

FINAL REPORT CIVIL SOCIETY DAYS 2011 GLOBAL FORUM ON MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Taking Action on Labour Migration, Development and
the Protection of Migrant Workers and their Families





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Civil Society Programme 2011

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“Somebody said that everything that could be said has already been said. That might be very true. But not everything has been done” and that is why civil society needs to “organize, organize, organize”

Participant, Civil Society Days of the
GFMD 2011

Table of Contents

Foreword.....	4
Executive Summary.....	6
Introduction	8
Part 1: Background	10
1. Organizing structures.....	10
2. Preparatory process.....	13
3. Finance and funders.....	18
Part 2: THE GFMD Civil Society Days 2011.....	20
4. Participation.....	20
5. Programme	21
6. Opening plenary.....	23
6.1 Opening ceremony	23
6.2 Opening debate : Key Agents of Change in Labour Migration, Development and the Protection of Migrant Workers.....	24
6.3 Presentation of programme and methodology of these Civil Society Days 2011....	27
7. Working Sessions	28
7.1 GFMD Civil Society Theme 1: Rights-based Policy-making for the Benefit of Migrant Workers and Families	29
7.2 GFMD Civil Society Theme 2: Improving Protection of Migrants Moving or Working in Irregular Circumstances	31
7.3 GFMD Civil Society Theme 3: Re-imagining Labour Mobility	33
7.4 GFMD Civil Society Theme 4: Investing in Development Alternatives to Migration.....	35
8. Concluding plenaries:The Road towards 2013, Global governance and the Future of the Forum.....	37
Part 3: The GFMD Government Days and Common Space	43
9. Opening ceremony.....	43
10. Common Space: Looking at the Big Picture: Demographics, Youth (Un-) Employment, Development and Migration.....	44
Part 4: Looking Back and Ahead	46
11. Results and evaluation.....	46
12. GFMD Civil Society Organizing 2012 and beyond.....	49
Annexes	50
Annex I: Statement GFMD Civil Society Days 2011	50
Annex II: Recommendations GFMD Civil Society Days 2011	58
Annex III: GFMD Civil Society Speakers, Moderators, Rapporteurs and Writers	62
Annex IV: GFMD Civil Society Days Side-Events Schedule.....	64
Annex V: Objectives, guiding questions and agenda Common Space.....	65
Annex VI: Government programme GFMD 2011, 1-2 December.....	67
Annex VII: Outcomes and Recommendation GFMD 2011 Concluding Debate (governments).....	69
Annex VIII: Organizers.....	74
Annex IX: GFMD 2011 Civil Society Delegates list	76

Foreword

Taking Action, Sharing Responsibility

It is our pleasure to introduce the Final Report of the Civil Society Days of the 2011 Global Forum on Migration and Development.

The importance of these Days should not be underestimated. It is first suggested in the record number of applications submitted by nearly 700 different civil society organizations interested in participating in 2011, out of which 186 were selected as delegates – from more than 60 countries worldwide, for the first time a majority migrants themselves. The importance of the days was further evident in the growing number of government representatives that participated. Quality discussions amplified that importance, picking up on work done at the prior year's Global Forum meeting and pivoting toward both the Global Forum meeting of 2012 and the High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development at the UN General Assembly in 2013. Indeed, important issues were discussed, and recommendations framed, on population and labour market demographics, on human and economic development, on worker, family and diaspora roles and rights, on positive alternatives both to irregular migration and for migrants in irregular status, on shared responsibilities and commitment, and on the rising need for greater global governance of migration.

When the Swiss Chair of the 2011 GFMD asked the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) to coordinate the Civil Society Days, we were confronted with very limited funding and a fair race against the clock. Yet we knew it would be a year full of opportunities that civil society had long sought to take ownership, strengthen its role and amplify its voice in the global debate on international migration and development and to suggest some concrete proposals for civil society and governments to act upon.

With great guidance from an International Advisory Committee of civil society and in dynamic consultation with a wide network of civil society actors worldwide, ICMC aimed to define a program focusing mainly on operational and durable solutions in the fields of labour mobility, the protection of migrant workers and their families, as well as in creating development alternatives to migration. These are indeed felt to be amongst the major societal challenges of our times; challenges that link developing and developed countries in multiple and shared responsibilities.

This report and its action-oriented recommendations are therefore a compelling invitation for governments and civil society actors to further develop these solutions in a forward looking spirit, *together*. In close collaboration with the government of Mauritius, the Chair of the 2012 GFMD, we hope to see these concepts and recommendations translated into stronger legal systems and operational models that organize rights-based labour matching solutions, inclusive migrant/diaspora partnerships for development and mechanisms that link migration management, protection of human rights, and development in full respect of the fundamental dignity of all men, women and children everywhere.

Johan Ketelers
Secretary General, ICMC

John K. Bingham
Head of Policy, ICMC

Acknowledgements

We wish to express our gratitude to all who contributed to making the GFMD 2011 Civil Society Days a success. In particular we wish to thank the following persons and institutions:

- Ambassador Eduard Gnesa, Swiss GFMD Chair-in-Office and the Swiss GFMD Taskforce
- William Gois, Chair of the 2011 Civil Society Days 2011
- The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and especially Ms. Beata Godenzi and Mr. Shabarinath Nair
- The Canton and Republic of Geneva and the City of Geneva
- Mr. André Klopmann, NGO service, Chancellery of the State of Geneva
- The MacArthur Foundation
- The BBVA Bancomer Foundation
- ICMC Governing Committee
- The members of the International Advisory Committee, the volunteers and ICMC colleagues (see Annex VIII)
- The translators, interpreters and the hosts of the venue at Palexpo, Geneva.
- All speakers, moderators, panelists and writers (see Annex III)
- All participants to the Civil Society Days 2011 (see Annex IX)

It was an honour and pleasure to work with you!

The GFMD Civil Society Coordinating Office,

John K. Bingham
Wies M. Maas
Andrés Morales

Executive Summary

The fifth Civil Society Days (CSD) of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) took place in Geneva on 29 and 30 November 2011, just prior to the GFMD Government Days on 1 and 2 December. Upon the invitation by the Swiss Chair, civil society activities for the 2011 GFMD were organized by the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC), in close cooperation with a broad range of civil society partners worldwide, representing human rights, development, labour, diaspora and migrant organizations, academia and the private sector.

For the first time in the five years of the GFMD, civil society was free to design its own focus and programme of activities within the GFMD process. Months of preparation, cooperation and dialogue with civil society and government partners, including the organization of two preparatory “joint-reflections” with civil society and governments, resulted in the GFMD Civil Society Days 2011. The Civil Society Days brought together 186 civil society delegates - a majority of them migrants themselves and coming from more than 60 countries and every continent, as well as observers, governments and special guests. In plenary and break-out sessions participants deliberated on the central theme *“Taking action on Labour Migration, Development and the Protection on Migrant Workers and Families”*, with additional focus on the Future of the Forum and the UN High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (the HLD) in 2013.

The two days of deliberations resulted in a Civil Society Statement presented to governments during their opening plenary, including recommendations and renewed commitments around the following 5 themes¹:

- Rights-based policy-making for the benefit of migrant workers and families
- Improving protection of migrants moving or working in irregular circumstances
- Re-imagining labour mobility
- Investing in development alternatives to migration
- Advancing the global governance of migration, the future of the Forum, and the road towards 2013

The predominant emphasis of the Civil Society Statement and Recommendations from the GFMD 2011 is on the protection of the rights of migrants and their families for the well-being of migrants, their communities and states and the empowerment of migrants/diaspora for development. In that regard, civil society continues to strongly advocate for the ratification and implementation of legal instruments that ensure the equal treatment and protection of migrant workers – particularly the UN Migrant Workers Convention and the recent ILO Convention 189 on Decent Work for Domestic Workers. In addition to a speedy ratification of the Domestic Workers Convention, outcomes that were felt to be directly within reach include measures to improve recruitment and placement processes, cooperation on piloting mechanisms for labour and skills matching, and for each national government to institutionalise a platform for constructive dialogue with migrant/diaspora representatives.

¹The Civil Society Statement and the set of recommendations can be found in respectively Annex I and Annex II of this report. The documents can also be downloaded from: www.gfmdcivilsociety.org

The Civil Society Days concluded with high energy at the “Common Space” between civil society and governments on the morning of December 1st. With direct relevance to the agendas of both the Civil Society and the Government Days, the three hours of Common Space focused on “*Demographics, Youth (Un-)Employment, Development and Migration*”, with an emphasis on positive alternatives to irregular migration and remedies for migrants in irregular status. Kicking off the Common Space, moderator Zeinab Badawi, a BBC journalist, called for breaking the “*conspiracy of silence on irregular migration, where people may be criminalized because of their status, and where ‘solidarity’ with such migrants is criminalized*”. Amongst the positive alternatives and remedies discussed by a panel of experts and participants from governments and civil society from the floor were the need for better education and skills development, as well as for decent jobs in countries of origin to create a true choice whether to migrate or not; the need for better regulating recruitment agencies and enforcing international labour standards; preventing bureaucratic failures and restrictive national legislation for migrants; and recognizing regularization as a practical tool for governments to remedy the situation and vulnerabilities of migrants in irregular status. Participants also called for continuous information-sharing, exchange of practice, and network-building among civil society participants, governments and international organizations.

Looking to 2012 and beyond, civil society continues to strengthen and institutionalize a global network of migrant rights and development leaders to prepare for and follow up on GFMD meetings. At the invitation of the Mauritian Chair (2012) and with partial funding from the MacArthur and Bancomer Foundations and other donors, ICMC will continue as the GFMD Civil Society Coordinating Office for 2012 and through the period of the UN High Level Dialogue, working in close partnership with civil society organizations partners worldwide.



When we go back home, the migrants we serve will ask us where we have been this week, and we have to tell them what we have accomplished and how we will move forward. Our doors are always open for migrants, and our doors are always open for governments.” - William Gois, CSD Chair 2011, 1 December 2011, statement during the opening plenary of the GFMD Government meeting

Introduction

Civil society and the 2011 GFMD:

Structural shifts for self-management, continuity and impact

The year 2011 marked a turning point for civil society in the process of the Global Forum on Migration and Development. For the first time in the five years of the GFMD, the government chairing the GFMD designated a civil society practitioner to organize the civil society activities leading up to and including the annual GFMD meeting of civil society. Specifically, in March 2011, GFMD Chair Switzerland appointed the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC, see text box 2) to be the Coordinator of civil society activities for the GFMD, with the express charge to foster strong, multi-year continuity for civil society organizing and collaboration with the GFMD government programme.

Text box 1: GFMD

The Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)

The GFMD is the world's premier opportunity for civil society organizations to engage among themselves and with governments to discuss important intersections and practices of international migration and development at all levels: global, regional, national and local. The GFMD is a state-led, but not state-only, voluntary process dedicated to informal, non-binding and outcomes-oriented dialogue.

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, at an international level, the relation between migration and development, share experiences and forge practical cooperation.

Over the five years since the High Level Dialogue, the GFMD has consisted of two components: a Government programme, and a civil society process that normally 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) and Switzerland (2011). Mauritius is the Chair for 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.

2011 was also the year that civil society was free to design its own focus and programme of activities within the GFMD process, obviously with clear reference to the states' concept paper, but no longer compelled only to mirror the states' programme, as in prior years. Accompanying this greater autonomy was an increased responsibility for the budget and fundraising as well. With an approach oriented to cost-cutting and sustainability and in a difficult global economic environment, 2011 activities were organized at 1/3 the civil society budget of 2010. The 2011 budget was covered by the support of five donors, led by the Swiss federal and cantonal governments, the MacArthur and Bancroft Foundations, and ICMC's own contribution.

To fulfill this responsibility for greater autonomy and self-management, ICMC established a small Civil Society Coordinating Office, actively consulting and advised by a core, multi-

sectoral group (an International Advisory Committee) of 15 civil society leaders in migration and development around the world and a new and broader “Consultation Circle” of nearly 100 additional civil society actors.

Months of preparation, cooperation and dialogue with civil society and government partners, including the organization of two smaller thematic events, led up to the GFMD Civil Society Days (CSD) that took place in Geneva on 29 and 30 November 2011, just prior to the GFMD Government Days on 1 and 2 December. The 300-plus civil society delegates, observers and special guests deliberated on the central theme *“Taking action on Labour Migration, Development and the Protection on Migrant Workers and Families”*, with additional, special focus on the Future of the Forum and the UN High Level Dialogue in 2013.

The preparations and deliberations resulted in a set of recommendations, and renewed commitments and energy to ensure impact: impact beyond the participants, beyond the two days of the meeting, in the life of migrants, migrant families, communities and nations.

Text box 2: ICMC

The International Catholic Migration Commission and the GFMD

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 its own global network of members, with other NGOs and social partners, with international organizations and with governments.

Prior to its appointment in 2011 as GFMD civil society coordinator, ICMC was active in multiple capacities in all five prior GFMDs, including two years as member of the International Advisory Committee that participated in the organization of the GFMD civil society meetings. In 2010, the Mexican Chair of the GFMD appointed ICMC Chair of the Steering Committee for the civil society component, expressing the hope for much-needed continuity in the process for the long-term. Switzerland broadened that hope by appointing ICMC Civil Society Coordinator for the GFMD in 2011. For more information: www.icmc.net



“Civil society has been moving towards greater cohesion, harmony and common identity over the past years.” –Johan Ketelers, Secretary General ICMC, opening address, GFMD Civil Society Days 2011

Part 1: Background

1. Organizing structures

ICMC's GFMD Civil Society Coordinating Office

In March 2011, the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) (*see textbox 1*) was formally invited by the Swiss Chair to coordinate the GFMD 2011 civil society activities. Acting upon this invitation and parallel to fundraising to support such work, ICMC set up a GFMD Civil Society Coordinating Office under the leadership of Mr. John K. Bingham, ICMC's head of policy, with two programme officers joining full-time in July. Over the second half of 2011, this team was supplemented with time and expertise contributed by other ICMC staff and a large cadre of volunteers (Annex VIII).

The Coordinating Office assumed overall responsibility for the preparation and organization of all official civil society activities connected to the GFMD. Responsibilities included:

- assembling and working with a core group of diverse civil society leaders acting as an International Advisory Committee
- preparation of a schedule, budget and organizing plan for civil society activities that would be officially connected to the GFMD in 2011, and doing related fundraising
- actively facilitating thematic events organized by civil society in the lead up to the annual GFMD meeting, including in particular a Symposium in August in Geneva, an experts roundtable in Bellagio in October, and a national process of activities specifically with Swiss civil society organizations
- interface with the Swiss Chair and other governments, including engagement of civil society representatives in thematic events organized by governments in the lead up to the yearend GFMD meeting
- two-way communications, especially with civil society actors, including the creation of a broad "Consultation Circle" and a new interactive website specifically for GFMD civil society activities
- for the GFMD Civil Society Days: development of a concept paper distinct from the states'; civil society themes and format; selection of participants, moderators and panellists; logistical arrangements, and follow-up
- collaboration with parallel civil society events, namely the Peoples' Global Action (PGA) on Migration, Development and Human Rights (*see text box 3*)

International Advisory Committee (“Core Group”) and the Consultation Circle

As in prior years, an International Advisory Committee (IAC), also known in 2011 as the “Core Group”, of 15 civil society leaders in migration and development, with sectoral, geographic, and gender diversity, assisted ICMC’s Coordinating Office in developing, implementing and monitoring GFMD civil society activities (Annex VIII). From the late summer onwards, the IAC was consulted on all important decisions, including the selection and funding of participants, the setting of the agenda and the invitation of speakers, through bi-weekly phone-conferences and/or e-mail and a meeting the day before the Civil Society Days.

In addition to the IAC, a broader open network of nearly 100 civil society leaders, GFMD veterans and original thinkers—newly established as a “Consultation Circle”—was regularly consulted on themes, format and selection of speakers, panellists and background readings that would be helpful to participants in the Civil Society Days. Like the IAC, this new and open-ended network represented a cross section of civil society actors, including human rights, development, labour, diaspora and migrant organizations, academia and private sector. The Consultation Circle was regularly consulted by e-mail, supplemented by smaller, more local consultation meetings that were organized in Geneva and New York.

Text box 3: PGA

Peoples’ Global Action on Migration, Development and Human Rights and the GFMD

Illustrating strong convergence of civil society emphases and approaches on issues of migration and development, there was close collaboration between the organizing of the GFMD civil society processes and the *Peoples’ Global Action on Migration, Development and Human Rights*. The PGA is an international movement of civil society organizations that has organized civil society convenings and actions parallel to each GFMD since the GFMD was launched at the UN High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in 2006. Working with ICMC’s Coordinating Office in 2011, PGA leaders were active members of the International Advisory Committee; other PGA participants were active in the Consultation Circle. Within the 2011 GFMD Civil Society Days, PGA leader William Gois served as Chair; others served as moderators, panelists, rapporteurs and delegates. The plenaries on the second day were open to an additional 100 PGA participants. For more information on the PGA see:

<http://migrantwatch.org/pga2011/>

Cooperation with the Swiss Chair and the Friends of the Forum

The GFMD is a state-led process, but not a states-only process. As described by 2011 GFMD Chair Ambassador Eduard Gnesa of Switzerland, civil society actors have an important role to play as: *“implementers of activities, the conscience of societies, the watchdog of governments [and] the advocates of migrants' rights”*. The Swiss Chair also emphasized the importance of an independent civil society process, with relevance and reference to the government GFMD process, but with a distinct civil society agenda and voice.

Regular consultative meetings took place between ICMC's Civil Society Coordinating Office and representatives of the Swiss Chair to inform each other on progress, to explore areas of cooperation and to consult on shaping the agenda and format for Common Space (see chapter 10).

The Swiss Chair also regularly consulted on the various thematic meetings that governments organized around the world preparatory to the annual GFMD meeting, in particular for advice on how to include civil society in these deliberations. Indeed, a number of the thematic meetings opened their doors for the participation of a variety of civil society stakeholders, including migrant-led and diaspora organizations, development organizations, migrant rights groups, academia and the private sector. For more information on the thematic governments meetings see: <http://www.gfmd.org/en/documents-library/switzerland-2011.html>)

In addition to close engagement with the Swiss Chair, the Coordinating Office also provided updates and other information to governments, international organizations and observers at meetings of the GFMD “Friends of the Forum”² 15 March, 28 June and 7 September 2011 and organized a separate briefing for governments on Civil Society's GFMD programme 15 November 2011, in Geneva.



“You are [...] the welcome critics of our policies, the unofficial implementers of our policies, the conscience of societies, the watchdog of governments, the advocates of migrants' rights and the promoters of migrants' rights and development.” - Swiss Ambassador Gnesa, GFMD Chair 2011, opening address GFMD Civil Society Days

²As described on the website www.gfmd.org, *“The Friends of the Forum is open to all States Members and Observers of the United Nations. The UN, its specialized agencies and other international organizations may be invited as observers. The Friends of the Forum acts as a sounding board, ensures that all States Members and Observers of the United Nations are kept abreast of Forum-related developments and advises on the agenda, structure and format of each Forum meeting. Friends of the Forum meetings are chaired by the Chair-in-Office. They are held, in principle, at least twice between each year, usually in Geneva.”*

2. Preparatory Process

Objectives and themes

Prime objectives for the 2011 GFMD civil society programme were to put forward a distinct civil society voice in the GFMD process, to pick up on and advance the work done at previous GFMDs and to ensure continuity beyond GFMD 2011: aiming for depth above breadth, for action beyond the discussion, and for more sustainable organizing and budgeting formulae. Cross-cutting it all, civil society aimed for more, direct, meaningful and constructive engagement with governments.

In pursuit of these objectives, civil society, after wide consultations, chose to focus its 2011 programme of activities on the central theme: *Taking Action on Labour Migration, Development and the Protection of Migrant Workers and their Families*, with clear reference and relevance to the government programme on: *“Taking Action on Migration and Development: Coherence, Capacity and Cooperation”*. Civil Society’s central theme was broken down in four focused themes where migration and development intersect: [1] rights-based policy-making; [2] improving the protection of migrants moving or working in irregular circumstances; [3] re-imagining labour mobility; and [4] investing in development alternatives to migration. Each theme was divided into two sub-themes. In addition a “future” focus was added to the programme within each session and more directly in the plenaries. See table 1 for a breakdown of themes and sub-themes.

Table 1: GFMD Civil Society Themes 2011

Taking Action on Labour Migration, Development and the Protection of Migrant Workers and their Families	
Theme 1 Rights-based Policy-making for the Benefit of Migrant Workers and Families	<p>1.A Rights-based Labour Migration Policies <i>Implementing institutional and legal frameworks and instruments for the protection of migrant workers and their families, including migrant domestic workers</i></p> <hr/> <p>1.B Migrant Workers' Families <i>Addressing the phenomenon and effects of family fragmentation in migration and development, the right to family unity and reunification and access to services, education and work for family members</i></p>
Theme 2 Improving Protection of Migrants Moving or Working in Irregular Circumstances	<p>2.A Access to Protection for Migrant Workers with Irregular Status <i>Reducing and remedying the vulnerabilities and victimization of migrants with irregular status: in transit, at the workplace and in the community</i></p> <hr/> <p>2.B The "Business" of Irregular Migration <i>Addressing the demand for irregular labour and its exploitation: in particular the roles and responsibilities of employers, recruiters and middlemen; governments of countries of origin and employment; as well as social actors in trade unions, broader civil society and the migrant him/herself</i></p>
Theme 3 Re-imagining Labour Mobility	<p>3.A Labour Matching <i>Engaging governments, the private sector, trade unions and other social partners in addressing labour market and workers needs and demands, as well as recruitment and employment practices</i></p> <hr/> <p>3.B Circular/Temporary Labour Migration <i>Examining the positives and pitfalls of temporary and circular migration programmes and policies</i></p>
Theme 4 Investing in Development Alternatives to Migration	<p>4.A (Co-) Development for Decent Jobs "at Home" <i>Realizing the right not to migrate and mitigating "brain drain": creating decent jobs "at home", improving social policies and expanding opportunities for training and education</i></p> <hr/> <p>4.B Diaspora, Employment and Development <i>Focusing on actors and actions in migration and development: the specific role of diaspora and migrants vis-à-vis other actors in forging decent jobs and development in countries of origin</i></p>
Special Theme The Future	<p>The Road towards 2013 and the Future of the Forum <i>Positioning for the UN High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in 2013, the future of the GFMD and prospects for global governance of migration.</i></p>

Preparatory activities

Civil society started off with an ambitious and innovative work plan for 2011, including the organizing of not only the Civil Society Days, but also a limited number of preparatory thematic and interregional civil society meetings. This followed the repeated request by civil delegates in past GFMDs for opportunities at regional or inter-regional levels to come together *between* Global Forum meetings for better preparation and follow up. It also dovetailed with the innovative GFMD 2011 "Swiss vision" to add a series of thematic meetings on the ground in different regions of the world ahead of the annual GFMD meeting. Three inter-regional civil society meetings were proposed, corresponding to the

principal corridors of international migration (Asia, the Gulf and the Middle East; Africa-Europe, and the Americas), budgeted at US \$ 70,000 each. The proposal was suspended in July however, due to a lack of funds and a lack of time to raise the funds and organize the inter-regionals at the same time.³

Table 2: GFMD Civil Society Calendar 2011

Calendar of GFMD Civil Society organizing 2011	
March	ICMC appointed as GFMD Civil Society Coordinator 2011
15 March	1 st Friends of the Forum meeting, Geneva
15 March -June	Consultations with civil society actors worldwide, in person, by telephone and e-mail; development of budget and fundraising
8 June	Civil Society Consultation meeting, Geneva, Palais des Nations
28 June	2 nd Friends of the Forum meeting, Geneva
5 July	Two programme officers join Coordinating Office full-time
27 July - 8 August	Consultations (by e-mail) on draft Civil Society Concept Paper and Common Space
15 August	New website: www.gfmdcivilsociety.org online
15 August - 13 September	Call for application - GFMD Civil Society participants
23-24 August	“Joint Reflections” on Migration and Development - A GFMD Symposium for Civil Society and Governments”, Geneva
26 August	Final Civil Society Concept Paper published
7 September	3 rd Friends of the Forum meeting, Geneva
20 September	Civil Society Consultation meeting, Geneva
26 September- 4 October	Consultations (by e-mail) on Civil Society Days programme and speakers Delegates selected and notified
31 October- 4 November	“Joint Reflections” on Migration profiles and Indicators – a GFMD experts roundtable for Civil Society and Governments, Bellagio, Italy
15 November	Briefing on the GFMD Civil Society programme for governments, Geneva
29-30 November	GFMD Civil Society Days
1-2 December	GFMD Government Days

In preparation of the civil society programme for 2011, the Coordinating Office conducted direct consultations in-person or on-line with over 200 civil society representatives. These consultations were the grounding for the first ever concept paper produced by civil society for its own official GFMD activities.⁴ Subsequent consultations contributed to shaping and populating the agenda of the Civil Society Days and also the Common Space on the opening morning of the Government Days.

Additionally, two thematic “Joint Reflections” were organized in preparation to the GFMD, engaging some 120 representatives of governments and international organizations, together with civil society leaders and experts in multi-day reflections on GFMD themes, work-to-date and prospects for follow-up (see text box4).

³ As underscored in the civil society evaluation of the 2011 programme, support remains strong across civil society for organizing such (inter)regional meetings in the years to come.

⁴ The 2011 civil society concept paper can be downloaded from: www.gfmdcivilsociety.org

Text box 4: Joint Reflections ahead of the GFMD

Preparatory “joint reflections” ahead of the GFMD

Two “Joint Reflections” were organized in preparation to the annual GFMD meetings, engaging some 120 representatives of governments and international organizations as well as civil society leaders and experts. These reflections took place in Geneva, Switzerland on 23-24 August and in Bellagio, Italy 31 October–4 November.

The *Geneva reflections* focused on broad themes of the GFMD and were co-organized by Programme for the Study of Global Migration (Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva), the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), the advisors and task force of the Swiss Chair and ICMC. The summary report can be found here: <http://graduateinstitute.ch/globalmigration/Events/GFMD-joint-reflections.html>

The *Bellagio reflections* focused specifically on data collection and the development of migration indicators, and were organized by the International Network on Migration and Development (RIMD, la Red Internacional de Migración y Desarrollo.) Related information can be accessed here: <http://rimd.reduaz.mx/>

As in prior years, a distinct process was created to connect civil society groups of the country hosting the GFMD to the full GFMD process. In this regard, the Coordinating Office facilitated the networking and engagement of Swiss civil society organizations in the 2011 GFMD (see text box 5.)

Text box 5: Swiss Civil Society and the GFMD

The Swiss national civil society process and the GFMD

Taking advantage of the occasion of the GFMD being hosted by the Swiss government, and with ICMC facilitating, 40 Swiss civil society organizations convened on multiple occasions, including several orientation sessions in Geneva and Bern and in a special track at the *Joint Reflections on Migration and Development* in Geneva in August.

The national process was organized by the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (Geneva) working together with an organizing committee of five Swiss civil society organizations: the *Fédération genevoise de coopération*; *A la vista! Communication Sociale*; the *Forum pour l’Intégration des migrants et migrantes*; *HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation*; and the *Fondation Terre des hommes-aide à l’enfance*. Working with the full group of Swiss organizations, they together they elected 16 Swiss organizations to be official delegates in the GFMD Civil Society Days, and drafted a set of recommendations for “Swiss authorities and the International Community” focussed on three priorities:

- the empowerment of migrants as development agents
- greater coherence between all actors at national, regional and global levels
- the need for further cooperation between Civil Society actors and governments.

The national process resulted in an improved dialogue with the Swiss Government that is expected to be sustained beyond 2012. For Further information see:

http://www.gfmdcivilsociety.org/downloads/Recommendations_Swiss_FINAL_ENG.pdf

Selection of delegates

One of the annual core tasks of the Civil Society Coordinating Office and the International Advisory Committee is to select a group of civil society delegates to participate in the Civil Society Days, representing the range of civil society, including human rights, development, labour, diaspora and migrant organizations, academia and the private sector, and with geographic and gender balance.

In 2011, ICMC and the core group serving as the International Advisory Committee decided to reduce the number of participants in the Civil Society Days compared to prior years in order to improve the discussions and outcomes of CSD sessions. This was achieved by drastically decreasing the number of observers and other guests; the number of delegates was also reduced from 220 in 2010 to 186 in 2011.

As in prior years, delegates were selected through an application process. Open from 16 August to 13 September 2011, the call for applications was distributed throughout a network of about 1500 organizations, and a record number of 625 applications were received. The selection of the CSD Delegates was supervised by the International Advisory Committee to ensure inclusive and diverse participation, looking for sectoral, geographic, and gender diversity, broad constituency, relevant experience and knowledge on migration and development issues. Delegates were notified of their selection by the second week of October. Efforts to involve more migrants and more migrant/diaspora organizations than in prior years met with great success: indeed nearly half of the delegates were migrants and both the largest number of applications received and organizations selected represented migrant/diaspora organizations. At the same time, as in previous years, the application and selection process was less successful in attracting interest from private sector representatives. *(For further information on the composition of CSD participants see Chapter 4 on participation.)*

3. Finance and Funders

The GFMD has no ongoing budget or funds, neither for the government component nor for the civil society programme. Nor does the GFMD have a Secretariat or any other office charged with fundraising. Instead, it is 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 a small part of the civil society budget.

2011 was the first year that the government hosting the Global Forum for the year gave responsibility for the civil society component to an NGO practitioner rather than a national private foundation. While 2011 host Switzerland aimed with this new approach at advantages of greater continuity and engagement with civil society actors, the approach also posed a challenge for the budget and fundraising of the civil society program.

When ICMC was invited to be Coordinator for civil society in 2011, the initial allocation to civil society covered *less than 1/7th* of the budget that the prior Coordinator had set for the civil society programme in Mexico in 2010. Fortunately, ICMC was able to set and achieve a breakeven budget in 2011, thanks to: (1) stringent cost control, beginning with its decision to set the 2011 budget for the civil society programme at just 1/3rd of the budget set for 2010 (2) steadfast commitment of the Swiss Chair and (3) a small set of generous donors, namely, the national and cantonal governments of Switzerland, the MacArthur and Bancomer Foundations, and ICMC itself contributing significant additional staff time and office costs. The support of the Swiss government was key, amounting to just over half of civil society's entire budget for the GFMD 2011.

In all, the 2011 budget amounted to USD \$ **614,517.99**. Compared to previous years, savings were made in particular with regards to subsidized participation. All delegates were invited to cover or cost-share their expenses. Subsidies were deliberately limited and further calculated to encourage even subsidized participants to economize on travel and lodging costs. 118 out of the almost 200 delegates received partial or substantial support:

- 98 received a contribution for travel and lodging;
- 11 received a contribution for lodging costs; and
- 9 received a contribution for travel costs.

In addition to the contributions to the travel and lodging of participants, significant costs were incurred for the conference venue, and interpretation services.

Find below on overview of the expenses incurred.

Table 3: Expenses (US dollars)

Budget of the GFMD Civil Society Days 2011	
	Costs (USD)
I. Coordinating Office [Coordinator, accounting staff, rent, running costs and supplies] - total	111,035.11
II. CSD programme - total	446,794.52
Programme staff, consultants, volunteer support	149,325.54
Staff travel	2,217.90
Conference venue [rent and equipment]	82,453.49
Travel and lodging - 118 CSD participants	118,095.60
Interpretation, translation, communications devices	53,102.31
Catering	34,797.27
Printing	597.57
Miscellaneous	6,204.84
III. Overhead total	56,688.37
Total Expenses	614,518.00⁵

Find below an overview of funding received.

Table 4: Income (US dollars)

Donors to the GFMD Civil Society Days 2011	
Institution	Contribution (USD)
BBVA Bancomer Foundation	30,000.00
Contribution by the Swiss Chair	362,668.55
Etat de Genève	65,703.00
ICMC Contribution	47,057.04
MacArthur Foundation	106,899.31
Ville de Genève	2,190.10
Total income	614,518.00

Looking ahead, it is important to note that a lack of time and/or success in fundraising led to the decision mid-year to suspend hopes to introduce certain additional civil society activities for the GFMD, notably the organization of three interregional civil society meetings for preparation and follow-up and investments in communication. While support for such activities remains strong both among civil society and governments, fundraising remains a central challenge for future civil society organizing for the GFMD.

⁵The budget has been converted from Swiss francs at the exchange rate of 13 November 2011 (1 CHF = 1.09505 USD) The original budget in Swiss Francs is: 561,178.02 CHF

Part 2: The GFMD Civil Society Days 2011

4. Participation

The GFMD Civil Society Days 2011 took place on 29 and 30 November at the Palexpo Conference Centre in Geneva, Switzerland. The Civil Society Days welcomed 186 delegates from civil society organizations, as well as observers and guests from international organizations, foundations, governments and media (*see text box 6*). The Civil Society Days were chaired by William Gois, regional coordinator of Migrant Forum in Asia, and co-chaired by John K. Bingham, ICMC head of Policy and Coordinator of the civil society activities of the GFMD, both involved with the GFMD process since it was launched in 2006.

Text box 6: Civil society's 2011 participants

Facts and figures on Civil society's 2011 participants

Civil society delegates and other participants

- 186 civil society delegates selected
 - 73 migrants, 61 different nationalities
 - 50 of them speakers or panellists in the Civil Society Days programme
- 45 observers from regional and international organizations
- 43 special guests
- 71 government representatives of 35 countries
- 18 media representatives
- 100 additional participants from the PGA (in the plenaries on Day 2)

Delegate diversity

- for the first time in the five years of the GFMD, the largest group of delegates (38) was from diaspora/migrant-led organizations
- the second largest group of delegates (34) was from human rights organizations, followed by, in size order: development organizations, labour organizations, academia and think tanks, and private sector
- 16 Swiss civil society organizations
- 95 male, 91 female
- 88 organizations active in Africa, 82 in Europe, 79 in the Americas, 77 in the Asia-Pacific, and 51 in the Middle-East

Plenary speakers

- Sharan Burrow - General Secretary, International Trade Union Confederation
- Oscar Chacon - Executive Director, National Alliance of Latin American and Caribbean Communities
- Göran Hultin - CEO, Caden Corp. C.A.
- Gloria de Pascual - Director of International Migration Branch, International Labour Organization
- Sir Peter Sutherland - UN Secretary-General's Special Representative for Migration
- Thomas Stelzer - UN Assistant Secretary-General, UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs
- Kathleen Newland - Director, Migration Policy Institute
- Ambassador Sergio Marchi - Special Advisor, Pace Global Advantage
- Colin Rajah - Migrants' Rights International

5. Programme

As in previous years the two Civil Society Days were structured around a mix of plenary and interactive parallel working sessions. A number of important innovations were introduced in the 2011 programme. In particular:

- Working sessions were structured under the four broad themes described in table 1 (see); each theme was discussed in two contiguous sub-theme working sessions linked by common moderators and common rapporteurs
- Twice as much time was dedicated to each of the working sessions – i.e., 3 hours, together with a much lower maximum number of participants (60) than before
- Each working session started with a ratification or modification of recommendations already made by civil society in previous GFMD meetings, promoting continuity rather than “start from zero” inefficiencies
- Each working session was geared to formulating recommendations for follow-up actions, not only for governments, but also for civil society itself, including recommendations towards the UN High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in 2013.
- The programme featured a special plenary session on *The Road towards 2013: the Future of the Forum and Global governance*, headlining participation of Sir Peter Sutherland, the UN Secretary General’s Special Representative for Migration and open to participation by several hundred additional representatives of governments, international organizations and civil society partners from the parallel Peoples’ Global Action (PGA) (see text box 3).

Find here a short version of the CSD 2011 programme. A brief summary of each of the sessions is provided in the sections that follow.

Table 5: Short version of the programme of the 2011 GFMD Civil Society Days

Chair: William Gois, Migrant Forum in Asia	
Co- Chair: John K. Bingham, International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)	
Tuesday 29 November	
9.00 – 10.00	<u>Opening Ceremony</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Johan Ketelers – Secretary General ICMC - Ambassador Eduard Gnesa- Swiss Chair-in-Office - Mark Muller – President of the Geneva State Council - Gustavo Lara Alcántara – Director of the BBVA Bancomer Foundation
10.00 – 11.15	<u>Opening Debate: Key Agents of Change in Labour Migration, Development and the Protection of Migrant Workers</u> <i>Keynote Address:</i> Sharan Burrow - General Secretary ITUC <i>Reflections:</i> Oscar Chacon -Executive Director NALACC Göran Hultin -CEO Caden Corp. C.A. Gloria de Pascual -Director of International Migration Branch (ILO)
11.45 –12.30	<u>Presentation of Programme and Methodology Civil Society Days</u>

	<p>Work in Progress - Connecting and Building on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Previous GFMD Civil Society Recommendations on Labour Migration, Development and the Protection of Migrant Workers and their Family - Wies Maas, ICMC - Outcomes of the People's Global Action on Migration, Development and Human Rights (PGA) – Colin Rajah, Migrants' Rights International <p>Towards the Future: The Road to the UN High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development 2013 – John K. Bingham, ICMC</p>
12.30 – 14.30	Lunch & Side-events
14.30 – 18.00	<u>Simultaneous Working Sessions A</u> (1.A, 2.A, 3.A, 4.A) *
19:30 – 22.00	Cultural Evening
Wednesday 30 November	
8.00 – 9.00	<u>Plenary</u> Conclusions and Recommendations from Working Session A to the Plenary
9.00 – 12.15	<u>Simultaneous Working Sessions B</u> (1.B, 2.B, 3.B, 4.B) *
12.15 – 14.00	Lunch & Side-events
14.00 – 15.30	<u>Plenary</u> - Conclusions and Recommendations from Working Session B to the Plenary - Presentation of First Draft of Final Statement to the Plenary
15.45 – 18.20	<u>Closing Debate: The Road towards 2013 and the Future of the Forum</u> Part 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sir Peter Sutherland, UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Migration - <i>by video conference</i> Part 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thomas Stelzer–UN Assistant Secretary-General (UN DESA) - Kathleen Newland - Director Migration Policy Institute - Ambassador Sergio Marchi – Special Advisor Pace Global Advantage - Colin Rajah – Migrants' Rights International
18.30 – 19.00	<u>Closing Ceremony</u>
19.00 – 21.00	Joint Civil Society – Government Cocktail Reception <i>Hosted by the Swiss Chair and ICMC as the Civil Society Coordinator</i>
Thursday 1 December – Opening States' GFMD	
9.00 – 10.00	<u>Opening Session</u>
10.00 – 13.00	<u>Common Space: Looking at the Big Picture: Demographics, Youth (Un-) Employment, Development and Migration</u>

* The themes for each of these working sessions are presented in Table 1 (chapter 2)

6. Opening Plenary

6.1 Opening Ceremony

Welcome and challenge by Civil Society Chair for 2011

The GFMD Civil Society Days were opened on the morning of November 29th by the Chair of the Civil Society Days 2011, William Gois, with the challenge: *“now that we are here as civil society, now that we, for the first time, have played a big role in the organizing of these two days ourselves, what difference can we make? What kind of impact, what kind of follow-through can we ensure on the government process and on the ground?”* The Chair encouraged civil society delegates to come out of these days with even *“stronger synergies and messaging focussing on change and impact on the ground”*.

ICMC Secretary General on moving forward

The plenary was addressed by ICMC's Secretary General, Johan Ketelers. Amplifying and partly answering Mr. Gois' question *“what difference are we making”*, Mr. Ketelers held that civil society has been moving towards *“greater cohesion, harmony and common identity”* over the past years, and expressed high hopes for this year's civil society days to result in *“a more international approach to the global labour market”* and *“practical rights-based labour matching solutions”*.

Greeting from the Swiss Chair for the 2011 GFMD

In his address, the 2011 GFMD Chair Swiss Ambassador Eduard Gnesa, also provided an answer to the question by proclaiming to the civil society representatives in the room: *“you are often the unsung heroes in the Migration and Development story, the welcome critics of our policies, the unofficial implementers of our policies, the conscience of societies, the watchdog of governments, the advocates of migrants' rights and the promoters of migrants' rights and development.”* The Ambassador also emphasized that governments and civil society often have largely the same intentions in taking action on migration and development, and called *“to continuously strengthen and increase constructive interaction between governments and civil society in order to move towards more transparent and inclusive forms of engagement in the context of the GFMD; and to explore, inspire and instigate new forms of cooperation and interaction among them”*. In response civil society Chair William Gois asked the Ambassador to explore how a feedback mechanism could be created from the Government Days to civil society, to know which civil society recommendations have been taken up and where there is scope for further thinking together.

Welcome from Geneva

Mr. Mark Muller, President of the Geneva State Council, welcomed all participants warmly to the international city of Geneva, naming it *“an excellent venue for holding such debates - for its history, its international agencies and its humanist vocation; this is a place which is imbued with the spirit of consultation. May this spirit inspire your work”*.

Handover from 2010 Civil Society Coordinator

Mr. Gustavo Lara Alcántara, Director of the BBVA Bancomer Foundation, the GFMD civil society organizer of 2010, concluded the opening ceremony by ceremonially handing over the Mexico 2010 Civil Society Memoirs and expressing continued commitment and support

to the GFMD process up until 2013. Mr. John K. Bingham, Head of Policy for ICMC and GFMD civil society coordinator 2011 expressed appreciation for the Memoirs, underlining “*the responsibility that we all have for following up the recommendations*” and encouraging everyone “*to redouble our efforts together, to speed up the change we all want to see: Adelante! Allons-y! Let’s get to it!*”

6.2 Opening Debate: Key Agents of Change in Labour Migration, Development and the Protection of Migrant Workers

The opening debate aimed to set the stage and the tone for two days of forward-looking civil society deliberations. For presentation during the debate, panellists and the plenary had been invited in advance to prepare perspectives on:

- What changes are most urgently needed in current global labour migration dynamics?
- From which direction are/should such changes be coming? Who are/should be the key agents of change?

a. Keynote Address: Ms. Sharan Burrow, General Secretary, the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)⁶

“Labour migration is first and foremost a decent work issue”

Ms. Burrow pointed to the current lack of leadership in world politics resulting in the inability of governments to address the global economic crisis and global imbalances, and consequently in the failure to protect workers from unemployment, underemployment and infringement of their labour rights. While native workers are facing these problems, the situation for migrant workers is much worse. Burrow held that “*labour migration is first and foremost a decent work issue, which requires the enforcement of human rights and labour laws for all workers, whether they are migrants or whether they are local citizens*”. Politicians should be held accountable, and promote the positive contributions of migrants to host and home economies.

“Those desperate to work should not be penalized, exploiters should be!”

Ms. Burrow addressed some of the key problems caused by current, popular migration practices, e.g., existing circular migration programmes “*make second class citizens*”, do not guarantee rights and equal treatment, but instead increase racism and xenophobia. Deploring the situation of millions of migrant domestic workers and undocumented migrants around the world, she called upon civil society to continue rights-based advocacy to push governments: (1) to provide legal channels for migration; (2) to institute sanctions for employers, contractors and subcontractors who exploit workers; (3) to regularize undocumented migrants; and (4) under all circumstances to protect migrants’ human and labour rights.

⁶Ms. Burrow was Chair of the GFMD Civil Society Days in 2008 and one of the 19 Commissioners of the Global Commission on International Migration 2003-2005. A full transcript of her plenary address can be downloaded from www.gfmdcivilsociety.org



“Labour migration is first and foremost a decent work issue, which requires the enforcement of human rights and labour laws for all workers whether they are migrants or whether they are local citizens” – Sharan Burrow, General Secretary ITUC, keynote address GFMD Civil Society Days 2011

“Taking Action...”

Going beyond recommendations already made by civil society in GFMD statements, and acting upon the title of CSD 2011 ("Taking Action on Labour Migration..."), Burrow invited the plenary to join two ITUC campaigns: the "12-by-12" campaign on domestic workers, aiming to see ratification of 12 countries of ILO convention 189 by the end of 2012, and a campaign against the World Cup in Qatar unless labour rights are improved for the migrant workers there.

“We face a major deficit in the current global governance of migration”

In the last part of the address Burrow focused on addressing the deficits in the global governance of migration. Although the ILO and the UN have their respective supervisory mechanisms, there is no institutional framework dealing with migration at the global level. The IOM *“is not a UN organization; it has no normative basis for work and no competency to oversee the implementation of states’ obligations under international migration laws.”* This and broader dynamics leave migration management to the unequal bargaining power of states and trade agreements. Rules that apply to international trade have proven unable to protect migrants.

Burrow expressed further disappointment with the GFMD as a process outside the UN with no formal commitments to rights-based social justice for migrants. To fix the global architecture, civil society should demand [1] a new UN Undersecretary to work exclusively on migration issues, with the mandate to look for the best institutional arrangements and [2] an enhanced role of the ILO, as it is the only agency with the mandate to protect migrant workers *“and is not doing enough.”*

The 2013 UN High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (HLD) is an opportunity for civil society *“to redress the deficits in the current governance system”*. Burrow called on civil society to step up their collective advocacy and organize across migrant and diaspora communities at home, to reaffirm the rights-based approach to migration and to put one or two simple demands in terms of governance to government leaders all around the world to make the 2013 HLD a *“a real turning point for the migrants so badly exploited in our midst!”*

b. Panel reflections

The keynote address was followed by reflections from a panel of three speakers representing and speaking of possible “Key Agents of Change”.

Mr. Oscar Chacon, Executive Director of the National Alliance of Latin American and Caribbean Communities (NALACC), a US-based consortium of transnational migrant associations, emphasized the need for the inclusion of diaspora and migrants in international and national discussions on migration and development. Mr. Chacon also urged for a shift away from a national-security approach to a human-centred global approach to migration. He called upon governments to address the huge income inequalities across countries. One of the most urgent changes needed is a shift from negative to positive public perceptions towards labour migration and migrants. Chacon suggested that the solution starts, not with massive media campaigns, but with working with grassroots organizations that promote social interaction between host and foreign-born populations.

Göran Hultin, C.E.O of Caden Corp., a company working on labour relations and global labour market development, expressed broad agreement with the keynote speaker, in particular that the current environment of crisis and unemployment is not conducive for a progressive debate on labour migration. One major challenge over the years has been to interest the private sector in the global debate on international migration. To make the debate more meaningful for the private sector, Hultin suggested shifting the focus from labour shortages to “skill shortages”. And although labour migration “*is not a silver bullet for all of the shortages in the labour market*”, it certainly is part of the solution.

In his view, the one major change needed in current international labour migration mechanisms is to forge a much closer link between recruitment processes at home and employment processes in host countries. The current decoupled system often leads to “*at best disappointment, at worst exploitation and trafficking*”. Changing the system should start with the leadership of global employment agencies. However, leading employment agencies are often wary of engaging in the process, because of “*the rampant malpractice that migrant workers are exposed to*” by others in the industry. Hultin offered two solutions to address this:

1. We need political champions at the national level that have the courage to recognize and “sell” the realities and benefits of a much better organized labour migration regime;
2. We need to “weed out” malpractices in the recruitment industry; the ILO Convention 181 on Private Employment Agencies is an excellent instrument for this that should be more widely promoted and implemented.

Representing the International Labour Organization (ILO), **Gloria de Pascual**, Director of its International Migration Branch, affirmed that the mandate of the ILO is indeed to work on migrant labour issues and the protection of labour and human rights of migrant workers. De Pascual also said that ultimately what the ILO focuses on and whether it should do more work on the protection of migrant workers is up to its constituents, represented in the unique tripartite structure of the ILO. De Pascual identified the lack of pre-departure information for (would-be) migrants as one of the major challenges in current global labour migration dynamics. Governments, civil society organizations and trade unions should work together to make sure migrants receive the right information before leaving. In conclusion De Pascual echoed earlier speakers, by saying: “*As civil society, you have a huge role to play in demanding global governance*”.

c. Plenary debate

In plenary debate many speakers from the floor reiterated and supported the various issues raised by the keynote address and the three panelists. The call for leadership was echoed: not only political leadership, but also leadership among employers, trade unions and the ILO, leadership that has the courage to speak out for migration and migrants. Above all, one participant remarked, migrants need to organize themselves as new leaders changing the world. A number of interventions supported the keynote address in calling for a more leading role for the ILO in protecting the human and labour rights of migrant workers and promoting decent work.

Some interventions put forward other “urgent changes needed”: such as ensuring the right to family unity in states of employment and destination; caring for the mental health of migrants, in particular for migrant women and children; and reducing the need to resort to irregular channels of migration, resulting far too often in the loss of lives, by expanding choices: choices to stay home and choices to migrate.

“Somebody said that everything that could be said has already been said. That might be very true. But not everything has been done” and that is why civil society needs to “organize, organize, organize”, said one of the participants.

6.3 Presentation of Programme and Methodology of these Civil Society Days 2011

Ms. Wies Maas, ICMC’s Senior Programme Officer for the GFMD Civil Society Coordinating Office, provided a brief overview of the aims, methodology and significant changes of the GFMD civil society programme 2011 (*see also Chapter 7 of this report*). The briefing in particular emphasized the importance of **connections** within the 2011 CSD programme, namely, connections:

- **With the past**, by building the agenda around previous GFMD civil society recommendations and starting each working session with a ratification or modification of these recommendations;
- **towards the future**, by bringing a focus on the future towards the 2013 HLD into each of the working sessions, culminating in the final plenary session on the Future;
- **between themes**, by connecting working sessions through common moderators and rapporteurs and by relating all working sessions to the overarching theme: *Taking Action on: Labour Migration, Development & the Protection of Migrants Workers and Families* (*see Table 1 in Chapter 2*);
- **with the government agenda**, by connecting most of the working session themes to government roundtable sessions on labour migration, irregular migration and mainstreaming migration into development planning; and
- **to the Peoples’ Global Action on Migration, Development and Human Rights (PGA)**, by programmatic links and a joint plenary session on the Future of the Forum.

Picking up on this last point **Mr. Colin Rajah**, representative of Migrants’ Rights International (MRI) and key organizer of the PGA (*see text box 3*) gave a short overview of the PGA process thus far and emphasized the unique synergies and overlaps that had been forged between the CSD and PGA process, epitomized by the next day’s joint session within the CSD programme on the future of the Forum, global governance, and the road to the UN High Level Dialogue 2013.

7. Working Sessions

The working sessions were structured as two-session tracks around the programme's four principal themes (*see Table 1 in Chapter 2*). Each theme was divided into 2 sub-themes, thus creating 8 sub-themes in total.

Compared to 2010, twice as much time, i.e. 3 hours, was dedicated to each sub-theme. Civil society delegates could attend two working sessions covering two sub-themes in their area of interest and expertise. Unlike previous years, no new background papers were commissioned for each of the sub-themes. Instead participants were provided with a set of very short briefing notes which included a short list of existing readings of relevance to the sub-theme, guiding questions and an overview of key recommendations made in previous GFMD Civil Society meetings.⁷

Each three-hour working session was structured around:

- (i) An introduction by the co-moderator(s) including the overview of central recommendations made in previous GFMD Civil Society meetings;
- (ii) A presentation by a "resource person" to lay out the main issues, and give some directions on existing data and frameworks;
- (iii) 2-4 panel presentations sharing case-studies and/or first reflections intended as discussion starters;
- (iv) A group discussion working towards a small number of key recommendations for follow-up actions to be broken out explicitly as actions to be taken [1] by civil society; [2] by governments and [3] in partnership between civil society and government.

In each working session, **co-rapporteurs** were responsible for synthesizing and summarizing the debate and for reporting back to the plenary on the main conclusions, recommendations and follow-up actions.

A complete overview of moderators, rapporteurs and speakers in the various working sessions has been provided in Annex III.

⁷ The working session briefing notes were prepared by the GFMD Civil Society Coordinating Office, in consultation with the International Advisory Committee, and can be downloaded from www.gfmdcivilsociety.org. The set of recommendations consolidated from prior years can also be found at the end of Annex I.

7.1 Working session on GFMD Civil Society Theme 1: *Rights-based Policy-making for the Benefit of Migrant Workers and Families*

Moderators: **Pablo Ceriani Cernadas** (Universidad Nacional de Lanús)
Ellene Sana (Center for Migrant Advocacy, Philippines)

The two working sessions in the rights-based policy-making track focused on the sub-themes of:

- A. **Rights-based Labour Migration Policies** - *Implementing institutional and legal frameworks and instruments for the protection of migrant workers and their families, including migrant domestic workers; and*
- B. **Migrant Workers' Families** - *Addressing the phenomenon and effects of family fragmentation in migration and development, the right to family unity and reunification and access to services, education and work for family members.*

Out of the four thematic tracks, this “rights” track most closely followed up on the issues laid out in the opening debate, exploring them in more depth and detail and putting forward some concrete solutions and recommendations.

Main issues discussed

Participants broadly concluded that rights-based policy-making for the benefit of migrant workers and families is impeded by the lack of ratification and implementation of conventions, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families and the core human rights treaties. However, even treaties that have been widely ratified, such as UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, suffer from a lack of implementation and enforcement at the national level.

Participants also expressed concern over the increased incidence of non-transparent bilateral agreements, which often seem to go against international agreements and contravene migrants’ rights; the bilateral agreement between Italy and Libya was cited as an example.

Participants raised the challenge of coming up with a more coherent global system of governance for migration that promotes the rights of migrants workers and called for the ILO to play a much stronger role in forging this global governance, acting upon its constitutional mandate to protect migrant workers. Several speakers also called for more regional approaches and regional information exchange among civil society organizations. Concern was expressed about the enduring economic crisis, leading to rising levels of xenophobia, discrimination, and racism; migrant workers increasingly being criminalized.

Delegates were also alarmed about violations of the right to family unity and increased incidence of family separation and fragmentation, in particular for lower/middle skilled and temporary migrant workers. Even where family members are permitted to join their spouse, parents or other relatives abroad, many do not enjoy the same rights as the “migrant worker” and/or nationals; in many cases access to the labour market, social services, health care, education and social protection is restricted. Special concern was expressed about the fate of children, most specifically unaccompanied migrant children, children left behind without parental care and children of undocumented migrant workers.

Certain practices

Participants drew upon numerous practices that they and partner organizations undertake to reduce vulnerabilities, alleviate the difficult circumstances in which migrant workers and families find themselves and empower migrant workers:

- **Campaigns** to ratify conventions and reform laws in order to ensure a better framework for the protection of migrant workers and the portability of rights
- **Delivery of social services** to migrants by NGOs, such as the provision of information, education (e.g. teaching local language) and psychological support, often but not necessarily in partnership with governments.
- **Capacity-building** for migrant workers associations and trade unions, as well as developing programmes to hear the voice of migrant workers (for example through the creation of migrants’ media, such as radio stations)
- **Lawsuits and courts** can play a critical role in developing standards and enforcing conventions (e.g. the European Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American Court on Human Rights have been instrumental in defining the enforcement of migrant rights)
- **The ILO Multilateral Framework**, provides an excellent framework, including its chapters on the protection of migrant workers, and migration and development, together with its extensive presentation of best practices

Recommendations

The working sessions on rights-based policy making framed the following recommendations:

Table 6: Recommendations Theme 1

Recommendations on Theme 1: Rights-based Policy-making for the Benefit of Migrant Workers and Families	
GFMD Civil Society 2011,	
<p>1.1 Civil Society Advocacy for:</p> <p>- ratification of MWC, ILO 189 and other instruments</p> <p>- Review of national laws</p>	<p><i>Encourages civil society organizations</i></p> <p>- to continue their strong, ongoing advocacy on the ratification, implementation and enforcement of relevant legal instruments that ensure the equal treatment and protection of migrant workers – particularly the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (MWC) – and to collect, share and showcase successful relevant advocacy campaigns. (e.g. the 2022 World Cup in Qatar and the ILO Convention 189 on Decent Work for Domestic Workers were discussed as opportunities to advocate for workers’ rights). Delegates pressed for trade unions and the ILO to assume a more active role in the implementation of legal instruments by instigating further cooperation at the national and international level with NGOs and the private sector</p> <p>- to organize on the national level so as to undertake a comprehensive review of national laws and policies that infringe the rights of migrant workers, their families and children and to use such reviews as advocacy tools, including the advocacy for portable rights and social security (<i>see also Recommendation 2.5</i>)</p>
<p>1.2 Governments responsibility for:</p> <p>- Family unity and well-being</p> <p>- Children’s rights</p>	<p><i>Calls on governments</i></p> <p>- to ensure that the right to family unity and reunification and the well-being of the family are cornerstones of migration policies, to provide psychological support to members of families separated by migration and enable better access to communication technologies so as to allow migrants and their families to be in contact</p> <p>- to ensure that children are treated as minors, irrespective of their migratory status, and that they have access to education (primary, secondary and tertiary), healthcare and judicial support; and to review their best interests, to avoid detention of children in any circumstances and avoid deportation when the well-being of children is at stake</p>

7.2 Working session on GFMD Civil Society Theme 2: *Improving Protection of Migrants moving or Working in Irregular Circumstances*

Moderators: **Michele LeVoy** (Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants)
Susan Martin (Institute for the Study of International Migration, Georgetown University)

The two working sessions in the irregular migration track were dedicated to the sub-themes of:

- A. **Access to Protection for Migrant Workers with Irregular Status** - *Reducing and remedying the vulnerabilities and victimization of migrants with irregular status: in transit, at the workplace and in the community; and*
- B. **The “Business” of Irregular Migration** - *Addressing the demand for irregular labour and its exploitation: in particular the roles and responsibilities of employers, recruiters and middlemen; governments of countries of origin and employment; as well as social actors in trade unions, broader civil society and the migrant him/herself.*

Main issues discussed

Participants explored ways to protect, reduce and prevent (the exploitation of) migrants in irregular work situations. There was a broad consensus among participants that the lack of regular channels for labour migration and family reunification, as well as enduring demand for irregular types of labour, notoriously in the agricultural, domestic work, food processing, construction and sex industries, are perpetuating the irregular movement and status of migrants and leave them vulnerable to exploiters: rogue recruitment agencies, certain employers and subcontractors, human smugglers, human traffickers, etc.

Participants observed that, while irregular migrants are irrefutably covered under all of the human rights instruments that apply to every person, they are widely treated as rights-*less* in the gap between international legal obligations and practice on the ground. All migrants, irrespective of immigration status, should have access to their human rights: the right to health, education for children, labour protections, and justice for victims of crime and violence; too often access to these rights is closed off. Irregular migrants should also be better informed about their rights and ways to invoke them.

Several speakers also addressed the growing violence against migrants at borders, in transit and in destination countries, even by public officials. The need to ensure that migrants are rescued at sea, and differentiated upon arrival for the specific protection to which they are entitled under international, regional and national law, was also expressed. Civil society participants also noted the dual role that media plays in characterizing irregular migration. Although some media bring needed attention to the exploitation of irregular migrants, others misrepresent the causes and impacts of irregular migration and widely and wrongly use the term ‘illegal immigrants’.

Certain practices were highlighted during the session:

- **Regularization programmes**, for example those in Chile, Argentina and Spain. In order to be successful these programmes have to be inexpensive, well publicized, attractive and beneficial for all stakeholders and need to be accompanied by durable long term migration policies

- **Alternatives to detention** have proven to be less costly and more humane than detention
- **Regulating recruitment and employment agencies**, such as through the Gangmaster Licensing Authority (UK) and a Memorandum of Understanding in Lebanon.
- **Rescue at sea and differentiation upon arrival** – e.g. UNHCR’s 10 Point Plan of Action for Refugee Protection and Mixed Migration

Recommendations

The working sessions on irregular migration concluded with the following recommendations:

Table 7: Recommendations Theme 2

Recommendations on Theme 2: Improving Protection of Migrants Moving or Working in Irregular Circumstances	
GFMD Civil Society 2011,	
2.1 Regulariza- tion and regular avenues for migration	<p><i>Urges governments</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to work with employers, labour unions and other social actors to create more regular and safe migration channels that address labour market and protection needs and ensure family (re)unification; and to consider regularization mechanisms to reduce and resolve the situations and vulnerabilities of migrants with irregular status
2.2 Access to rights, basic services and redress	<p><i>Calls upon governments</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to ensure that the human rights of all migrants, irrespective of their immigration status, are protected and enforced, including the right to health, education for children, labour protections and justice for victims of crime and violence - to remove legal barriers that prevent irregular migrants from exercising these rights, for example, by guaranteeing access to redress for all migrants and by ensuring that information collected by service providers is not shared with immigration enforcement agencies <p><i>Calls upon civil society organizations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - on the national and regional levels to monitor and report on the access of irregular migrants to basic services and to advocate for removal of barriers to services
2.3 Protection of irregular migrants	<p><i>Calls for governments</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to reduce the economic incentives to hire and exploit irregular migrants and to institute sanctions against law enforcement officials who commit acts of violence against irregular migrants at borders, in transit and at destination
2.4 Alternatives to detention	<p><i>Proposes to governments and civil society organizations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to establish public-private partnerships to implement community-based alternatives to the detention of irregular migrants, that are cheaper, more effective and humane. Alternatives include screening and case management systems that determine the most appropriate course of action and provide advice to migrants on their rights and responsibilities
2.5 Partnerships for: Awareness campaigns and migrant empower- ment	<p><i>Encourages governments and civil society organizations to work together with media organizations to employ, share and showcase public information and awareness-raising campaigns</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to empower migrants by ensuring that all, including those in irregular status, know and are able to exercise their rights and responsibilities - to promote a positive image of migrants in public discourse by highlighting migrants’ contributions to the economy and to ensure that media employ correct terminology for migrants in irregular status, including eradicating the term “illegal immigrants” - to sensitize consumers to purchase goods produced under decent wage and working conditions.

7.3 Working Session on GFMD Civil Society Theme 3: *Re-imagining Labour Mobility*

Moderators: **Khalid Koser** (Geneva Centre for Security Policy)
Sofi Taylor (Overseas Nurses and Careworkers Network)

The labour mobility track was divided in two working sessions on the sub-themes of:

- A. Labour Matching** - *Engaging governments, the private sector, trade unions and other social partners in addressing labour market and workers needs and demands, as well as recruitment and employment practices; and*
- B. Circular/Temporary Labour Migration** - *Examining the positives and pitfalls of temporary and circular migration programmes and policies.*

Main issues discussed

Participants agreed that there is a widespread mismatch in many jurisdictions between the supply and demand of labour and skills. Moreover, this is expected to become even more severe because of shifting global demographics. These mismatches can result in high unemployment and underemployment of local workers, while at the same time employers seek foreign workers. Reasons for this are complex and may include the “wrong” kind of education for the local labour market, unwillingness by the local population to perform certain jobs, and the desire for low-wage labour by employers and consumers. Migration is only one part of the solutions for better labour-matching.

There is a need for governments and employers; both public and private, to conduct labour market analyses so they can better understand their short and long term needs in terms of labour and skills development. Civil society participants also felt that more research is needed on how governments and employers can recognize the value of skills and credentials acquired abroad and how countries can establish mutual recognition schemes.

Many participants offered evidence of pervasive exploitation in the process of labour recruitment and employment, while recognizing that there are also many good recruitment agencies and employers. (Ethical) Standards must be clarified, enforced and monitored for recruiters and employers. Participants expressed particular concern about migrants recruited and employed for temporary /“circular” labour, as these migrants are particularly vulnerable for exploitation, especially if migrants are tied to specific employers during the duration of their visas. Delegates reiterated points made in previous GFMDs that circular and temporary labour migration schemes should not replace permanent employment, should allow for family unity/reunification and include pathways to permanent residence status and citizenship.

Recommendations

The labour mobility working sessions put forward the following recommendations:

Table 8: Recommendations Theme 3

Recommendations on Theme 3: Re-imagining Labour Mobility	
GFMD Civil Society 2011,	
3.1 Labour, skills and education matching	<p><i>Urges governments</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to invest together with businesses, academia and other civil society actors in labour market analysis to better understand short and long-term needs regarding the number of foreign employees and kinds of skills demanded, so as to make labour mobility work better for migrants, employers, and communities in both countries of origin and destination - to develop mechanisms for the matching of education and training programmes with labour market needs at home and abroad and to organize skills, credential recognition and up-scaling in a just and more effective way so as to address present and future mismatches between labour supply and demand
3.2 Recruitment and employment practices	<p><i>Calls for governments</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to better regulate and monitor recruitment and employment practices, by creating sound and transparent licensing systems, simplifying procedures, instituting sanctions, and ending visa-systems that tie migrants to specific employers.

7.4 Working sessions on GFMD Civil Society Theme 4: *Investing in Development Alternatives to Migration*

Moderators: **Martina Liebsch** (Caritas Internationalis)
Chukwu-Emeka Chikezie (UP! – Africa Limited)

The two working sessions in the development track focused on the sub-themes of:

- A. **(Co-) Development for Decent Jobs “at Home”** - *Realizing the right not to migrate and mitigating “brain drain”: creating decent jobs “at home”, improving social policies and expanding opportunities for training and education; and*
- B. **Diaspora, Employment and Development-** *Focusing on actors and actions in migration and development: the specific role of diaspora and migrants vis-à-vis other actors in forging decent jobs and development in countries of origin*

Main issues discussed

Civil society participants welcomed the opportunity for a more in-depth discussion of the “development” aspect of migration and development. However the concept of “co-development” itself was questioned, as a number of participants considered that the concept has been used widely by governments to promote return and halt irregular migration and lacks a holistic approach to development, including a focus on job creation.

Participants emphasized that while migration and resulting financial and knowledge transfers can clearly contribute to development, this should not be in and of itself a development strategy through which people are compelled to leave. A rights-based approach to development that addresses economic and social rights, including decent work and essential public services (chiefly education, vocational and technical training programmes), is necessary to truly expand choices and opportunities *either* to stay at home or go abroad. New challenges like climate change and land grabbing and economic crises should also be taken into account, as these reduce options for people to build livelihoods in their countries.

Participants also welcomed the “re-focus” on migrants and diaspora as principal actors in the intersections of migration and development. Diaspora and migrants contribute to development and job creation; as entrepreneurs, investors, consumers; by financial and knowledge transfer, but also as advocates for policy reform working with governments to establish conditions that are conducive to creating jobs, such as access to justice, protection of property rights, good infrastructure, access to credit and skills development. In linking migrants/diasporas and communities “back home”, participants said it is important to involve local stakeholders, create trust relationships, remove red tape, speed up decisions on project funding and encourage direct partnership between diasporas and the private sector.

Certain practices were highlighted throughout the sessions:

- **Knowledge transfers** –examples ranged from a Filipino “Silicon valley millionaire” who set up a science and technology curriculum in his hometown to Chile’s global outreach to its diaspora active in bio-technology to develop the wine industry back home
- **Consumption and tourism** – Vietnamese second-generation migrants who started investing in jobs and tourism back home were the primary examples mentioned

- **Matched funding** –several projects were mentioned in which private or public donors matched funding of diaspora/migrants for social or investment projects “at home”, such as the famous 3-for-1 Mexican programme and a scheme by Western Union called the 4+1 project
- **Diaspora bonds** – e.g. successfully issued by India and Israel
- **Networks and platforms** –several examples of diaspora and migrant networks were given, ranging from the Dutch Diaspora Forum for Development (DfD), bringing together 46 diaspora organizations based in the Netherlands with roots in Africa, Asia and Latin-America to a network of Moroccan diaspora organizations across Europe.

Recommendations

The sessions concluded with the following recommendations:

Table 9: Recommendations Theme 4

Recommendations on Theme 4: Investing in Development Alternatives to Migration	
GFMD Civil Society 2011,	
4.1 Rights-based Develop- ment	<p><i>Insists to governments</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to regard their primary responsibility for sustainable and human development thus adopting a rights-based approach to development which addresses economic and social rights - including decent work and essential public services, that are necessary to make the “right to remain” possible - to abandon aid conditionality and to detach development programmes and assistance for the repatriation of irregular migrants and (ex)asylum-seekers
4.2 Migrant/ diaspora partnerships and engagement	<p><i>Recommends to migrant/diaspora organizations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to involve local stakeholders, create trust relationships, and forge partnerships with the private sector; to share experiences and knowledge, to replicate and scale up projects and build a common vision on specific themes that enable advocates with one cohesive voice <p><i>Asks governments in countries of origin and destination</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to institutionalize migrant/diaspora engagement in development programming and to create a platform for constructive dialogue with migrant/diaspora representatives - to acknowledge that the contributions of migrants/diaspora to development go beyond remittances and include knowledge and skills sharing
4.3 Diaspora entrepre- neurs& SMEs	<p><i>Calls upon local, state and national governments</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to adjust the legal and financial framework to promote migrants as entrepreneurs, provide access to credit and skill development, and promote Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) which can play a critical role in job creation (e.g. by governments of countries of origin providing low interest loans to migrants abroad towards income generating investments back home)

8. Concluding Plenaries - The Road towards 2013, Global governance and the Future of the Forum

A pivotal portion of the GFMD civil society programme was the set of plenaries on the Road towards the UN High Level Dialogue 2013 (HLD), global governance and the Future of the Forum. This focus on the “future” aimed to ensure follow-up and continuity after the GFMD 2011 and to start strategically planning how civil society can best prepare and position itself for the HLD and beyond. Given this importance, the sessions were planned and shared jointly with the Peoples’ Global Action (PGA). Moreover, a special invitation to participate was extended to government representatives, many of whom were among the over 400 participants in the concluding plenaries.

a. Sir Peter Sutherland

At the invitation of the organizers, Sir Peter Sutherland, UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for Migration, addressed the plenary by video hook-up and shared his perspective on the GFMD, including changes needed with respect to civil society’s engagement within GFMD processes. Mr. Sutherland acknowledged the crucial role that civil society actors play around the world in migration, whether directly assisting migrants, documenting abuse or changing global policy approaches. In particular he emphasized the critical role of diaspora in the connection between migration and development.

Referring to his initial goals when he was first appointed SRSG, a key objective was to change the way that states managed migration. The question was, could this be done with the UN system? And could it be done without setting up another institution? After the HLD in 2006, governments chose to set up a voluntary system outside the framework of the UN. That became the GFMD, a year-round process with annual meetings, with a small secretariat and with no fixed means of financial support.

With respect to the position of civil society within the GFMD, Mr. Sutherland expressed his appreciation of the Common Space as a positive development that needs to be built upon. He went on to stress that although important dialogue takes place during the annual GFMD meetings, the real action and changes take place “at home” and advised civil society to work along the following three channels:

1. to systematically provide grassroots information about the conditions of migrant workers to governments
2. to consistently monitor the effects of programmes and policies
3. to lobby individual member states for changes in the international system

Regarding the future of the Forum, Mr. Sutherland expressed that he personally he would like to see the Forum going much further, but that he felt that for the moment the only realistic way is to work with an incremental approach, focused on developing GFMD’s relations with civil society and the Global Migration Group (GMG)⁸. Civil society can greatly help in this development by articulating its vision with policy makers. Sutherland expressed some dissatisfaction with the performance of the GMG so far, and the hope that they will

⁸The Global Migration Group (GMG) is an inter-agency group bringing together heads of UN organizations and other agencies to promote the wider application of relevant international and regional instruments and norms relating to migration, and to encourage the adoption of more coherent, comprehensive and better coordinated approaches to the issue of international migration. For more information see: www.globalmigrationgroup.org

“get their act together”. He concluded his introduction by stating that it is *“time to set the foundations for a multilateral system to the benefit of some of the most deprived people in the world. The world has become a more dangerous place for migrants. We saw migrants left to their own devices in Libya. Never has there been such a huge need for all the ideas that we are developing in the GFMD.”*

Questions & answers and discussion in plenary

Mr. Sutherland’s presentation was followed by a 45 minute question-and-answer session with the plenary.

Future of the Forum

Many questions picked up on Mr. Sutherland’s vision for the future, e.g., asking where he thought we would be in 5 years, what the role of the UN and its agencies could and should be, and how a more rights-based, accountable, transparent framework, with more binding engagement and a more predictable and sustainable funding could be created. In response he advised civil society not to be too distracted about the issue of “bringing the GFMD within the UN”, not because he would not be in favour, but because there are a substantial number of governments opposed to this idea for the moment. And even if it were possible, *“bringing the GFMD into the UN now, would kill it: it would become part of the normal business of the UN”*. Yet he acknowledged the need for a system with greater predictability and accountability. In the next 5 years he could see the GMG taking a position as secretariat for the GFMD, but he deemed it unrealistic that a new migration agency/organization would be set up. He also responded that given its important constituencies on the ground, the ILO should play a much stronger role in the GMG.

Role of civil society

Another set of questions specifically inquired how civil society could be more structurally involved in the GFMD and in the debate with governments, i.e., what should civil society itself do to improve this dialogue? Mr. Sutherland believed it to be of utmost importance that civil society organizes itself and sets up its own structures for interaction. He also said that more could be done in terms of advancing the Common Space element between governments and civil society. If it were up to him, one of the big themes for the High Level Dialogue in 2013 would be making better use of the expertise that civil society has that governments do not.

Regional dialogues

One question invited Mr. Sutherland’s view on structuring the dialogue between civil society and government more regionally. *“Migration is a global phenomenon, not merely regional”*, Sutherland responded *“but the regional level is important”*. Sutherland also reiterated that change really happens at the national level: *“leadership can only be applied nationally”*.

Development

In response to a question about the absence of the “D” in GFMD dialogues, Mr. Sutherland acknowledged that the development aspect of the GFMD has to be reinforced, also from civil society’s side. However he also said that *“the real cause [of much of today’s migration problems] is the absence of an equitable development global policy”*.

In conclusion Mr. Sutherland made the promise to civil society that any serious proposal stemming from civil society would be properly considered. *“The 2013 meeting is very important for us, for you; if you prepare your messages right they will be considered.”*



“It is time to set the foundations for a multilateral system to the benefit of some of the most deprived people in the world” –
 Sir Peter Sutherland, UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General

b. Panel presentations

The session with Peter Sutherland was followed by a panel of four high-level “thinkers and shakers” and a debate in plenary. Questions that had been put to them in advance to frame their presentations were:

- What central issue(s) should be taken up by future GFMD organizing and towards the UN High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in 2013?
- How would you like to see the GFMD process develop in the next four years?
 - regional or inter-regional meetings too?
 - new modalities of engagement by civil society with governments within the process?
 - should/can the GFMD be brought into the UN? If so, exactly how? If not, somewhere else?
- What does civil society need to do, and when, to prepare for GFMD 2012 and HLD 2013?

Mr. Thomas Stelzer, UN Assistant Secretary-General for policy coordination and inter-agency affairs (UN DESA), focused in his statement on the High-Level Dialogue. According to Stelzer, civil society has been effective in the past years in drawing attention to gaps in existing, international legal frameworks to protect migrant rights, but civil society could do more to widen the *“evidence-base on the contributions of international migrants to societies of origin and destination.”* Stelzer reminded the audience that the work for the HLD starts now: already in late autumn 2012, the General Assembly is expected to adopt a resolution on the modalities of the 2013 High-Level Dialogue, including length, timing, themes, organization and outcomes. Stelzer suggested four ways in which civil society could shape the 2013 High-Level Dialogue: (1) raise awareness about the unique opportunity of 2013; (2) urge your government to hold national consultation meetings; (3) work through your representatives and the permanent missions in New York; (4) convince your government to include an NGO representative in its delegation.

Ms. Kathleen Newland, Director at the Migration Policy Institute (MPI) posited that *“the sovereignty of states in international migration is a myth. States are not now and have never been sovereign in international migration.”* Rather, state actions are constrained by a whole range of “real” decision makers in international migration, including employers, intermediaries, smugglers, migrant communities, banks and money transfer organizations, migrant families, and ultimately migrants themselves. (Mr. Marchi reiterated the same point in the next presentation). She sees evidence that ever fewer governments think that they are managing migration effectively or achieving outcomes they want, and this creates an

opportunity for change and better global governance. States should make better use of the expertise residing in civil society organizations. Echoing Mr. Stelzer, Ms. Newland agreed that civil society should be more effective in creating a solid evidence base for policy-making. She concluded with her belief that as the GFMD continues to evolve it is evident *“that it not only has a future but that it IS the future of governance of international migration.”*

Going further, **Mr. Sergio Marchi**, former minister of Citizenship and Immigration in Canada, and current Special Advisor Pace Global Advantage, held that the GFMD *“needs to move from a talk shop to an action shop, otherwise it will not have a future and it shouldn’t”*. Mr. Marchi asked the question why migration should be treated different from other global issues, such as trade, labour, health, human rights, intellectual property, and the environment, *“after all, global problems require global solutions”*. Why can we not have a platform for Ministers from around the world that deal with migration? And although one overarching multilateral institution might not be a silver bullet, 14 international agencies coordinating one issue is inefficient and basically means that *“no one is in charge for strategically shaping and guiding an international policy of migration”*. The Global Migration Group has yet to live up to the expectations to provide global leadership. He held that for the GFMD to have a future it must shift gears, both governments and civil society. He proposed to institute a preparatory “green room” process including some sort of a Steering Committee, as real decisions cannot be made in plenary. He also suggested converting the entire GFMD into a common space, including governments, the private sector and civil society, with shared and separate sessions.

Mr. Colin Rajah, representing a large civil society network (Migrants’ Rights International; MRI), supported the latter point and suggested having plenary sessions with all sectors involved, and breakout sessions where each sector can take on questions by themselves, and then report back to the plenary again. Regardless of the modalities we could agree upon, he maintained that the underlying problem in the world is that policy-making is largely informed by popular views that still see migrants as a burden and a threat. We need to find a way for governments to halt the most oppressive migration measures and de-link migration from a security framework. So *“should the GFMD be brought into the UN?”* Rajah asked, *“because there does not seem to be anything in the current UN system that answers to the most pressing migration issues”*, he answered. As a first practical step, Rajah suggested to establish and clarify the official link between the GFMD and the UN and the HLD, and how one informs the other.

c. Plenary debate

The plenary discussion that followed brought to the front a wide variety of perspectives as well as some convergence on recommendations moving forward towards the future.

Many interventions centred on whether or not the GFMD should be tied in with the UN system. Some questioned whether another UN “super-structure” would be the answer. Others emphasized that the GFMD should rather be brought into the normative framework of the UN. Many held that the ILO should make better use of its mandate to protect migrant workers. Participants broadly agreed that there has to be a mechanism for accountability and that some form of international governance is urgently needed to protect the rights of migrant workers and families at places where a specific government fails to do so. The HLD provides civil society with a great opportunity to push for greater accountability. In order to prepare for the HLD, some participants suggested creating a civil society Working Group that would put forward a short “scoping” document for consultation, with the aim to choose best options and embark upon a concerted civil society campaign.

A number of interventions called for using the GFMD as a space for organizing more actions and campaigns, not only dialogue. One particular suggestion was made to organize a mass mobilization on the 18th of December to show governments *“we do not accept xenophobia, racism and unequal relations”*. Concretely participants suggested that civil society better organize itself at regional levels, and translate the final statement and recommendations from the GFMD process into various languages for maximum outreach and follow-up.

Some interventions focussed on the absence of important sectors critical to achieve sustainable solutions, in particular employers and the media. One participant asked the plenary *“why do we invest time to come here?”* Various responses pointed out the value of a global platform to move migration issues forward, to push for global governance solutions, and, notwithstanding all its weaknesses, the GFMD is the only global platform on migration for the moment.

In response to plenary interventions, Mr. Marchi reiterated that, whether the GFMD finishes inside or outside of the UN, we can not have endless forums where governments do not commit to any obligations. Marchi advised civil society to keep pushing for reform, but in doing so to be more *“disciplined”* and only present three key priorities to governments. Also the HLD should aim for a very small number of targeted outcomes, *“not a platitude”*, and for this we need leadership. Mr. Rajah agreed on the need for leadership, also leaders from civil society to hold the government leadership accountable.

Mr. Stelzer called to the attention of the audience that many issues are fractured in the UN system and that while 14 agencies working on one issue is not a terrible number, the question is how can we best unify and coordinate on the issue? He emphasized that migration is linked to many global issues of core concern to the UN, including the millennium development goals, food security and climate change. Ultimately the goal of the UN is to achieve *“sustainable solutions and inclusive development”*. Civil society’s role is to make sure that things are getting done and to hold politicians accountable. Confirming this role, Ms. Newland called for using *“all tools available to us”* between now and the HLD: *“marshalling facts, declarations, marches, organizing, and so on”*.

Recommendations

Gathering recommendations made throughout the working sessions as well as these plenaries, the following recommendations were made to advance the global governance of migration, improve the GFMD and organize for HLD 2013:

Table 10: Recommendations Special Theme 5: the Future

Recommendations on: Advancing the Global Governance of Migration, the Future of the Forum and the Road towards 2013	
GFMD Civil Society 2011,	
5.1 Global Governance and the Road towards the UN HLD, 2013	<p><i>Calls upon all actors</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in considering the Future of the Forum, to affirm that the primary concern is the future of migrants. International governance is urgently needed to protect the rights of migrant workers and families at places where a specific government fails to do so. - to further reflect upon the possibility of integrating the GFMD within a rights-based, accountable and transparent framework with binding engagements <p><i>Promises</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to formulate proposals on potential modalities for future governance and welcomes opportunities to consider this future jointly with governments in assessing modalities for engagement between civil society and governments in preparation for the 2013 UN High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development
5.2 Impact, accountability and implementation	<p><i>Calls upon governments and civil society</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to create mechanisms to hold GFMD stakeholders (states and civil society) accountable, by monitoring new policies and actions that have been implemented as a result of GFMD civil society and government recommendations.
5.3 GFMD Modalities	<p><i>Calls upon governments and civil society</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to explore avenues for deeper and alternative modalities for interaction between civil society and governments, throughout the year, as well during the GFMD meetings, including the value of creating a small, time-limited working group on labour mobility before the High Level Dialogue to consider the role of recruiting agencies, migration data, labour shortages and surpluses, forms and programmes of labour mobility that work and do not work for migrants, employers, and communities in both countries of origin and destination
5.4 GFMD at the national level	<p><i>Calls upon governments</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to institutionalize a national dialogue with civil society organizations, migrant and diaspora organizations in particular, to explore how to work together to implement previous GFMD recommendations

Part 3: The GFMD Government Days and Common Space⁹

9. Opening ceremony

The GFMD Government Days¹⁰, in 2011 called the Concluding Debate, were formally opened on the morning of December 1st. The opening ceremony and the Common Space that immediately followed were attended by 600 government and observer delegates from 160 countries and 36 international organizations, joined by some 120 of the delegates from the Civil Society Days¹¹.

The opening plenary was addressed by 2011 GRMD Chair Ambassador Eduard Gnesa of Switzerland; Mr. Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations (by video-message); and Ms. Pilar Alvarez-Laso, UNESCO Assistant Director-General as Chair of the Global Migration Group. A keynote speech was delivered by Federal Councillor Ms. Simonetta Sommaruga, Head of the Federal Department of Justice and Police of Switzerland. Ms. Sommaruga called for *“global partnerships and a dialogue on an equal footing to meet the challenges of migration more effectively”* and emphasized that *“migration should be undertaken by choice, not by necessity, [thus] people should have prospects in their home countries”*¹².

Following the model of previous GFMD meetings, the opening plenary was concluded with the presentation of a formal statement by civil society containing the results and recommendations from the Civil Society Days of the GFMD¹³. The statement, presented by Civil Society Chair William Gois of Migrant Forum Asia, honed in on migrant empowerment, irregular migration, family unity, and labour mobility. Civil Society called for more engagement and leadership from governments and others to promote rights-based migration policies and harness the multiple positive contributions of migration and migrants to development.

Concerned about the future of *migrants* (and not just the future of the *Forum*), civil society committed to formulate proposals on potential modalities for future governance. Mr. Gois emphasized that civil society would welcome opportunities to consider this “future” together with governments in preparing for upcoming GFMDs and the 2013 High Level Dialogue. To conclude he stated: *“to move forward we will have to find more ways to interact with each other and come to respect each other’s mandates as governments and civil society. When we go back home, the migrants we serve will ask us where we have been this week, and we have to tell them what we have accomplished and how we will move forward. Our doors are always open for migrants, and our doors are always open for governments.”*

⁹ For a full account of the Common Space and further information on the GFMD government meeting 2011, please see the GFMD 2011 Report of Proceedings, www.gfmd.org

¹⁰ For the programme of the GFMD Government Days and an overview of the recommendations from these days see Annex VI and VII.

¹¹ All GFMD Civil Society Delegates were invited to participate in the opening ceremony and Common Space of the Government Days.

¹² From the official press release, available at:

<http://www.eda.admin.ch/eda/en/home/recent/media/single.encoded-Show%3D1%26id%3D42486%26print%3D1.html>

¹³ The statement of the 2011 Civil Society Days can be found in Annex I of this report, and downloaded at www.gfmdcivilsociety.org

10. Common Space: *Looking at the Big Picture: Demographics, Youth (Un-) Employment, Development and Migration*

Following the precedent set at the 2010 GFMD of governments and civil society convening in meaningful joint discussion during the GFMD, the opening plenary was immediately followed by three hours of a “Common Space”. The Common Space aimed to explore and inspire new forms of cooperation and to build common ground.

The focus this year was “*Demographics, Youth (Un-) Employment, Development and Migration*”, with an emphasis on positive alternatives to irregular migration and remedies for migrants in irregular status. The Common Space theme, format and speakers were prepared in joint cooperation between the Swiss Chair and ICMC’s Coordinating Office, which consulted closely with civil society partners through the IAC and the Consultation Circle.¹⁴

Kicking off the Common Space, moderator Zeinab Badawi, a BBC journalist, called for breaking the “*conspiracy of silence on irregular migration, where people may be criminalized because of their status, and where ‘solidarity’ with such migrants is criminalized*”¹⁵. Dr. Rainer Münz, Senior Fellow at the Hamburg Institute of International Economics, provided participants with a look at the big picture of demographic trends and migration. With a large and growing elderly population in developed countries and a plummeting global fertility rate, a halt in labour migration would leave a gaping hole of millions of workers over the next few decades in Europe alone—workers necessary to sustain many social systems established in these countries. At the same time many regions in the world are confronted with an ever growing number of youth unable to find jobs in their country of origin, often turning to irregular migration as the only way to find employment. To address this link between demographic developments and lack of livelihoods leading to irregular migration, Mr. Münz suggested developing “*fair mobility partnerships, skills-building and skills-matching, appropriate migration programmes including in circular migration programmes and smart migration policies*”¹⁶.

Ms. Badawi entertained perspectives from a panel of experts, from government, civil society and international organizations, on opening to spirited engagement from the floor in plenary discussion.

“*Let’s break the conspiracy of silence on irregular migration, where people may be criminalized because of their status, and where ‘solidarity’ with such migrants is criminalized*” - Zeinab Badawi, BBC journalist/ moderator Common Space

¹⁴ See Annex V for more detailed on the objectives, guiding questions and agenda for Common Space

¹⁵ See Government GFMD 2011 Report of the Proceedings, www.gfmd.org . p.14

¹⁶ Ibid, p.15

A first group of panelists focussed on sustainable development, job creation and safe and legal avenues for migration as alternatives to irregular migration. Panelists were Mr. Anacleto Kalibata, Director General of Immigration and Emigration, Ministry in the Office of the President, Government of Rwanda; representing a labour union: Ms. Crecentia Mofokeng, Regional Representative for Africa and the Middle East, Building and Woodworkers International (BWI); and as private sector representative: Mr. Göran Hultin, Chief Executive Officer, Caden Corp. Mr. Azfar Khan, Senior Migration Specialist at the International Labour Organization (ILO) acted as discussant.

The panelists and civil society and government participants from the floor in particular stressed the need for better education and skills development, as well as for decent jobs – with decent pay, and decent working conditions – in order to create a true choice whether one wants to migrate or wants to stay. The discussion also focussed on the need for better regulating recruitment agencies and enforcing international labour standards, including ILO's Convention 181 (on recruitment agencies).

A second group of panelists looked at regularization and measures to remedy and reduce the demand for irregular migration as alternatives to attracting or keeping migrants in irregular status. Panelists were Ms. Izaura Maria Soares Miranda, Director of the Department for Foreigners, Ministry of Justice, Government of Brazil; Ms. Joanna Sosnowska, European Migration Network National Contact Point, Ministry of Interior and Administration, Government of Poland; and Ms. Michele LeVoy, Executive Director, Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM). Mr. Albert Kraler, Research Officer, International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) acted as discussant.

The discussion focused in particular on regularization as a practical tool for governments to remedy the situation and vulnerabilities of migrants in irregular status. Participants also stressed preventing migrants from ending up in irregular situations in the first place, often caused by bureaucratic failures and restrictive national legislation. As summarized in the government report of the proceedings, *“Both sending and receiving countries and civil society representatives should continuously look at best practices, ensure the implementation of such practices and share information to learn from each other”*¹⁷.

As more fully presented in the following section, an evaluation conducted by the GFMD Civil Society Coordinating Office among civil society participants hailed the Common Space as a great improvement for its value in bringing delegates from both “sides” of the Global Forum together on a single theme, exploring not only existing good practices and common ground among civil society and state actors, but also some complex political sensitivities. At the same time, many respondents also suggested to explore alternative and additional models of engagement that would better lend itself towards dialogue.

¹⁷ See Government GFMD 2011 Report of the Proceedings, www.gfmd.org . p.17/18

Part 4: Looking Back and Ahead

11. Results and Evaluation

a. Outcomes

In addition to the information-sharing, exchange of practice, and network-building among civil society participants, governments and international organizations, the GFMD civil society process 2011 produced a Civil Society Statement and a document with 17 key recommendations for follow-up actions to be taken up independently or in partnership by governments and civil society.

Highlights of the Civil Society Statement have been provided in chapter 9 (on the opening plenary of the GFMD Government Days). The full statement can be found in Annex I. In Annex II, a separate recommendations document breaks down in simple format the recommendations and outcomes of the 2011 Civil Society Days, including recommendations for which civil society acknowledges its own responsibility and not just responsibilities of states or international organizations. This format is intended to be a baseline for discussions and action in 2012 and beyond. The recommendations have been presented throughout this report under the relevant working and plenary sessions.

Just to highlight three elements of those recommendations:

- A number of areas have outcomes within direct reach, in particular: measures to improve recruitment and placement processes; cooperation on piloting mechanisms for labour and skills matching; and securing ratifications of the new ILO Convention on Domestic Workers.
- As in previous years the predominant emphasis of civil society continues to be on the rights of migrants and their families for the well-being of migrants, their communities and states and the empowerment of migrants/diaspora for development with such rights, empowerment and development inextricably linked. In that regard, civil society remains unequivocally committed to universal ratification of the 1990 UN Migrant Workers Convention.
- In considering the Future of the Forum and the High Level Dialogue, civil society above all affirmed that the primary concern is the future of migrants. International governance is urgently needed to protect the rights of migrant workers and families, and further reflections are needed on the possibility of integrating the GFMD within a rights-based, accountable and transparent framework with binding engagements.

The recommendations further charged governments and civil society to explore alternative avenues for deeper interaction, throughout the year as well as during GFMD meetings. This should include the creation of a small, time-limited working group on labour mobility before the High Level Dialogue to consider the role of recruiting agencies, migration data, labour shortages and surpluses, forms and programmes of labour mobility that work and do not work for migrants, employers and communities.

All stakeholders, governments and civil society are invited to take up these recommendations in conjunction with the government GFMD recommendations, to carry and elaborate them further, and to develop indicators to monitor progress, collect good practices and success stories.

More broadly the GFMD civil society process 2011 resulted in a framework for continuity and ownership by civil society, with a strengthened civil society network on migration and

development, and the establishment of a small GFMD Civil Society Coordinating Office, albeit with the continued challenge of fundraising. In addition, in the evaluation survey (see below) many civil society participants responded to be concretely following-up on the new knowledge and networks acquired during the CSD, as well as on the recommendations made in the final CSD statement.

b. Evaluation¹⁸

To take stock of the results of GFMD Civil Society Days 2011 and to look towards 2012, all CSD participants were invited to fill out an *Evaluation Survey* for feedback on what went well and not so well in 2011, and on what could be improved going forward.

The Coordinating Office received 70 responses. Responses were widely positive in tone, in particular with respect to the new format and the efforts to ensure continuity. Many respondents also expressed the intention to concretely follow-up on the conclusions of the CSD with advocacy actions and activities on the ground. The Common Space with governments was hailed as a solid improvement to be built upon.

The evaluation was structured around 26 questions, pertaining to the following 5 elements of the GFMD Civil Society Days: (1) Programme, Working and Plenary Sessions; (2) Common Space with Governments; (3) Outcomes, Impact and Follow-up; (4) Future; and (5) Organization & Participation.

While the full summary is available online, Tables 9 and 10 below present the recommendations most frequently expressed by respondents and a set of numerical ratings for different aspects of the Civil Society Days programme and organizing in 2011.

Table 11: Main recommendations from responses to the evaluation survey

Main recommendations for improvement from the CSD evaluation survey
1. On CSD format: to adopt a format that works towards even more concrete recommendations and actions plans, including attention for what civil society itself can do. Such a format would include more preparatory work throughout the year and formulating recommendations prior to the Forum. The final CSD statement might well focus on a limited number (+/- 3) of specific outcomes and pragmatic steps forward.
2. On impact: to develop clear indicators to evaluate the impact of the GFMD CSD on the work of civil society as well as government and to make an inventory of achievements, and lessons learnt, in relation to implementing GFMD outcomes since 2007.
3. On working groups: to create working groups on: (a) labour migration; (b) the future of the forum and the 2013 High level Dialogue, where possible including representatives of the private sector and governments.
4. On preparations and follow-up: to strengthen and institutionalize a global network of migrant rights and development leaders, in order to better follow-up on GFMD recommendations, and prepare upcoming GFMD meetings. The network should facilitate: (a) communication; (b) (online) consultations and preparations of position papers; (c) national and regional meetings; and (d) keep track of impacts and actions.
5. On Common Spaces: to retain the Common Space model and explore alternative

¹⁸ The summary report of the Evaluation survey can be downloaded at www.gfmdcivilsociety.org

models for genuine dialogue between governments and civil society, for example by proposing to organize some joint workshops or roundtable sessions, and/or to include a small number of civil society representatives in the government roundtable sessions to report perspectives from the corresponding civil society session.

6. On civil society delegates and participation: to ensure a balance (a) between new participants and organizations that have participated in previous forums, to both preserve continuity and ensure new leadership; and (b) between diaspora/migrant groups working on “development” and migrants' rights advocacy groups; and to include more participants from African organizations and development NGOs.

7. On agenda: for the agenda to integrate a deeper development focus, together with attention for migrant rights' protection and labour mobility.

Evaluation Scores

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 Table 10 below, all questions were graded fairly positively with an overall average of 3.96.

Table 12: Participants' rating of GFMD Civil Society Components

1	Online registration system	4.5
2	Welcome and Registration in Palexpo	4.45
3	Coordinating Office	4.34
4	Chair	4.34
5	Working conditions at Palexpo	4.23
6	Opening Plenary	4.2
7	Final Civil Society Statement	4.13
8	Website	4.11
9	Working Session 1.B. Migrant Workers' Families	4.09
10	Working Session 3.B. Circular/Temporary Migration	4.08
11	Pre-event Information	4.04
12	Preparatory Materials	3.97
13	Overall Civil Society Programme	3.95
14	Working Session 1.A. Rights-based Labour Migration Policies	3.85
15	Working Session 2.A. Access to Protection for Migrants Workers with Irregular Status	3.82
16	Common Space	3.82
17	Cultural evening	3.79
18	Working Session 4.B. Diaspora, Employment and Development	3.71
19	Final panel discussion and debate	3.71
20	Working Session 3.A. Labour Matching	3.63
21	Final Plenary - Peter Sutherland	3.58
22	2.B. The “Business” of Irregular Migration	3.5
23	4.A. (Co-)Development for Decent Jobs “at Home”	3.35
	Overall Average	3.96

12. GFMD Civil Society Organizing 2012 and beyond

At the invitation of the Mauritian Chair (2012) and with partial funding from the MacArthur and Bancomer Foundations and other donors, ICMC continues to serve as the Coordinating Office for 2012. ICMC has taken up the challenge to further fundraise for and help organize activities of civil society within the processes of the UN High Level Dialogue on Migration and Development in 2013 and beyond, working together with civil society partners worldwide.

The Coordinating Office will continue to work with an International Advisory Committee (IAC). Quite helpfully, many "IAC veterans" from prior years will stay on, while there will also be new representatives from African and diaspora organizations, along with Mauritian and Swedish civil society representatives. In addition to the IAC, the broader and open network of nearly 100 civil society leaders, – the "Consultation Circle" – will again be regularly consulted on themes, format and selection of speakers, panelists and "Common Space". In Mauritius, the Coordinating Office will work with local partners for the logistical organization of the Civil Society Days and the facilitation of a national civil society process.

Like last year, civil society will develop its own concept paper and work plan for 2012, starting with its own 2011 recommendations, and with relevance and reference to the states' recommendations from GFMD 2011 and the states' concept paper for GFMD 2012. Wide consultation will be sought to develop the activities and agenda of civil society 2012 and beyond. Objectives for civil society and its Coordinating Office going forward in the GFMD process are: (3) to achieve a broader, more sustainable and multi-annual resource base; (2) to reinforce a global network of migrant rights and development leaders, in order to better prepare and follow-up to GFMD meetings with interregional meetings if feasible; and (1) to continue forging meaningful and constructive dialogue with governments.

Like so many other civil society actors and most of the international organizations and states involved in the GFMD process, ICMC's Coordinating Office believes in the value of this Global Forum, notwithstanding all the ways and areas in which it can be, should be and surely will be improved. Together with fellow participants in the GFMD, ICMC is committed to achieving genuine impact: for the benefit of migrants, migrant families, communities and states. With renewed energy and inspiration we continue to work – jointly – for this impact.

Annexes

Annex I: Statement GFMD Civil Society Days 2011

Presented on 1 December 2011 to the Opening Plenary of States, Civil Society and Observers, Global Forum on Migration and Development 2011 by William Gois, Chair of the Civil Society Days of the 2011 GFMD.

I. Introduction

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, fellow migrants and colleagues,

Human mobility is happening, is unstoppable, and affects us all. We all know as well that we need to do better at responding to this global phenomenon. When are we going to catch up with this? Which kind of change do we want—change we manage or change we cannot? Aiming to better understand and work with you to improve responses to global migration, 186 civil society delegates from 61 countries, including 73 migrants—the largest number of diaspora and migrant organizations participating in the GFMD to date—met in Geneva this week, along with 160 observers, guests and governments in the fifth Civil Society Days of the Global Forum on Migration and Development. The focus of our two days of deliberation was Labour Migration, Development Alternatives to Migration, and the Protection of Migrant Workers and their Families—very similar to your agenda.

We gather in Geneva just a week before the International Organization for Migration and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees both mark their 60th anniversary. These organizations came into being as a direct response by governments and peoples to humanitarian and protection urgencies of their day. Delegates see similar urgency in the experience of millions of migrants and their families worldwide, and wonder: where are the world's leaders today? Leadership gaps are especially conspicuous at national levels, where we have witnessed the startling growth in xenophobic political and media rhetoric, burden shifting rather than burden sharing in responding to the exodus from North Africa, and the failure of many states to implement international and regional obligations to protect migrants, or to enforce their own laws and policies in that regard.

Civil society delegates also asked themselves whether they too, were really doing enough to combat these developments. Delegates stressed the importance of national and local civil society organizations doing more to work with their governments, pointing to many examples of positive results achieved in direct collaboration with municipal and local leaders, such as access to education and essential health services for migrant children.

II. Global governance and rights

Civil society took up the question of global governance of migration. Although there is little consensus as yet as to the form that global governance might take, civil society agrees that whatever system develops must have an indisputable basis in normative frameworks. Such norms exist in the UN Migrant Workers Convention—not an exception but rather one of the nine *core* international human rights treaties. The reticence of developed countries in particular to ratify the UN Migrant Workers Convention is disingenuous to their own often better traditions of appreciating rights, and unhelpful with respect to other countries that need to ratify and respect the Convention.

Additional normative tools also exist: Delegates specifically referenced ILO Convention 189 on domestic workers, which must be ratified by all countries and implemented, with special attention to the most vulnerable groups: migrants, undocumented workers, those working for diplomats, and au pairs. The ILO Multilateral Framework for Labour Migration, including its chapters on decent work, on means for international cooperation on labour migration, on effective management of labour migration, protection of migrant workers, and migration and development, together with its extensive presentation of best practices, provides an excellent framework as well.

Civil society looks especially to the International Labour Organization for a new energy and new commitments to organizing practical and rights-based approaches to labour migration—for the long overdue repair of labour migration itself and not just for development, and for the protection of native as well as migrant workers and their families. Civil society delegates emphasized their respect for the standards-setting and tripartite approach of the ILO, but implored much greater engagement by the ILO in matters of protection, including stronger monitoring of compliance by states with their obligations under international labour conventions.

III. Re-Imagining Labour Mobility

For the first time in the five years of the GFMD, civil society turned its attention expressly to the dynamics of the labour market and its implications for migration.

Given the evidence of pervasive exploitation in the process of labour recruitment, standards must be clarified and enforced for recruiters and employers. Some of the worst of the recruitment and placement abuses occur within the laws of some countries or when authorities consciously disregard their own laws. Civil Society believes, however, that, in concert with governments, the ILO and other international organizations, and with particular engagement of private sector actors of goodwill, there is genuine prospect in significantly reducing the travesty of recruitment abuses in the near term.

Clearly there is insufficient data for effective labour matching by government, and labour market analysis is urgently needed to better understand short and long-term needs, recognizing that these cannot always be predicted accurately. The mismatch in many jurisdictions between labour demand and supply can result in high unemployment of local workers, even as employers seek foreign workers. More research is needed on how governments and employers can recognize the value of skills and credentials acquired abroad and how countries can establish mutual recognition schemes.

Not only labour but education and training should also be ‘matched’. It is important to remediate disconnects between what employers and investors need and the education and training programmes that exist. Education systems in countries of origin should align education and training needed in the labour market, with appropriate focus on vocational and technical training, especially for middle skill levels.

Civil society reiterates that “circular and temporary migration” is not a win-win-win form of migration. In fact, it can result in triple losses. Migrant workers and their families are significant losers, as are many countries of origin that lose skilled workers, such as teachers and health professionals. Such policies can also increase exploitation of migrants in

destination countries, especially if migrants are tied to specific employers during the duration of their visas.

Delegates reiterated points made in previous CSD's, that circular and temporary labour migration schemes should not replace permanent employment, and should include pathways to permanent residence status and citizenship. We underscored the need to focus on development needs of countries of origin, including through financing for development commitments made by developed countries, so that labour migration will not be necessary for many workers.

IV. Family migration

Also for the first time in the Global Forum process, civil society delegates picked up the issue of practical protection for families in both destination and origin countries. Many migrant workers leave their families, including children left behind, often in contexts where there are no possibilities of visiting or reuniting with their families. These restrictions generate a series of negative implications on migrant rights to family life. Family fragmentation impacts the whole family; fathers, mothers, children, grandparents are affected psychologically and emotionally by family separation.

Civil society calls- on governments to ensure that the right to family unity and reunification and the wellbeing of the family are the cornerstones of migration policies. The right of children to parental care is fundamental. Support systems for transnational families to mitigate the hardship ensured by migration must be implemented, including child protection systems and access to education, services, psychological support, health insurance and investment.

V. Irregular migration

While irregular migrants are irrefutably covered under all of the human rights instruments that apply to every person, they are widely treated as rights-less in the gap between international legal obligations and practice on the ground. Civil society confronts this gap every day in the abject suffering it causes to migrants and their families.

Civil society reaffirms our view that governments must stop the criminalization of migrants with irregular status. Lack of status does not strip migrant of rights, or a state's basic obligations. Under international human rights law, all migrants, irrespective of immigration status, have the right to health, education for children, labour protections, justice for victims of crime and violence, to name some of the issues of most importance to migrants. Governments should remove legal barriers that prevent irregular migrants from exercising these rights, for example, by ensuring that information collected by service providers is not shared with immigration enforcement agencies. They should also ensure effective enforcement of labour rights and enshrine mechanisms in national legislation that guarantee access to redress for all migrants, regardless of immigration status.

Reducing irregular migration requires attention to the institutions and individuals that facilitate and benefit from it. These include employers that exploit irregular migrants; consumers that enjoy inexpensive goods and services, without regard to the wages and working conditions of those who produce them; the human smugglers who profit from migrants' desperation to reach their destinations; and traffickers who coerce or deceive migrants solely to exploit their labour.

Violence against migrants at borders, in transit and in destination countries is a growing problem that demands attention from governments. We urge states and international agencies to join us in urgently putting in place consistent responses of assistance and protection to those victims, in particular women and children. Improved mechanisms are needed to ensure that migrants are rescued at sea when such rescue is needed, and differentiated upon arrival for the specific protection to which they are entitled under international, regional and national law. UNHCR's 10 Point Plan of Action for Refugee Protection and Mixed Migration is a useful framework in this direction.

Corruption of public officials in countries of origin, transit and destination remains an important contributing factor in irregular migration and in violations of the rights of migrants. Governments should ensure that law enforcement officials take seriously their responsibility to protect migrants, including by instituting penalties against officials who demand bribes and commit acts of violence against migrants.

Civil society urges governments to reallocate resources from border controls to enforcement of labour standards to protect all workers and reduce the economic incentives to hire, and exploit, irregular migrants. Recognizing that some employers attempt to escape penalties by subcontracting for their labour, governments should institute mechanisms to ensure that the businesses that ultimately benefit from such practices are held liable along with the employer of record.

Border enforcement policies, including arrest, detention and deportation of irregular migrants, continue to be used despite evidence that they do not deter irregular migration and are costly in financial and human terms. Indeed, there are many practical solutions within reach. Civil society proposes public-private partnerships to implement community-based alternatives to detention for irregular migrants, which have been found to be cheaper, effective and more humane.¹⁹

States should not offload their responsibilities to private companies that profit by the detention of irregular migrants. These companies are often unregulated and place detainees at risk of human rights abuses.

Evidence is overwhelming that irregular migration is fuelled by an absence of regular channels for labour migration and family reunification. Regularization can be an effective mechanism to reduce irregular migration, especially when such programmes accompany reforms that provide regular migration channels that address genuine labour market, family reunification and protection needs.²⁰ These programmes bring irregular migrants out of the shadows and enable them to contribute fully to their host countries.

¹⁹Such programmes include screening and case management systems that determine the most appropriate alternative; advise migrants as to their rights and responsibilities, and involve community-based organizations. As we have previously recommended, especially vulnerable groups, including children, pregnant and lactating women, trafficking victims, survivors of torture, abuse and trauma, the elderly, disabled and persons with serious health conditions, should never be placed in detention facilities.

²⁰Regularization programmes need to balance the issues and concerns of both irregular migrants and States. They should deal comprehensively with the issue, in a manner that is beneficial for all stakeholders, and be well publicized and financially accessible.

Media play an important role in framing public opinion about irregular migration. Although some media bring needed attention to the exploitation of irregular migrants, others misrepresent the causes and impacts of irregular migration. Civil society should launch public information campaigns to counter misrepresentations, including the widespread use of the term 'illegal immigrants.' Civil society should also implement awareness raising campaigns to help ensure that irregular migrants know and are able to exercise their rights and responsibilities. Irregular migrants often do not know their rights and sometimes are unable to obtain relief from deportation even when they are eligible for such programmes.

VI. Human and economic development

Civil society welcomed the opportunity for a more in-depth discussion of the "development" aspect of migration and development. Certain trade, finance and macro-economic policies have undermined development (including jobs, services and food security), caused net outflows of capital from developing nations, and created the necessity for millions to migrate. A rights-based approach to development which addresses economic and social rights, including decent work and essential public services, is necessary to make the "right to remain" possible. While they clearly can contribute to development, migration and remittances are not in and of themselves a development strategy. They cannot replace commitments made by governments to the Right to Development; 0.7 % of GDP for development aid; and the Millennium Development Goals--particularly Goal 8 of the MDGs on partnership for development and financing development. New challenges like climate change and land grabbing (by governments and transnational corporations) and economic crises reduce options for people to build livelihoods in their countries.

The impact of lost jobs, cuts in public services and climate change have both race and gender dimensions. When unions organize for decent work, particularly strong public services, both service workers and the general public have more opportunities to earn decent wages and therefore stay in the country. Unions need to create regional networks within sectors for effective advocacy, as well as alliances between migrant sending and receiving countries. Often, lack of policy coherence between ministries undermines workers and farmers' livelihoods, forcing them to migrate. Civil society calls for effective policy coherence, including linking urban and rural areas.

Civil society groups criticized development programmes and assistance that focus more on efforts to repatriate irregular migrants than real, broad, development. In linkages between migrant diasporas and local sending communities, it is important to involve local stakeholders, create trust relationships, remove red tape, speed up decisions on project funding, and encourage direct partnership between diasporas and the private sector. Local, state and national governments should adjust the legal and financial framework to promote migrants as entrepreneurs, provide access to credit and skill development and to match employment needs. Those funding and implementing local projects should consider indicators of success beyond profitability. Small and medium enterprises play a critical role in job creation and should be promoted. Migrant diaspora organisations should cooperate with academia on policy development and then work with government.

VII. Migrant and Diaspora Empowerment

With the right tools, migrants will be empowered to defend their own rights. Migrants are empowered through information, education, and capacity-building, including respect for the creation of migrant associations and forming unions.

Systems for adequate dissemination of information as well as education in a broad sense, e.g., including local language should be set up. Migrants should be organised through capacity-building programmes to create representative associations or form unions. Rights awareness raising campaigns and community organising models have proved to be effective approaches to empower migrant workers. Migrant organisations could reach out to media to raise awareness among the public and create media programmes that give them a voice e.g. through the creation of migrants' media such as radio stations. This facilitates the promoting and defending of their rights.

Migrants' participation in the development of policy should be guaranteed. Governments have the responsibility to promote and practice dialogue with civil society; therefore there should be a space for consultation. Networks could be created at regional level for advocacy and dialogue with authorities.

Transnational partnerships of unions or migrant worker associations and regional alliances between countries of origin and destination have proved effective as well as alliances between civil society partners of different background on national and local level. Since migrant workers' right and ability to organise themselves is fundamental to have their voices heard, the involvement of trade unions should be encouraged and freedom of association guaranteed for all. A growing body of research makes clear that migrant workers whose rights are respected will in turn have more access to decent work, thereby increasing their capacity to have a positive impact in their home communities.

States need to institutionalize their relationships to their migrants and broader Diasporas to ensure the latter's contribution to national development programme of the source countries. Such contributions may go well beyond remittances and include knowledge and skills sharing. A structure for constructive dialogue with migrants and the Diaspora may also be created, especially to engage with them, the private sector and governments to foster alternative financing for SME development and the creation of decent jobs. There is also the need for further research to collect evidence and collate information about how migrants and the Diaspora contribute to the local and national economy and development.

VIII. Future of the Forum and the road to the High Level Dialogue 2013

Civil society had keen interest in the Future of the Global Forum on Migration and Development, the agenda, format and outcomes of the UN High Level Dialogue on Migration and Development, and the linkage between the two processes. The UN High Level Dialogue is a pivotal event and civil society is eager to play an integral role in the preparations and outcome. At the same time, they affirmed that the primary concern is the future of migrants, more than the future of the forum.

The Global Forum, including the Civil Society Days, is a process, not an event. Delegates affirm the increasing role that civil society has played in partnering with governments to date and seek increased opportunity for dialogue through ongoing mechanisms to integrate both deliberations. We seek a partnership with governments throughout the year.

Civil society agreed to formulate proposals on potential modalities for future governance. We welcome opportunities to consider this future together with governments in assessing modalities for engagement between civil society and government in preparation for the 2013 High Level Dialogue.

Annex to the statement: Affirmation of strong Civil Society convergence on prior GFMD recommendations to States

Civil Society delegates to the 2011 GFMD were asked at the outset of each working session to consider, and to re-affirm, if so desired, the principal recommendations that Civil Society made at prior GFMD meetings, relevant to the four themes of the Civil Society programme this year.

On the theme of **“Rights-based Policy-making for the Benefit of Migrant-Workers and their Families”**, Civil Society affirmed the following recommendations from prior GFMDs:

1. for governments to ratify, implement and enforce the UN Migrant Workers Convention, as well as ILO conventions 97, 143 and the new Domestic Workers Convention (189);
2. for the observance of all workers’ human rights and labour rights regardless of their migration status, including non-discrimination (i.e., the same treatment, working conditions, and wages as comparable native workers), freedom of association and access to social security benefits, health care, education, family unity and legal remedies and mechanisms for enforcing rights.
3. for governments to reaffirm and reinforce family rights, in particular the right to family unity, by easing access to visas, visitation and ensuring pathways to reunification.

On the theme of **“Improving Protection of Migrants Moving or Working in Irregular Circumstances”**, Civil Society affirmed the following recommendations from prior GFMDs :

1. that governments stop the criminalization of migrants with irregular status, and pursue alternatives to detention while never placing in detention pregnant or lactating women, children, survivors of torture, abuse and trauma, elderly, disabled or persons with serious health conditions, or other vulnerable groups.
2. for more, fair and transparent regularization mechanisms to resolve the situation and vulnerabilities of migrants with irregular status
3. for regular and safe migration channels for low-wage workers, including for domestic workers, in order to prevent migrants from getting caught up in vulnerable irregular work situations.
4. for recognition by government that freedom of association applies to all workers, including migrants irrespective of their status.

On the theme of **“Re-imagining Labour Mobility”**, Civil Society affirmed the following recommendations from prior GFMDs:

1. for governments to create more regular, safe and decent channels for labour migration and decent work grounded in the reality of workforce shortages.
2. for better regulation and monitoring of recruitment and employment practices in order to protect migrants from human rights abuses and exploitation and to reduce the transaction cost of migration for migrants.

3. for temporary and circular labour migration programmes and policies to ensure equal access to workers' rights and entitlements, including freedom of association, equal payment, social security and the right to family unity.
4. for circular/temporary labour migration schemes only in response to temporary gaps in the labour market, including to seasonal demand for labour, rather than to replace permanent employment. Pathways to permanent residence status and citizenship need to be provided.
5. for governments to reform migration programmes and policies so as to facilitate circularity and flexibility for workers with all levels of skill, to include the portability of rights and entitlements, multi-entry and multi-year visa, and to detach admission and stay from specific employers.

On the theme of **“Investing in Development Alternatives to Migration”**, Civil Society affirmed the following recommendations from prior GFMDs:

6. that governments have primary responsibility for sustainable and human development, and should work with civil society to create public policies that reduce the necessity and expand the choice to migrate
7. that governments assess the impact of trade policies, agricultural subsidies, and unsustainable development programmes that displace large numbers of people from their homes and livelihoods.
8. that governments both in countries of origin and destination, foundations and other donors include diaspora and migrant organizations in development policy formulation and implementation and to increase the resources available for capacity building of diaspora and migrant organizations, focusing on such areas as financial literacy, development of organizational skills, advocacy and education.

Annex II: Recommendations GFMD Civil Society Days 2011

Participants worked towards key recommendations for follow-up actions to be taken up independently or in partnership by governments and civil society. The two days of deliberation focused on the overarching theme: ***Taking Action on Labour Migration, Development and the Protection of Migrant Workers and their Families***. Deliberations resulted in the following 17 recommendations, around these 5 themes:

1. **Rights**-based Policy-making for the Benefit of **Migrant Workers and Families**
2. Improving **Protection** of Migrants Moving or Working in **Irregular Circumstances**
3. Re-imagining **Labour Mobility**
4. Investing in **Development Alternatives** to Migration
5. Advancing the **Global Governance** of Migration, the Future of the Forum, and the Road towards 2013

GFMD 2011 Civil Society participants invite all stakeholders, governments and civil society to take up these recommendations, carry them forward and elaborate them, and to develop indicators to monitor progress, collect good practices and success stories.

1. Rights-based Policy-making for the Benefit of Migrant Workers and Families	
GFMD Civil Society 2011,	
<p>1.1. Civil Society Advocacy for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ratification of MWC, ILO 189 and other instruments - Review of national laws 	<p><i>Encourages civil society organizations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to continue their strong, ongoing advocacy on the ratification, implementation and enforcement of relevant legal instruments that ensure the equal treatment and protection of migrant workers – particularly the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (MWC) – and to collect, share and showcase successful relevant advocacy campaigns. (e.g. the 2022 World Cup in Qatar and the ILO Convention 189 on Decent Work for Domestic Workers were discussed as opportunities to advocate for workers’ rights). Delegates pressed for trade unions and the ILO to assume a more active role in the implementation of legal instruments by instigating further cooperation at the national and international level with NGOs and the private sector - to organize on the national level so as to undertake a comprehensive review of national laws and policies that infringe the rights of migrant workers, their families and children and to use such reviews as advocacy tools, including the advocacy for portable rights and social security (<i>see also Recommendation 2.5</i>)
<p>1.2. Governments responsibility for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Family unity and well-being - Children’s rights 	<p><i>Calls on governments</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to ensure that the right to family unity and reunification and the well-being of the family are cornerstones of migration policies, to provide psychological support to members of families separated by migration and enable better access to communication technologies so as to allow migrants and their families to be in contact - to ensure that children are treated as minors, irrespective of their migratory status, and that they have access to education (primary, secondary and tertiary), healthcare and judicial support; and to review their best interests, to avoid detention of children in any circumstances and avoid deportation when the well-being of children is at stake

2.Improving Protection of Migrants Moving or Working in Irregular Circumstances	
GFMD Civil Society 2011,	
2.1 Regularization and regular avenues for migration	<p><i>Urges governments</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to work with employers, labour unions and other social actors to create more regular and safe migration channels that address labour market and protection needs, and ensure family (re)unification; and to consider regularization mechanisms to reduce and resolve the situations and vulnerabilities of migrants with irregular status <i>(see also Recommendation 3.1 on labour, skills and education matching)</i>
2.2. Access to rights, basic services and redress	<p><i>Calls upon governments</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to ensure that the human rights of all migrants, irrespective of their immigration status, are protected and enforced, including the right to health, education for children, labour protections and justice for victims of crime and violence - to remove legal barriers that prevent irregular migrants from exercising these rights, for example, by guaranteeing access to redress for all migrants and by ensuring that information collected by service providers is not shared with immigration enforcement agencies <p><i>Calls upon civil society organizations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - on the national and regional levels to monitor and report on the access of irregular migrants to basic services and to advocate for removal of barriers to services
2.3. Protection of irregular migrants	<p><i>Calls for governments</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to reduce the economic incentives to hire and exploit irregular migrants and to institute sanctions against law enforcement officials who commit acts of violence against irregular migrants at borders, in transit and at destination <i>(see also recommendation 3.2 on recruitment and employment practices)</i>
2.4. Alternatives to detention	<p><i>Proposes to governments and civil society organizations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to establish public-private partnerships to implement community-based alternatives to the detention of irregular migrants, that are cheaper, more effective and humane. Alternatives include screening and case management systems that determine the most appropriate course of action and provide advice to migrants on their rights and responsibilities
2.5. Partnerships for: Awareness campaigns and migrant empowerment	<p><i>Encourages governments and civil society organizations to work together with media organizations to employ, share and showcase public information and awareness-raising campaigns:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to empower migrants by ensuring that all, including those in irregular status, know and are able to exercise their rights and responsibilities - to promote a positive image of migrants in public discourse by highlighting migrants' contributions to the economy and to ensure that media employ correct terminology for migrants in irregular status, including eradicating the term "illegal immigrants" - to sensitise consumers to purchase goods produced under decent wage and working conditions

3.Re-imagining Labour Mobility	
GFMD Civil Society 2011,	
3.1. Labour, skills and education matching	<p><i>Urges governments</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to invest together with businesses, academia and other civil society actors in labour market analysis to better understand short and long-term needs regarding the number of foreign employees and kinds of skills demanded, so as to make labour mobility work better for migrants, employers, and communities in both countries of origin and destination - to develop mechanisms for the matching of education and training programmes with labour market needs at home and abroad and to organize skills, credential recognition and up-scaling in a just and more effective way so as to address present and future mismatches between labour supply and demand <p><i>(See also Recommendation 2.1 calling for more regular and avenues for labour migration)</i></p>
3.2. Recruitment and employment practices	<p><i>Calls for governments</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to better regulate and monitor recruitment and employment practices, by creating sound and transparent licensing systems, simplifying procedures, instituting sanctions, and ending visa-systems that tie migrants to specific employers <p><i>(See also Recommendation 2.3 on protecting irregular migrants from exploitation)</i></p>
3.3. Circular / temporary migration	<p><i>Reiterates</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - that circular and temporary labour migration schemes should not replace permanent employment, and should include pathways to permanent residence status and citizenship <p><i>Demands from governments and businesses</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to ensure that temporary/circular schemes provide for equal access to workers' rights and entitlements, including the freedom of association, equal payment and access to social security - that bilateral migration agreements, in particular on circular and temporary migration schemes, are developed transparently and on the basis of a participatory approach - including labour unions, employers, governments and other social actors

4.Investing in Development Alternatives to Migration	
GFMD Civil Society 2011,	
4.1. Rights-based Development	<p><i>Insists to governments</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to regard their primary responsibility for sustainable and human development thus adopting a rights-based approach to development which addresses economic and social rights, including decent work and essential public services, that are necessary to make the "right to remain" possible - to abandon aid conditionality and to detach development programmes and assistance for the repatriation of irregular migrants and (ex)asylum-seekers
4.2. Migrant/diaspora partnerships and engagement	<p><i>Recommends to migrant/diaspora organizations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to involve local stakeholders, create trust relationships, and forge partnerships with the private sector; to share experiences and knowledge, to replicate and scale up projects and build a common vision on specific themes that enable advocates with one

	<p>cohesive voice</p> <p><i>Asks governments in countries of origin and destination</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to institutionalise migrant/diaspora engagement in development programming and to create a platform for constructive dialogue with migrant/diaspora representatives - acknowledge that the contributions of migrants/diaspora to development go beyond remittances and include knowledge and skills sharing
4.3. Diaspora entrepreneurs & SMEs	<p><i>Calls upon local, state and national governments</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to adjust the legal and financial framework to promote migrants as entrepreneurs, provide access to credit and skill development, and promote Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) which can play a critical role in job creation (e.g. by governments of countries of origin providing low interest loans to migrants abroad towards income generating investments back home)

5-Advancing the Global Governance of Migration, the Future of the Forum and the Road towards 2013

GFMD Civil Society 2011,

5.1. Global Governance and the Road towards the UN HLD, 2013	<p><i>Calls upon all actors</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in considering the Future of the Forum, to affirm that the primary concern is the future of migrants. International governance is urgently needed to protect the rights of migrant workers and families at places where a specific government fails to do so. - to further reflect upon the possibility of integrating the GFMD within a rights-based, accountable and transparent framework with binding engagements <p><i>Promises</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to formulate proposals on potential modalities for future governance and welcomes opportunities to consider this future jointly with governments in assessing modalities for engagement between civil society and governments in preparation for the 2013 UN High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development
5.2. Impact, accountability and implementation	<p><i>Calls upon governments and civil society</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to create mechanisms to hold GFMD stakeholders (states and civil society) “accountable”, by monitoring new policies and actions that have been implemented as a result of GFMD civil society and government recommendations.
5.3. GFMD Modalities	<p><i>Calls upon governments and civil society</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to explore avenues for deeper and alternative modalities for interaction between <i>civil society</i> and <i>governments</i>, throughout the year, as well during the GFMD meetings – including the value of creating a small, time-limited working group on labour mobility before the High Level Dialogue to consider the role of recruiting agencies, migration data, labour shortages and surpluses, forms and programmes of labour mobility that work and do not work for migrants, employers, and communities in both countries of origin and destination
5.4. GFMD at the national level	<p><i>Calls upon governments</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to institutionalize a national dialogue with civil society organizations, migrant and diaspora organizations in particular, to explore how to work together to implement previous GFMD recommendations

Annex III – GFMD Civil Society Speakers, Moderators, Rapporteurs and Writers

Opening Ceremony

Johan Ketelers – Secretary General International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)
Ambassador Eduard Gnesa - Swiss Chair-in-Office, Special Ambassador for International Cooperation on Migration Issues
Mark Muller – President of the Geneva State Council
Gustavo Lara Alcántara – Director of the BBVA Bancomer Foundation

Opening Debate: Key Agents of Change in Labour Migration, Development and the Protection of Migrant Workers Rights-based Labour Migration Policies

Keynote Address: **Sharan Burrow** - General Secretary of the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)
Reflections by: **Oscar Chacon** -Executive Director National Alliance of Latin American and Caribbean Communities (NALACC)
Göran Hultin - CEO Caden Corp. C.A.
Gloria de Pascual - Director of the International Migration Branch International Labour Organization (ILO)

Theme 1: Rights-based Policy-making for the Benefit of Migrant Workers and Families

Co-moderators	Pablo Ceriani Cernadas (Universidad Nacional de Lanús) Ellene Sana (Center for Migrant Advocacy, Philippines)
Co-rapporteurs	Peter O’Neill (Hsinchu Catholic Diocese, Taiwan) Jerome Elie (Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies)
Sub-theme 1.A Rights-based Labour Migration Policies	<i>Resource person:</i> Ryszard Cholewinski (International Labour Organization) <i>Panellists:</i> Peter Waldorff (Public Services International) Rex Varona (Asian Migrant Centre) Pascale Charhon (EUNOMAD)
Sub-theme 1.B Migrant Workers’ Families	<i>Resource person:</i> Patrick Taran (Global Migration Policy Associates) <i>Panellists:</i> Ignacio Packer (Terre des Hommes, Switzerland) Theodora Lam (Asian MetaCentre for Population and Sustainable Development Analysis)

Theme 2: Improving Protection of Migrants Moving or Working in Irregular Circumstances

Co-moderators	Michele LeVoy (Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants) Susan Martin (Georgetown University)
Co-rapporteurs	Jeroen Beirnaert (International Trade Union Confederation) Andy Hall (Mahidol Migration Center)
Sub-theme 2.A. Access to Protection for Migrant Workers with Irregular Status	<i>Panellists:</i> Francesca Pizzutelli (Amnesty International) John K. Bingham (International Catholic Migration Commission) Leonir Chiarello (Scalabrini International Migration Network) Edel McGinley (Migrant Rights Centre Ireland)
Sub-theme 2.B The “Business” of Irregular Migration	<i>Panellists:</i> Najla Chahda (Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center) Cecilia Jimenez (Geneva Forum for Philippine Concerns) Helle Stenum (Roskilde University)

Theme 3: Re-imagining Labour Mobility

Co-moderators	Khalid Koser (Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP), Brookings Institute) Sofi Taylor (Overseas Nurses and Careworkers Network)
Co-rapporteurs	Ellen Yost (Fragomen, Del Rey, Bernsen & Loewy, LLC) Sean Bamford (Trades Union Congress)
Sub-theme 3.A Labour Matching	Resource person: Bruce Goldstein (Farmworker Justice) Panellists: Lynn Shotwell (American Council on International Personnel) Piers Cumberlege (World Economic Forum) Shannon Lederer (American Federation of Teachers) Branka Likić-Brborić (REMESO)
Sub-theme 3.B Circular/Temporary Labour Migration	Resource person: Ronald Skeldon (Sussex University) Panellists: Frans Bastiaens (HIT Foundation) Karl Flecker (Canadian Labour Congress) Hanny Ben-Israel (Kav LaOved)

Theme 4: Investing in Development Alternatives to Migration

Co-moderators	Martina Liebsch (Caritas Internationalis) Chukwu-Emeka Chikezie (UP! – Africa Limited)
Co-rapporteurs	Ndidi Njoku (Afford UK) Hildegard Hagemann (German Commission for Justice and Peace)
Sub-theme 4.A (Co-) Development for Decent Jobs “at Home”	Resource person: Aderanti Adepaju (Network of Migration Research on Africa) Panellists: Leila Rispens-Noel (International Network of Alternative Financial Institutions) Mario Hernandez (Western Union) Milka Isinta (KUDHEIHA Workers Union) Carol Barton (United Methodist Women)
Sub-theme 4.B Diaspora, Employment and Development	Resource person: Kathleen Newland (Migration Policy Institute) Panellists: Awil Mohamoud (African Diaspora Policy Centre) Jacques Ould Aoudia (Migrations & Développement) Awa N’Diaye (Espace Afrique International)

CLOSING DEBATE: The Road Towards 2013 and the Future of the Forum Key Agents of Change in Labour Migration

Part 1	Sir Peter Sutherland , UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Migration - by video conference
Part 2	Thomas Stelzer - Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations (UN DESA) Kathleen Newland - Director Migration Policy Institute (MPI) Ambassador Sergio Marchi - Special Advisor Pace Global Advantage Colin Rajah - Migrants’ Rights International (MRI)

The Writing Team – for the GFMD 2011 Civil Society Statement

Chowdhury Abrar , Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit Grant Mitchell , International Detention Coalition Jeroen Beirnaert , International Trade Union Confederation John K. Bingham , ICMC	Karl Flecker , Canadian Labour Congress Nicola Piper , Arnold Bergstraesser Institute Susan Martin , Institute for the Study of International Migration, Georgetown University William Gois , Migrant Forum Asia Carol Barton , United Methodist Women
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Annex IV – GFMD Civil Society Days Side-Events Schedule

Tuesday 29 November -- 12.45 – 14-15	
EC-UN JMDI	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Presentation of the EC-UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative handbook: “Migration for Development: A bottom-up approach”</u></p> <p><u>Speakers:</u> Ms. Cécile Raillant - Programme Manager EC-UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative(JMDI) Ms. Giulia Sinatti - Co-Author of the Handbook Mathieu Lafrechoux - Groupe de Recherche et de réalisations pour le Développement Rural (GRDR) France Kristof Tamas - National Expert in the EU Commission, Directorate-General Justice, Freedom and Security, Unit for Immigration and Asylum</p>
RED – International Network on Migration and Development	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>A Comprehensive Approach to Monitor International Migration: Joint Reflections</u></p> <p><u>Speakers:</u> Dr. Raul Delgado Wise - Professor and Director of the Doctoral Programme in Development Studies at the University of Zacatecas and President of the International Migration and Development Network Mr. William Gois - Regional Coordinator - Migrant Forum in Asia</p>
Wednesday 30 November -- 12.45 – 14-15	
World Bank	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Knowledge Platform on Migration and Development</u></p> <p><u>Chair:</u> Amb. Esteban Conejos - Under Secretary for Migrants Workers Affairs, Department of Foreign Affairs, Government of Philippines <u>Speaker:</u> Mr. Dilip Ratha - Lead Economist & Manager of the Migration and Remittances Unit, The World Bank <u>Discussants:</u> Mr. Chukwu-Emeka Chikezie - Co-founder - African Foundation for Development Ms. Kathleen Newland - Director of the Migration Policy Institute</p>
OHCHR Friedrich Ebert Stiftung	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>The Rights of Irregular Migrants – Engaging with the UN Human Rights Mechanisms</u></p> <p><u>Speakers:</u> Dr. Abdelhamid El Jamri - Chairperson of the UN Committee on Migrant Workers Dr. François Crépeau - UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants Ms. Ellene Sana - Executive Director - Center for Migrant Advocacy Philippines Ms. Anastasia Crickley - Member of the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination Mr. Craig Mokhiber - Chief, Development and Economic and Social Issues Branch, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights</p>
UNESCO Foresight –UK Government Office for Science RMMRU	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Migration and Environmental Change: international research, inter-agency action and practical approaches from Bangladesh</u></p> <p><u>Chair:</u> Dr. Susan Martin - Associate Professor, Georgetown University, Washington DC <u>Speakers:</u> Ms. Pilar Alvarez-Laso -Assistant Director-General for Social and Human Sciences, UNESCO Professor C. R. Abrar - University of Dhaka and Head of the Refugees and Migration Movements Research Unit (RMMRU) in Bangladesh Professor Richard Black - Lead expert for Foresight Migration & Global Environmental Change report and University of Sussex</p>

Annex V – Objectives, guiding questions and agenda Common Space

Common Space

1 December 2011, 10:00 - 13:00 hrs

“Looking at the Big Picture: Demographics, Youth (Un-) Employment, Development and Migration”

OBJECTIVES

To discuss and identify, in the context of current demographic and youth (un-)employment trends, concrete measures and partnerships that can be developed between governments, private sector and civil society partners in origin, transit and destination countries to redress, reduce and avoid the situation of migrants in irregular circumstances and creating sustainable alternatives at home or abroad.

GUIDING QUESTIONS

Opening Presentation “the big picture”

- How will current demographic, workforce, (youth) unemployment phenomena and labour market developments affect and be affected by migration flows in both countries of origin and destination? Against the backdrop of these phenomena what policy directions and partnerships should be considered in order to respond to these labour market developments and to prevent an increase in irregular migration flows?

Chapter A - Sustainable development, job creation and safe & legal avenues for migration:

- What concrete measures and partnerships can governments, civil society and private sector partners undertake to:
 - a. Reduce the “necessity” to migrate in irregular ways by creating sustainable opportunities and jobs “at home”, and to change perceptions allowing youth and their families to believe in the possibility of a future “at home”?
 - b. Ensure more regular and safe avenues for migration as an alternative to irregular migration?

Chapter B - Regularization and measures to remedy & reduce the demand for irregular migration

- What are the benefits and challenges of measures intended to regularize the status of irregular migrants, from the perspective of countries of immigration and countries of origin? How can government, private sector and-civil society partnerships identify and develop appropriate regularization models?
- How can governments, private sector and civil society jointly and individually respond to the demand for irregular types of labour migration, ensuring that these jobs are performed in a legal manner and in respect of their basic rights as defined in international law?

10.00 – 10.05	<u>Introduction by Moderator</u> Ms. Zeinab Badawi
10.05 – 10.20	<u>Expert Presentation</u> Mr. Rainer Münz “ <i>Looking at the Big Picture: Demographics, Youth, (Un-)Employment, Development and Migration</i> ”
10.20 – 12.50	Panel Discussion on Alternatives to Irregular Migration
10.20 – 11.35	<u>Chapter (A) - Sustainable development, job creation and safe and legal avenues for migration</u>
10.20 – 10.35	<u>Panellists</u> Mr. Anaclet Kalibata <i>Director General of Immigration and Emigration, Ministry in the Office of the President, Government of Rwanda</i> Ms. Crecentia Mofokeng <i>Regional Representative for Africa and the Middle East, Building and Woodworkers International (BWI)</i> Mr. Göran Hultin <i>Chief Executive Officer, Caden Corp.</i> <u>Discussant</u> Mr. Azfar Khan <i>Senior Migration Specialist, International Labour Organization (ILO)</i>
10.35 – 11.35	General Debate
11.35 – 12.50	<u>Chapter (B) - Regularization and measures to remedy & reduce the demand for irregular migration</u>
11.35 – 11.50	<u>Panellists</u> Ms. Izaura Maria Soares Miranda <i>Director of the Department for Foreigners, Ministry of Justice, Government of Brazil</i> Ms. Joanna Sosnowska <i>European Migration Network National Contact Point, Ministry of Interior and Administration, Government of Poland</i> Ms. Michele LeVoy <i>Executive Director, Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM)</i> <u>Discussant</u> Mr. Albert Kraler <i>Research Officer, International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)</i>
11.50 – 12.50	General Debate
12.50 – 13.00	Wrap-up comments Mr. Rainer Münz Closing remarks Ms. Zeinab Badawi

**Annex VI –Programme GFMD 2011 Concluding Debate, 1-2 December
 (“Government Days”)**

**“Taking Action on Migration and Development –
 Coherence, Capacity and Cooperation”**

1 December 2011 – Day 1

8:00–9:00	Registration and Distribution of GFMD Badges and Conference Documents <i>Welcome Coffee</i>	Room XIX Escargot Bar
9:00–10:00	Opening Session <i>Opening address</i> by the GFMD Chair-in-Office, Ambassador Eduard Gnesa, Special Ambassador for international Cooperation in Migration, Switzerland <i>Keynote speech</i> by H.E. Federal Councillor Simonetta Sommaruga, Head of the Federal Department of Justice and Police, Switzerland <i>Video message</i> by H.E. Mr. Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations , introduced by Mr. Thomas Stelzer, United Nations Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs <i>Statement</i> in representation of the GMG Chair by Ms. Pilar Alvarez-Laso, UNESCO Assistant Director-General for the Social and Human Sciences <i>Report</i> by the Civil Society Chair Mr. William Gois, Regional Coordinator of the Migrant Forum in Asia	Room XIX
10:00–13:00	The Common Space “Looking at the Big Picture: Demographics, Youth (Un-) Employment, Development and Migration”	Room XIX
13:00–15:00	Lunch	Room XIX
15:00–18:00	Simultaneous Working Sessions I	
	<p><i>Cluster I – Labour Mobility and Development</i> Engaging the Private Sector in Labour Market Planning</p> <p><i>Co-Chairs:</i> Sri Lanka – Mr. Uthman Jauhar, Minister, Permanent Mission of Sri Lanka to the UN in Geneva Switzerland – Mr. Gottfried Zürcher, Director for Migration Policy, Federal Office for Migration Room XVI</p>	
	<p><i>Cluster I – Labour Mobility and Development</i> Lowering the Costs of Migration for Higher Development Gains</p> <p><i>Co-Chairs:</i> Nigeria – H.E. Ambassador Martin Uthomobhi, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs UAE – Mr. Alex Zalami, Adviser to the Minister of Labour Room XXIV</p>	
	<p><i>Cluster III – Tools for Evidence-based Migration and Development Policies</i> Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning / Migration Profiles</p> <p><i>Co-Chairs:</i> Philippines – H.E. Esteban Conejos Jr., Undersecretary, Migrant Workers’ Affairs, Department of Foreign Affairs Moldova – Ms. Daniela Morari, Deputy Head of Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Room XXV</p>	
18:30–21:00	Cocktail Reception	Delegates’ Restaurant, 8th floor

2 December 2011 – Day 2

8:30–9:00 **Welcome Coffee** Rooms XXV, XXIV, XVI

9:00–12:00 Simultaneous Working Sessions II

Cluster I – Labour Mobility and Development

Global Care Workers at the Interface of Migration and Development

Co-Chairs:

Ghana – Ms. Mary Mpereh, Principal Planning Analyst for the National Development Planning Commission

Jamaica – Mr. Easton Williams, Director, Social Policy Planning and Research, Planning Institute of Jamaica, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade

Room XXIV

Cluster II – Addressing Irregular Migration through Coherent Migration and Development Strategies

Co-Chairs:

El Salvador – H.E. Juan José García Vasquez, Deputy Foreign Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 Turkey – H.E. Ambassador Sakir Fakili, Director General, Consular Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Room XVI

Cluster III – Tools for Evidence-based Migration and Development Policies
Impact Assessments of Migration and Development Policies

Co-Chairs:

Morocco – H.E. Mohammed Bernoussi, Secretary General, Ministry in Charge of the Moroccan Community Residing Abroad

Switzerland – Mr. Michel Mordasini, Director for Global Cooperation, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs

Room XXV

12:00–14:00 **Lunch** Room XIX

13:00–14:00 **Open Information Session: GFMD Assessment (Phase I)** Room XIX

14:00–16:30 Simultaneous Special Sessions

GFMD Assessment (Phase I) Heads of Government delegations

Co-Chairs:

H.E. Sir Peter Sutherland, Special Representative of the UNSG for International Migration and Development

Ambassador Eduard Gnesa, GFMD Chair-in-Office

Room XVI

Platform for Partnerships: Progress and outlook

Co-Chairs:

Mauritius – H.E. Ambassador Usha Dwarka-Canabady, Head, Economic Directorate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 Liechtenstein – Mr. Hans Peter Walch, Head, Migration and Passport Office

Room XXV

Relationship between the GFMD and Non-governmental Partners

Co-Chairs:

Mexico – Ambassador Ernesto Céspedes Oropeza, Director-General of Global Issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Netherlands – Mr. Han Peters, Director Consular Affairs and Migration Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Room XXIV

16:30–17:00 **Coffee Break** Escargot Bar

17:00–18:30 **Concluding Session** Room XIX

Reports on the Working Sessions by the Cluster Rapporteurs:

Cluster I: Bangladesh – Ms. Nahida Sobhan, Minister, Permanent Mission of Bangladesh to the UN in Geneva

Cluster II: USA – Mr. David DiGiovanna, Deputy Counselor, Refugee and Migration Affairs, Permanent Mission of the U.S. to the UN in Geneva

Cluster III: France – Mr. Kaçim Kellal, Head, Department of International Affairs and Solidarity Development

Report of the Special Session on the GFMD Assessment (Phase I) by H.E. Sir Peter Sutherland, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for International Migration and Development

Closing Remarks

Conclusions by the outgoing GFMD Chair, Ambassador Eduard Gnesa, Switzerland

Handover ceremony of the GFMD Chairmanship

Statement by the incoming GFMD Chair, H.E. Ali Mansoor, Financial Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Mauritius

Closing address by H.E. State Secretary Peter Maurer, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Switzerland

Annex VII – Outcomes and Recommendation GFMD 2011 Concluding Debate ("Government Days")²¹

Cluster I: Labour Mobility and Development

Working Session 1.1: Engaging the Private Sector in Labour Market Planning

1. Governments in destination countries could offer companies seeking to invest in emerging markets incentives to help train the local workforce (beyond their immediate needs), for example by match-funding the training.
2. Destination countries with large numbers of unemployed migrant workers could cooperate with companies in the country of origin to provide employment opportunities for the returning workers.
3. Migrant recruiting companies should be encouraged to invest and participate in community-based programmes in countries of origin.
4. Destination countries could increase awareness of the diaspora as potential investors in their country of origin, e.g. with the help of government grants or credits (risk capital).
5. GFMD 2012 could take forward the issue of including the private sector as a dialogue partner on migration and development issues.

Working Session 1.2: Lowering the Costs of Migration for Higher Development Gains

1. The GFMD could in future discuss the issue of migrant skills/qualifications development and training, as well as skills recognition, for purposes of empowering contract workers and increasing their earning power in the country of destination, and their re-integration potential when they return home.
2. The next GFMD may move forward more concretely on monitoring and regulating recruitment agencies, to ensure accountability.
3. The GFMD should continue to discuss and monitor circular migration and seasonal or temporary migration.

Working Session 1.3: Global Care Workers at the Interface of Migration and Development

1. Gender and family should continue to be a focus of the GFMD, particularly through ongoing global discussions on domestic workers (expanding on the two workshops in 2011).
2. The Checklist to Protect and Support Migrant Domestic Workers tabled at the thematic meetings and the Concluding Debate can be further discussed via an

²¹ Prepared by session rapporteurs of the GFMD Government Days, 2011

interactive GFMD website, as a policy tool for governments developing new laws and policies, or revising old ones, to protect domestic workers.

3. The GFMD should follow up on the implementation of the report "Migrants Count" promoted by the GMG; and on the outcomes of efforts in Cameroon and India to collect data on, and understand the impacts of domestic work on development. It should further explore the recommendation of the thematic meetings to include domestic workers (and gender issues generally) in Migration Profiles.
4. Governments need to share knowledge and experiences on gender-responsive legal, social and financial protection measures for migrants through bilateral/multilateral dialogue and other platforms, since these protections are new for some countries.

Cluster II: Addressing Irregular Migration through Coherent Migration and Development Strategies

Working Session: Addressing Irregular Migration through Coherent Migration and Development Strategies

1. A more in-depth and common understanding of the concrete linkages between irregular migration and development needs to be created, since these linkages have been inadequately explored and need further examination. GFMD members need to clarify what is meant by 'development' in the context of irregular migration. The term has multiple meanings that encompass economic, social and political factors, many of which have different inter-linkages with regular and irregular migration. GFMD member states need to define more clearly which relationships they want to explore at any one time.
2. While it is recognized that irregular migrants too contribute to development, both of their countries of origin and countries of destination (for example through remittances and skills development), the costs of irregular migration fall disproportionately on the migrants themselves, due to their increased vulnerability. It is therefore essential for all countries to pursue common efforts to discourage and reduce irregular migration.
3. In addressing the challenge of irregular migration, states need to remember that migrants are human beings with human rights who should be treated with dignity and respect throughout the migration cycle, regardless of their migration status. In this regard, governments of destination countries should put into place schemes to avoid xenophobia and group enmity towards migrants. The mixed character of many irregular movements should also be acknowledged, which may include persons in need of international protection.
4. Practical and results-oriented partnerships, shared responsibility, enhanced policy coherence and mutual cooperation between countries of origin and destination are the key foundations for addressing the multiple aspects of irregular migration and its linkages with development. Any debate on irregular migration should also include the views of transit countries, and visa policies should be reviewed with a view to facilitating regular migration.

5. The GFMD should further examine the phenomenon of South-South irregular migration, noting the importance of regional challenges and approaches to the specific regional dynamics of irregular migration and development. Countries suffering from large migration flows should be supported through regional initiatives aimed at promoting growth and providing employment opportunities in host communities, also as an act of solidarity.
6. Considering the lower propensity to migrate from countries with well-established small and medium enterprises (SMEs), international cooperation aimed at developing SMEs in origin countries could be an effective tool in addressing irregular movements. To this end, development aid and technical cooperation between governments could focus on the creation of SMEs.
7. Joint public information campaigns to alert potential migrants to the risks inherent in irregular movement need to be enhanced through cooperation between migration authorities in origin and destination countries. Consular office networks to identify and assist migrants in vulnerable situations should be strengthened and sustainable reintegration programmes and related inter-state cooperation to help re-establish returnees in their home communities and to prevent "re-migration" should be pursued.
8. Enforcement and migrant protection objectives can be mutually reinforcing when prevention and enforcement measures are managed in full respect of fundamental human rights. Such mutually reinforcing actions should be pursued.
9. Finally, all delegations expressed strong support for the continued inclusion of irregular migration and development in future GFMD meetings.

Cluster III: Tools for Evidence-based Migration and Development Policies

Working Session III.1/3: Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning / Migration Profiles

1. Mainstreaming migration into development planning and extended migration profiles, should be implemented as longer-term processes and planning tools aimed at factoring migration into development planning and *vice versa*.
2. To be successful, these processes require strong political will by implementing governments, need appropriate national capacity, demand sustained coordination and cooperation within government, including national focal points and technical working groups, and should also involve relevant actors from civil society.
3. Ownership of both planning tools is with implementing governments, which determine the national priorities to be considered.
4. The Global Migration Group (GMG) and other relevant international organizations should continue supporting governments through technical advice and international funding.

5. The full range of information gathered in Extended Migration Profiles directly supports and feeds into a mainstreaming process, and such Profiles should ideally be available before a mainstreaming process is launched. The practical link between both tools should thus be recognized and their synergetic use be pursued actively.
6. The GMG should pursue its effort to make available core indicators for the comprehensive collection of data in Extended Migration Profiles, *inter alia* for the purpose of ensuring appropriate comparability between national and international data.
7. To ensure comprehensive and reliable data in Extended Migration Profiles, all relevant government agencies should provide data on the basis of all information the respective government agencies have available, and regularly update such data.
8. Governments should share Migration Profile data with other governments, in particular between destination and origin countries, to incorporate the full range of relevant information. Where applicable, this should include data on irregular migrants and on migrants that find themselves caught in situations of conflict. Migration Profile data should also be shared at the regional and global levels. The creation of a data bank on the GFMD website, where such data are made accessible and can be shared, would be welcomed.
9. Recognizing the different levels of knowledge of the mainstreaming migration into development planning tool, the GFMD, GMG and other relevant bodies should pursue efforts to raise awareness of this tool among governments and other actors, *inter alia* through the 2010 GMG publication 'Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning: A handbook for policy-makers and practitioners'. Progress and results of the GMG mainstreaming pilot projects in Bangladesh, Jamaica, Mali and Moldova, should in due time also be shared with GFMD participating governments.
10. Considering migration's impact at the local and regional levels and the complementary nature of local actions to national development plans, mainstreaming experiences at local and regional levels should be launched and progress reported to governments and civil society actors under the auspices of the GFMD *ad-hoc* Working group on Policy Coherence, Data and Research.

Working Session III.2: Impact Assessments of Migration and Development Policies

a. Impact Assessments

1. Impact assessments should be considered integral components of coherent and effective migration and development policies. In conjunction with migration and development mainstreaming and Migration Profiles, assessment processes serve governments to factor migration into development policies and *vice versa*.
2. Considering the limited number of governments that are conducting fully-fledged policy assessments, governments and other actors should continue promoting a 'culture of evaluation'. The GFMD and its *ad-hoc* Working Group on Policy Coherence, Data and Research should assist in this process by pursuing the discussion on this issue and sharing practices and experiences of governments and relevant international organizations.

3. Obstacles to assessment processes (costs, potentially negative results that put into question established government policies, tension between short-term and long-term impact and interests, lack of capacity and data, etc.) can be overcome through political will and government ownership. Assessments should not be viewed as a burden, but as an opportunity to learn from experiences and determine what works and what does not.
4. International expert bodies should pursue efforts to cooperate with governments in capacity building and sharing of technical knowledge.
5. In response to the difficulty of defining assessment benchmarks and indicators a comprehensive set of indicators should be developed to ensure an evidence-based assessment approach. International expert agencies should continue assisting governments in this regard. Data available in Migration Profiles could also contribute to determining such indicators.
6. Considering the inter-linkages between international and internal migration processes, and their impact on migration and development in concerned countries, transnational impact assessment exercises should also be encouraged and their results shared.

b. Contribution of Migrant Associations to Development

1. Home and host countries should recognize that migrant associations can bring multiple contributions to the development of local communities, on account of migrant associations' solidarity with their home land, knowledge of local realities and needs, long-term commitment and respect of local and traditional values.
2. Given the locally-rooted nature of migrant associations' engagement towards their home communities, their contribution can be maximized through decentralized development mechanisms. However, such contributions need to feed coherently into national or regional development plans.
3. Support by central governments and local authorities at both ends of the migration trail is essential for migrant associations to act as professional partners, in synergy with official migration and development policies.

Annex VIII – Organizers

Coordinating Office

Upon the formal invitation by the Swiss Chair, the GFMD Civil Society programme was organized by the International Catholic Migration Commission. ICMC established a GFMD Civil Society Coordinating Office for this purpose, under the leadership of Mr. John K. Bingham, Head of Policy at ICMC, from July 2011 assisted full time by Senior Programme Officer, Ms. Wies Maas, and Programme Officer, Mr. Andres Morales. In addition, a part-time accountant and a corps of volunteers worked hard to ensure the success of the 2011 GFMD Civil Society Days.

International Advisory Committee

An International Advisory Committee (IAC), also known as the “Core Group”, of 15 civil society leaders in migration and development, with sectoral, geographic, and gender diversity, assisted the Coordinating Office in developing, implementing and monitoring GFMD civil society activities.

International Advisory Committee (“Core Group”)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Country/Region</i>
Mr. Pablo Ceriani Cernadas	Centre de Derechos Humanos, Universidad Nacional de Lanus	Argentina/Americas
Ms. Claire Courtier	ITUC (International Trade Union Confederation)	Belgium/global
Dr. Raul Delgado Wise	Red Internacional de Migración y Desarrollo	Mexico/Americas
Dr. Jerome Elie	Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva	Switzerland/global
Mr. Genevieve Gencianos	PSI (Public Service International)	France/global
Mr. William Gois	Migrant Forum Asia (MFA)	Philippines/Asia/global
Ms. Jin Sook Lee	BWI (Building and Wood Workers’ International)	Switzerland/global
Ms. Martina Liebsch	Caritas Internationalis	Italy/global
Mr. Richard Mandelbaum	NGO Committee on Migration (CONGO)	USA
Mr. Yanik Marguerat	Fédération Genevoise de Coopération	Switzerland
Dr. Susan Martin	Institute for the Study of International Migration (ISIM), Georgetown University	US/global
Mr. Awil Mohamoud	African Diaspora Policy Centre (ADPC)	Netherlands/ Europe & Africa
Mr. Colin Rajah	Migrants’ Rights International (MRI)	US/global
Ms. Mariana Torres Blair	ITAM (Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo México)	Mexico/Americas
Ms. Erika Ruiz Sandoval	BBVA Bancomer Foundation	Mexico

Volunteers and Staff

The ICMC's GFMD Civil Society Coordinating Office had the honour and pleasure to work with a great group of very talented volunteers from all walks of life and all parts of the world. Without these volunteers none of the above would have been possible. We express our infinite gratitude to:

Name	Country	Function
Ms. Kimberly Ann Atkins	United States of America	Working Session coordinator
Mr. Léandre Berret	Switzerland	Photographer
Mr. John D. Bingham	France	Logistics assistant
Ms. Victoria Bingham	United States of America	Logistics assistant / Working Session note taker
Ms. Eleni Bizas	Greece	Grand rapporteur and writing team coordinator
Mr. Johannes Blitz	Netherlands	Exhibition and decorations coordinator
Ms. Maria Victoria Castillo	Colombia	Working Session note taker
Mr. Christian Casulleras	Switzerland	Communications & media assistant
Mr. Edward Connolly	United States of America	Coordinator (logistics and secretariat)
Ms. Afia Darteh	Ghana	Logistics assistant
Ms. María Camila Dávila	Colombia	Side-event organizer
Ms. Agnès Dupré la Tour	France	Logistics assistant
Mr. Gabriel Francis Geisler	United States of America	Note taker (plenaries)
Ms. Valentina Gigliotti	Italy	Working Session note taker
Ms. Nina Gotsch	Switzerland	Coordinator (delegates support and talent management)
Ms. Rekha Jayaram	India	Bilateral meetings and side events coordinator
Ms. Friederike Lemme	Germany	Working Session coordinator
Mr. Ioan Nicolau	Switzerland	Photographer
Mr. Liam Patuzzi	Italy	Working Session coordinator
Ms. Marina Peterhans	Switzerland	Talent management and logistics assistant
Ms. Maharavo Ralaikoa	Madagascar	Logistics assistant
Mr. Björn Remmerswaal	Netherlands	Technical support assistant
Mr. Richard Rispens	Netherlands	Working Session coordinator
Ms. Francesca Rosa	Italy	Working Session note taker
Ms. Manuela Rügger	Switzerland	Communications & media assistant

Also, 11 members from the Association d'aide à l'Intégration de la Communauté Somalienne (ADICS) provided support in the areas of logistics, security and secretariat. We thank especially the permanent members of the ADICS: Liban Duale, Mohamed Duale, Marco Rumignani and Meneliz Coutaz. ICMC colleagues Magdalena Gassner, Goran Gugic, Alexandra Hepp, Alanna Imbach, Florence Joigneault, and Cynthia Salim deserve special thanks for their contributions and support. Also, thanks to Hannah Cole and Meredith Peters for their great help with this report.

Annex IX – GFMD 2011 Civil Society Delegates list

Last Name	First Name	Nationality	Organization
Abi	Samir	Togo	Visions Solidaires
Abrar	Chowdhury	Bangladesh	Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit
Adams	Carolyn	Canada	British Columbia Government and Service Employees' Union
Alagu	Balasubramaniam	Malaysia	Malaysian Trades Union Congress
Alfafara	Doris Bello	Netherlands	COS Utrecht
Alhadid	Ali	Jordan	General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions
Ansah	Franklin Owusu	Ghana	Health Services Workers' Union of Ghana Trades Union Congress
Asamidinova	Ainura	Kyrgyzstan	Social Research Center, American University of Central Asia
Asfaw	Semegnish	Ethiopia	World Council of Churches
Awil	Ismail	Netherlands	Oxfam Novib
Awumbila	Mariama	Ghana	University of Ghana, Centre for Migration Studies
Babiker Ahmed	Hassan	Sudan	Sudanese Partnership for Transfer of Knowledge Through Expatriate Nationals
Bamford	Sean	United Kingdom	Trade Union Congress (TUC)
Bardouille	Raj	Canada	Centre for Refugee Studies, York University
Barton	Carol Anne	United States of America	United Methodist Women
Bastiaens	Francois	Netherlands	HIT Foundation
Beaujeu	Mélo die	France	Enda Europe
Beirnaert	Jeroen	Belgium	International Trade Union Confederation
Ben Israel	Hanna	Israel	Kav LaOved
Bergmann	Manfred	Germany	Comitato Antirazzista Durban Italia
Bhondoe	Radjkoemar	Netherlands	Seva Network Foundation
Blondy	Emilie	France	Groupe de Recherche et Realisations pour le Developpement Rural
Bouwen	Frans	Netherlands	The Hague Process on Refugees and Migration
Carcano	Minerva Garza	United States of America	United Methodist InterAgency Task Force on Immigration
Carminati	Dario	Italy	International Institute of Humanitarian Law
Caron	Cathleen	United States of America	Global Workers Justice Alliance
Caruso	Patrizia	Italy	Association for the Rural Co-Operation in Africa and Latin America (ACRA)

Chacon	Oscar	United States of America	National Alliance of Latin American & Caribbean Communities
Charhon	Pascale	France	European Network on Migrations and Development (EUNOMAD)
Chiarello	Leonir	Italy	Scalabrini International Migration Network
Chowdhury Barua	Bikash	Netherlands	Bangladesh Support Group (BASUG)
Cordova Alcaraz	Rodolfo	Mexico	Fundar, Centro de Analisis e Investigacion
Correa Alcantar	Manlio Cesar	United States of America	AMASDA, Asociacion de Michoacanos Andarani de San Diego y Amigos
Cruz Hefti	Luisa del Pilar	Switzerland	Feminist Task Force of GCAP (Global Call to Action against Poverty)
Cruz-Palomino	Javier	United States of America	Federacion de Clubes Zacatecanos de Santa Ana, CA.
Danesh	Kurosh	Italy	Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro (CGIL)
Danette	Jakeline	Brazil	CEMIRDE Comision Episcopal para Migrantes, Refugiados y Deslocados
De Dios	Aurora	Philippines	Migration Studies Department- Miriam College Philippines
De la Vega	Pablo	Ecuador	Centro de Documentacion en Derechos Humanos "Segundo Montes Mozo S.J." (CSMM)
De Sola	Isabel	El Salvador	World Economic Forum
Dembele	Yera	Mali	Fédération des Associations Franco-Africaines de Développement-Economique (FAFRAD)
Deng	Santo Lewis	Netherlands	Diaspora Forum for Development (DFD)
Dhar	Pulak Ranjan	Bangladesh	Bangladesh Construction and Wood Workers Federation
Donge Ngiu	Raoul	Belgium	Centre de Formation et de Renforcement des Capacités (CEFOREC International Network)
Duchrow	Julia	Germany	Social Service Agency of the Protestant Church in Germany
El Hairach	Abdellah	Morocco	Asociacion sur migracion y desarrollo
Eltohami	Karar	Sudan	Sudan Center For Migration Development And Population Studies
Enriquez Geron	Annie	Philippines	Public Services Labor Independent Confederation/Public Services International
Ezzine	Abdelfattah	Morocco	Reseau Marocain Transnational Migration & Developpement (RMTMD)
Fani Gonzalez	Natali	United States of America	The Matea Group
Felicité	Patricia Marie	Mauritius	CARITAS Mauritius

Annex IX: GFMD 2011 Civil Society Delegates list

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Flecker	Karl	Canada	Canadian Labour Congress
Frikech / Chaouih	Soad	France	Association des Marocains en France (AMF)
Gautam	Babu Ram	Nepal	Women's Rehabilitation Centre (WOREC)
Goita	Mamadou	Mali	Institut de Recherche et de Promotion des Alternatives en Développement
Guaraguara	Sofia	Bolivia	Encuentro - Rencontre
HacbangJavines	Norberto	Netherlands	Platform of Filipino Migrant Organisations in Europe
Hagemann	Hildegard	Germany	German Commission for Justice and Peace
Hall	Andrew	United Kingdom	Mahidol Migration Center
Hamadeh	Beverley	United Kingdom	Migrant Workers Protection Society
Haque	Syed Saiful	Bangladesh	WARBE Development Foundation
Hassan	Syed	United States of America	Poverty Elimination And Community Education (Peace) Foundation
Hernandez Avila	Jose Bernardo	Mexico	Actualité des Albanophones en Suisse (AIESEC)
Hernandez- Quezada	José Mario	United States of America	Western Union
Hounkponou	Jules Adanchédé	Benin	International Coordination of Young Christian Workers
Isemi	Bashkim	Switzerland	Albinfo.ch
Isinta	Milka	Kenya	Kenya Union of Domestic, Hotels, Educational Institutions, Hospitals and Allied Workers
Jimenez	Efrain	United States of America	Federacion Zacatecana A.C.
Jimenez- Damary	Cecilia	Philippines	Geneva Forum for Philippines Concerns (GFPC)
Jöhr	Anton	Switzerland	Swiss Red Cross
Jusay	Fe	Netherlands	RESPECT Network Europe
Kamanga	Khoti	Tanzania	University of Dar Es Salaam
Kasongo	Madisi	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Action Congo Hellas
Kebede	Haile Sellassie	Ethiopia	Ethiopian Knowledge and Technology Transfer Society
Khatiwada	Ganga Kumar	Nepal	Coalition for Migrants' Rights (CMR)
Kidane	Megdelawit	United States of America	Priority Africa Network
Koomson	Francis Nyarko	Ghana	Young People We Care
Lahlou	Mohammed El Mehdi	Morocco	Universite Ouverte "Migration, droits de l'homme et developpement".
Lam	Choy Fong Theodora	Singapore	Asian MetaCentre for Population and Sustainable Development Analysis

Lappalainen	Rilli	Finland	Kehys- The Finnish Non-Governmental Development Organization Platform to the EU
Lederer	Shannon	United States of America	American Federation of Teachers/Education International
LeVoy	Michele	Ireland	PICUM - Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants
Liguori	Adela Gabriela	Argentina	Asociacion Civil Comision de Apoyo al Refugiado (CAREF)
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Marin Calderon	Miguel Angel	Costa Rica	Sindicato Unitario Nacional de los Trabajadores de la Construccion y Similares
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Mitchell	Grant	Australia	International Detention Coalition (IDC)
Mofokeng	Crecentia	South Africa	Building and Wood Workers International
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N'Diaye	Awa	Senegal	Espace Afrique International
Nabi	Md. Atiqun	Bangladesh	International Network of Alternative Financial Institutions (INAFI)
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Pizzutelli	Francesca	Italy	Amnesty International
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Puentes	Ximena	Switzerland	Federation genevoise de cooperation
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Rivera	Reynaldo Riel	United States of America	Philippine Nurses Association of America
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Annex IX: GFMD 2011 Civil Society Delegates list

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Sousa	Jucelia	Brazil	Paul Scherrer Institut (PSI)
Stenum	Helle	Denmark	Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center
Tabet Ep. Chahda	Najla Marie Louise	Lebanon	Confederacion General del Trabajo (CGT)
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Thiam	Magueye	Switzerland	Private sector Platform on Migration and Development
Tshalata	Sonwabile Aubrey	South Africa	Cellule d'Action d'Aide au Développement (CAAD Belgique)
Van Gelderen	Mathilda	Netherlands	Asian Migrant Centre
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Veldman	Maria Carolina	Netherlands	Unlad Kabayan Migrant Services Foundation
Villalba	Maria Angela	Philippines	Public Services International (PSI)
Waldorff	Peter	Denmark	Fondation suisse du Service Social International
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Yost Lafili	Ellen	United States of America	Stichting Dir, Ethiopia
Zelege	Helen	Ethiopia	



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