings profiles and history, age and risk tolerance, terms under which diaspora would invest, etc. These will assist in the creation of targeted marketing strategies. (Note that Malaysia, Jamaica and Kenya may be mapping diaspora profiles and organizations as well as existing obstacles to investment.)
 - b. Support mechanisms for the diaspora to build bridges, networks and partnerships across borders (e.g. MITOS); and appropriate training and capacity building.
 - c. Create the conditions and incentives to stimulate investments back home, including accessible financial instruments through banks, micro-finance institutions and others.
 - d. Migration mainstreaming at the national and local levels to ensure that policy makers understand how migration supports initiatives at all levels. Capacity building of local authorities.

- e. Improve communication and coordination among all stakeholders, including central and local governments, businesses and financial institutions, chambers of commerce and diaspora organizations.
 - f. Improve diaspora outreach: train embassies and foreign services in diaspora engagement and services.
 - g. Local, diaspora-focused grant matching competitions such as the African Diaspora Marketplace.
2. Complete and showcase on the GFMD website (PFP) the compendium of good practices in the Annex of the RT 1.2 Background Paper (held by governments and partners to be a useful reference on diaspora).

Roundtable 2 - Factoring Migration into Development Planning

RT 2.1: Supporting National Development through Migration Mainstreaming Processes, Extended Migration Profiles and Poverty Reduction Strategies

1. Promote continued planning and implementation of migration and development mainstreaming processes (including Extended Migration Profiles and appropriate monitoring) by governments in all regions and with the support of relevant international and national actors.
2. Develop effective and coherent institutional arrangements to implement such processes, within government, and between government and non-state stakeholders.
3. Integrate migration into the Post-2015 Development Agenda, recognizing the unique opportunity offered for such action by the 2013 UN High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, and the deliberations leading up to the Post-2015 Development Agenda.
4. Include migration data in development surveys.
5. Factor the contribution of migration to development outcomes into development strategies by development agencies, including multilateral organizations.
6. Enhance legal access to labour markets, e.g. through bilateral labour agreements or other enabling legal frameworks.

Roundtable 2.2: Addressing South-South Migration and Development Policies

1. In view of the multiple aspects and implications of South-South migration and development issues, the GFMD should pursue discussions on this topic, but focus on more selected issues.
2. The issue of migration, environmental change and development needs to be followed up in future GFMD meetings.
3. The collection, analysis and sharing of timely and comprehensive data should be promoted further, including through support of relevant global and regional organizations.
4. Regional fora, processes and dialogues are considered key mechanisms to support capacity building for enhanced migration and development governance, including migration and development mainstreaming processes, and the protection of migrants and their families.
5. South-South migration and development issues should be integrated into the Post-2015 Development Agenda and the 2013 High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development.

Roundtable 3: Managing Migration and Migrant Protection for Human Development Outcomes

Roundtable 3.1: Improving Public Perceptions of Migrants and Migration: Challenging preconceptions and shaping perceptions

1. The backdrop to consideration of perception of migrants and migration must recognize the human rights and human development dimension of the individuals involved.
2. Tackling the issue of perceptions of migration will often benefit from being informed by a vision of integration as a long-term process that can be envisaged as a continuum involving settlement, citizenship and multiculturalism programs, policies and services.
3. Some of the countries that have proved to be successful in migration are those that have put in place managed migration systems consisting of a suite of immigration, integration, and multiculturalism policies and programs. Notwithstanding the value of an effective approach to managed migration, this may usefully be set in a broader context of the governance of migration.
4. Such an approach can help countries avoid falling into a vicious cycle of negative public perceptions constraining public policy which further feed negative perceptions. Shifting negative perceptions under these conditions is extremely difficult. The alternative is to aim for a virtuous cycle in which public understanding paves the way for more enlightened policymaking.
5. As a concrete action, it was considered that information, research and data are important to assist the public to understand better migrants and migration. The importance of gender-disaggregated data was emphasized to help counter discrimination and prejudice against women. The research agenda would include understanding the nature of migrant flows - which are often more varied and complex than the public appreciate - and how they contribute to the societies of destination and origin.
6. Effective engagement with and through the media was identified as key to building and sustaining the essential public support for effective migration policies. Strategies include working with editors, rapid rebuttals using new social media tools, such as Twitter (as was piloted through this roundtable in this year's GFMD).
7. In the areas where public perceptions need to be changed, the urgent need to look at root causes of some perceptions, combat racism and xenophobia was emphasized. Teachers and educators play a major role in this regard, especially in shaping young people's outlook.
8. The roundtable noted the need for a more amplified voice of the private sector, which to date has been muted, in public debates that could shape perceptions of migration.
9. While information and data play a relevant role, the human experience needs to be known and shared. It is important to give migrants a voice, including access to the justice system. Media could provide an additional channel, including ethnic media.

Roundtable 3.2: Migrant Protection as Integral to Migration Management

Border management and the protection of unaccompanied and/or separated children

1. The protection of migrant children is best ensured if policies and practices are in place to ensure they are treated first and foremost as children. This includes access to child protection systems designed to respond to the specific needs of children.
2. Unaccompanied/separated children should be identified as soon as possible upon arrival. Identification can be challenging and immigration officials need specialized training. Immigration officials should refer children to specialized medical, psychological and social services where appropriate. One participant noted their government's policy to involve child experts in immigration interviews once it becomes apparent that the interviewee is a child.
3. Specialized training is necessary to enable immigration officials to identify child asylum seekers and refer them to the asylum authorities.

4. Detention of children should be avoided. Where restrictions on freedom of movement are necessary, alternatives to detention should be explored. Where children are detained, they should be held separately from adults.
5. Relevant processes and procedures to assist unaccompanied/separated children can include mechanisms to address the child's immediate needs; the appointment of a legal representative and/or guardian, family tracing; assessment of refugee protection needs and identification of solutions in the best interest of the child.
6. It was proposed that considerations of the best interests of the child should inform all policy and procedure for decision-making processes regarding children. In addition, strengthening of referral systems between these different processes ensures that the needs of children are comprehensively addressed.

Rescue at Sea – managing sea borders while ensuring the protection of migrants and refugees in distress at sea

1. The physical protection of people in distress at sea is key. All possible measures need to be taken to rescue people in distress at sea, irrespective of their status.
2. Better cooperation and burden sharing could help to address the gaps that exist in protecting migrants in distress at sea. Existing cooperative arrangements such as between Indonesia and Australia (including inter alia a joint Task Force, contact points and technical cooperation); between the U.S. and Caribbean countries; and among EU Member States are useful starting points. Tools such as the UNHCR Model Framework for Cooperation on Rescue at Sea Emergencies could further support states in setting up more predictable cooperation. The Model Framework is based on the premises that different countries implicated in a rescue at sea emergency could make different contributions. Responsibility for search and rescue may be distinct from responsibility for disembarkation, and allowing for disembarkation may be distinct from longer-term responsibility for the provision of solutions.
3. Existing models and tools need to be translated into regional realities. The forthcoming Bali process workshop on irregular maritime movement, for example, could take forward discussions on cooperative approaches in the Asia and Pacific region.
4. Responses to distress and rescue at sea are most efficient if they are part of a comprehensive regional approach, which also tackles the root causes in countries of origin. This would also avoid well-functioning rescue at sea arrangements becoming a pull factor.

Migrant workers and their families in humanitarian crises

1. Protection of the human rights of migrant workers is necessary before, during and after a humanitarian crisis.
2. The ability/resources of migrant worker populations to help themselves could be strengthened through better self-organization and the provision of orientation courses or training material on how to cope in crisis situations.
3. Preparedness/contingency plans should be developed by both countries of origin and countries of destination with significant migrant worker populations. Contingency plans of countries of origin should focus on consular protection mechanisms, the deployment of rapid response teams and communication outreach to migrant worker populations. The latter is also an important tool for countries of destination.
4. Work contracts should establish a responsibility of employers to contribute to assistance and return operations.
5. Reintegration programs can assist with the social and economic re-insertion of migrant workers within their communities of origin.

Combating labour exploitation and human trafficking while protecting victims

1. Both countries of origin and destination have responsibilities for the protection of migrant workers. Bilateral agreements can help to clarify these responsibilities and establish mechanisms to ensure their implementation, such as joint committees of State party representatives with a regular meeting schedule. They also reduce irregular migration and the risks of abuses through the creation of legal migration channels.
2. A strong labour rights legislative framework in the country of destination is key for the prevention of abuses. This includes the possibility for migrant workers to change jobs; use of a standardized employment contract recognized in origin and destination countries; adequate labour protection for all migrant workers, including with regard to occupational safety and health, wages and working hours; and prevention of passport retention.
3. The following practices have been effectively employed by countries of origin to prevent abuses: pre-departure preparation, including language training and information on risks relating to migration; registration of job offers, expected wages and/or outgoing workers; prevention of unethical recruitment practices through regulation/licensing of private employment/recruitment agencies and the development of a system of incentives/disincentives; elimination of "middlemen"; establishment of complaint mechanisms in countries of origin and destination; the setting up of self-regulatory bodies; and the use of labour attachés in destination countries to verify employers and employment contracts.
4. More attention needs to be given to female migrants and the gender aspects of migration. Proposals included the elimination of outright bans or restrictions on emigration of women based on age, occupation and pregnancy; and information on "women-friendly" migration channels. Lower-skilled women migrant workers need special attention, especially domestic workers.
5. UNODC and other international organizations have developed practical tools for implementing the obligations states have under international law, including toolkits on best practices, a Framework for Action for the implementation of the trafficking protocol, standard operating procedures on identification of trafficked persons, and an interagency/multi-agency taskforce approach.
6. Measures to prevent abuse and exploitation and protect victims should be complemented by a comprehensive approach to address irregular migration.

Roundtable 3.3: Protecting Migrant Domestic Workers - Enhancing their Development Potential

1. Countries of origin and destination to adopt an action plan that prioritizes short, medium and long term programs to ratify and implement ILO 189 as a way of increasing the momentum for ratification.
2. Governments to adopt an inclusive approach in the formulation of policies and regulations to reflect the standard in international instruments, and develop comprehensive mechanisms for monitoring and compliance.
3. Gender-sensitive checklist trialed in 2011 and launched at the GFMD Summit to be posted on the GFMD website as a guide to governments. Good and effective practical models to be uploaded on the GFMD Platform for Partnerships (PfP) to be replicated and up-scaled by other governments.
4. Governments to seek support from international organizations for training and capacity building programs for officials and other stakeholders for the implementation of rights-based employment standards. Civil society to take an active role in the monitoring of progress towards implementation of agreed standards.
5. Gender equality perspectives and women's empowerment issues to be addressed in the context of the UN HLD 2013. A substantive speaker on gender equality to be appointed to inform HLD outcomes.

Annex IX: Civil Society 2012 Organizers

Coordinating Office and local partners

The GFMD Civil Society Coordinating Office that was established under the auspices of the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) at the invitation of the Swiss Chair in 2011, continued its responsibility in cooperation with the Mauritian Chair of 2012. The Coordinating Office works under the leadership of **John K. Bingham**, Head of Policy at ICMC, assisted by Programme Officers **Wies Maas** and **Andres Morales**.

In Mauritius, ICMC partnered with **Caritas Mauritius**, working directly with the **Secretary-General Patricia Adèle Felicité** and her colleague **Charlotte Nina** on logistics, meeting planning, government relations and staff support.

The **Mauritius Council of Social Services (MACOSS)**, under the headship of **Ram Nookadee** organized the engagement of national Mauritius-based civil society organizations in the GFMD.

International Advisory Committee

An International Advisory Committee of 28 leaders in migration and development advised on and worked with the Coordinating Office on the selection of participants, speakers and the civil society co-Chairs, the development of the programme, Common Space, and many more matters. The IAC comprises civil society actors ranging from diaspora groups to academia, from the global trade unions to the World Economic Forum, it is gender-balanced and members come from every region in the world.

IAC Members 2012

Name	Organization	Country
Ana Avendaño	AFL-CIO America's Unions	USA
Idenilso Bortolotto	Scalabrini International Migration Network (SIMN)	Chili
Pablo Ceriani Cernadas	Centre de Derechos Humanos, Universidad Nacional de Lanus	Argentina
Oscar Chacón	National Alliance of Latin American and Caribbean Communities (NALACC)	USA
Bob van Dillen	Cordaid	The Netherlands
Jérôme Elie	Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva	Switzerland
Gibril Faal	African Foundation for Development (AFFORD)	UK
Patricia M. Felicité	Caritas Mauritius	Mauritius
Genevieve Gencianos	Public Service International (PSI)	Switzerland
William Gois	Migrant Forum Asia	Philippines
Milka Isinta	KUDHEIHA Workers Union	Kenya
George Joseph	Caritas Sweden	Sweden
Chidi King	International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)	Belgium

Jin Sook Lee	Building and Wood Workers' International (BWI)	Switzerland
Michele LeVoy	Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM)	Belgium
Martina Liebsch	Caritas Internationalis	Italy
Jules A. Hounkponou	International Coordination of Young Christian Workers (ICYCW-CIJOC)	Italy
Susan Martin	Institute for the Study of International Migration (ISIM), Georgetown University	USA
Crecentia Mofokeng	Building and Wood Workers' International (BWI)	South Africa
Ruben Puentes	Red Internacional de Migración y Desarrollo	Uruguay
Colin Rajah	National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights (NNIRR)	USA
Irudaya Rajan	Centre for Development Studies, Kerala, India	India
Leila Rispens-Noel	International Network of Alternative Financial Institutions (INAFI)	Hong Kong
Eva Sandis	NGO Committee on Migration	USA
Érika Ruiz Sandoval	BBVA Bancomer Foundation	Mexico
Dennis Sinyolo	Education International	Belgium
Isabel de Sola	World Economic Forum (WEF)	Switzerland
Rex Varona	Asian Migrant Centre	Philippines

Volunteers and staff

The Coordinating Office had the honour to work, both in Mauritius, with a great group of staff and volunteers from all around the world. We express gratitude and appreciation to:

International Team

Name	Country	Responsibilities
Abigail Gotter	United States of America	<i>Logistics Registration</i>
Anais Kamffer	Mexico	<i>Programme</i>
Björn Remmerswaal	Netherlands	<i>Technical Support Coordinator Live Streaming</i>
Christina Velez	United States of America	<i>Logistics Registration</i>
Giedre Markuckaite	Lithuania	<i>Talent management Cultural Programme</i>
Hannah Cole	United States of America	<i>Communication and Media Exhibitions / Bilateral coordination</i>
Jonah Simonds	United States of America	<i>Programme</i>
Rekha Jayaram	India	<i>Side events coordinator</i>

Local Partner Caritas Mauritius - staff

Name	Responsibilities	Name	Responsibilities
Annick Salessé	<i>Secretariat Document management</i>	Jennifer Léopold	<i>Head of information desk</i>
Arsene Jonathan	<i>Airport welcome desk</i>	Josian Labonté	<i>Transport coordination Liaison printing</i>
Christiane Chowree	<i>Secretariat Document management</i>	Pascaline Lubois	<i>Secretariat Document management</i>
Cursley Goindarajoo	<i>Transport and materials</i>	Viken Vadevaloo	<i>Airport welcome desk Bilateral coordinator</i>

Mauritius Team

Name	Responsibilities	Name	Responsibilities
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Armand Bronqueur	<i>Session Note taker</i>	Ornella Mamdy	<i>Exhibition area</i>
Ava Thancanamootoo	<i>Assistant Programme Coordinator</i>	Premila Virahsawny	<i>Talent management</i>
Axelle Chelmiah	<i>Support Team</i>	Reshika Ritlall	<i>Session Note taker</i>
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David Grimaud	<i>Technical team</i>	Samuel Sergio	<i>Technical team</i>
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Emilie Jaune	<i>Session Note taker</i>	Sandrine Mootosamy	<i>Support Team</i>
Fabiani Appavou	<i>Session Note taker</i>	Sarah Laure Pather	<i>Support Team</i>
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Gino Etive	<i>Technical team</i>	Sebastien Laroulette	<i>Technical team</i>
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Team ICMC

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Annex X: GFMD 2012 Civil Society Participants

GFMD 2012 Civil Society Delegates

Last name	Name	Organization	Country of residence
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Baey	Grace	Asia Research Institute (ARI)	Singapore
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Bhondoe	Radjkoemar	Seva Network Foundation	Netherlands
Boolell	Madanumbal	Soroptimist International	Mauritius
Brahma	Padmini	Nedan Foundation	India
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Chowdhury Barua	Bikash	BASUG - Diaspora and Development	Netherlands
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DeFehr	Arthur Abram	Palliser Furniture Holdings Ltd.	Canada
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Dhami	Dal Bahadur	West Nepal Law Firm and Legal Research Center Pvt.Ltd.(Legal Axis Point)	Nepal
Dizon-Anonuevo	Estrella	Atikha Overseas Workers and Communities Initiative Inc.	Philippines
Donge	Raoul	CEFOREC International Network	Belgium
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Ezenwokike	Chinyere Chionye	Tomorrow's Women Development Organisation	Nigeria
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Felicité	Patricia Marie Adèle	Caritas Mauritius	Mauritius
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Flecker	Karl	Canadian Labour Congress	Canada

Gashaw	Mulu	Diakonaal-Maatschappelijk Aktiveringscentum	<i>Netherlands</i>
Gois	William	Migrant Forum in Asia (MFA)	<i>Philippines</i>
Ganguly	Sumir	Indian Social Club – Charity Wing	<i>Oman</i>
Gurung	Benu Maya	Alliance Against Trafficking in Women and Children in Nepal (AATWIN)	<i>Nepal</i>
Hacbang Javines	Norberto	Platform of Filipino Migrant Organisations in Europe	<i>Netherlands</i>
Hagos	Hayish Gessuh	Ethiopian Catholic Secretariat	<i>Ethiopia</i>
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Kahoun	Dabata Zéphirin	Commission épiscopale pour la pastorale des migrants et des réfugiés	<i>Burkina Faso</i>
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Nankoo	Premedah	Federation of Parastatal Bodies and other Unions	<i>Mauritius</i>
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Navarro	Victoria	Philippine Nurses Association of America	<i>United States of America</i>
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Odongo	Millicent	Diaspora Business Centre	<i>Netherlands</i>
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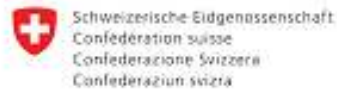
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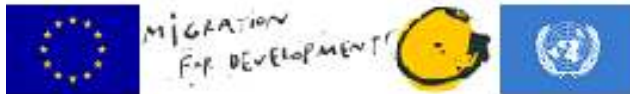
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