



A MANUAL ON GFMD CHAIRMANSHIP

November 2014

This document is meant to help incoming Chairmanships of the GFMD to understand the role and responsibilities of the Chair-in-office. This is an effort to consolidate lessons and good practices learnt since the GFMD inception, which could guide incoming and prospective GFMD Chairs. It is intended to be a living document and may be adjusted over time to incorporate new insights from incoming GFMD Chairs.

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1. Introduction

As stated in the GFMD Operating Modalities (OM)¹, the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) main purpose *“is to address, in a transparent manner, the multidimensional aspects, opportunities and challenges related to international migration and its inter-linkages with development, to bring together government expertise from all regions, to enhance **dialogue, cooperation and partnership**, and to foster practical and action-oriented outcomes at the national, regional and global levels.”*

In 2012, the GFMD consolidated assessment report² affirmed the value of the GFMD as a state-led, informal and non-binding process that *“has generated significant results in terms of policy development and action at the national, regional and international levels, and its accumulated knowledge and practice and policy-oriented outcomes now serve as key reference points for both government policy-makers and other relevant stakeholders.”* The report also defined the common vision of the future of the GFMD, to be shaped and guided by three commonly agreed objectives: *consolidation of the Forum, enhancing the Forum’s impact on the global Migration and Development agenda; and ensuring the Forum’s sustainability.*

2. The GFMD Chair-in-Office

In line with the voluntary nature of the GFMD process, there is no formal application or accreditation process for the GFMD Chairmanship. The GFMD Operating Modalities only states that *“(t)he Chair-in-Office should, in principle, alternate annually between a developing and a developed country. Countries interested in assuming the Chair of the Forum shall communicate their intention to the Troika.”*

The host country that voluntarily offers to take the GFMD Chairmanship is called the **Chair-in-Office**. The Chair-in-Office is represented by a high level official, customarily referred to as the **Chair**, who has substantive knowledge of migration and development issues, and who leads and coordinates all preparations for the Forum meeting, including chairing the preparatory meetings in Geneva. An overview of the Chairs of the GFMD since 2007 is found below:

- **Belgium** 2007 : Régine de Clercq, former Ambassador for Migration and Asylum Policy of Belgium, who also acted as the Belgian Executive Director of the Global Forum on Migration and Development.
- **Philippines** 2008: Esteban B. Conejos Jr., Undersecretary for Migrant Workers' Affairs of the Philippine Department of Foreign Affairs. He was the Philippine GFMD focal point and Secretary General of the GFMD National Organizing Committee.
- **Greece** 2009: Mrs. Theodora Tzakri, Deputy Minister of Interior, Decentralization and E-Governance, chaired the Athens GFMD meeting. Ambassador Anastasios Scopelitis, on the other hand, was appointed as the Head of the GFMD Athens 2009 Taskforce, comprising both the national and international experts. In this capacity, Ambassador Scopelitis directed the substantive and organizational preparations for the Athens meeting, including by chairing the preparatory meetings in Geneva.
- **Mexico** 2010: Ambassador Juan Manuel Gómez Robledo, Undersecretary for Multilateral Affairs and Human Rights of the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs initially acted as chair. Mrs. Cecilia Romero Castillo, then Commissioner of INM, acted as Executive Director. On 7 October, she was succeeded by Mr. Salvador Beltrán del Río Madrid. In late October 2010, Amb Julián Ventura Valero, Undersecretary for North America at the SRE, took over the role of the GFMD Chair after Amb Gómez Robledo.

¹ See Annex 1 for the GFMD Operating Modalities which were endorsed by Member States at the first GFMD meeting in Brussels in 2007. These Operating Modalities aimed at ensuring sufficient continuity and practical support for the incoming Chairs of the Forum. The Operating Modalities provide mainly an initial structuring framework to 'organize' GFMD chairing arrangements and funding and support to the Chair. The GFMD Consolidated Assessment Report, endorsed at the GFMD 2012 Summit Meeting in Mauritius in November 2012, concluded that the Operating Modalities were broad enough and thus still valid and applicable.

² See Annex 2 for the 2012 GFMD consolidated report.

- **Switzerland:** Ambassador Eduard Gnesa, Swiss Special Ambassador for International Cooperation in Migration.
- **Mauritius:** Mr. Ali Mansoor, Financial Secretary of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MOFED) of the Republic of Mauritius.
- **Sweden:** Mrs. Eva Åkerman Börje, Ambassador, Government Offices of Sweden.

2.1. The Mandate of the GFMD Chair-in-Office

The Chair-in-Office *“assumes responsibility for the **preparatory process** and the **implementation of each Forum Meeting**. The host government chairs all sessions related to Forum preparations and chairs the Forum.”*

Through the years, the GFMD Chair-in-Office has assumed overall, if not exclusive responsibility for the GFMD during its tenure. Its **executive functions** can be divided into two main categories – i.e., administrative and substantive. The **administrative aspects** of the Chairmanship include financial management, web portal maintenance, communications, organizing preparatory, thematic meetings, the main Forum meeting, as well as other related activities.

In line with its administrative functions, the Chair exercises managerial responsibility over the GFMD Support Unit, which provides financial, logistical and administrative support to the Chair-in-Office. The Support Unit is hosted by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), but is directly supervised by the Chair-in-Office. As described in Memorandum of Understanding with the IOM³, the Chair performs oversight functions concerning personnel management, financial management, procurement, travel services, legal advice and contracts, and other administrative services required by, and involving the Support Unit.

Conversely, the **substantive aspects** relate to the setting of the agenda and work plan and thematic preparations, i.e. drafting the concept paper, coordinating the Roundtable background papers and other conference documents as well as preparations of the report of GFMD proceedings.

In addition, the GFMD Chair-in-Office performs **coordinating and liaising functions** with different bodies, including the GFMD support structures (see below) and external stakeholders, notably the United Nations, the UN Secretary General’s Special Representative for Migration and Development (SRSG), the Global Migration Group, the civil society, Regional Consultative Processes (RCP’s) and inter-regional fora, and other relevant actors.

The GFMD Chair represents the GFMD in different regional and international fora that focus on migration and development policy areas. Each year, the GFMD Chair, together with the past GFMD Chair and incoming GFMD Chair, is invited to the UN Coordination Meeting on International Migration organized by the Population Division of UNDESA in New York. At the margins of this annual coordination meeting, the GFMD Troika (comprised of past, present and future Chairs-in-Office) meets the UN Secretary General.⁴ Several GFMD Chairs had been invited to the high-level events of the ACP Group of States in Brussels, meetings organized at the margins of the Abu Dhabi Dialogue and Colombo Process, as well as the biennial meeting of all the chairs and secretariats of Regional Consultative Processes (RCPs). Last October 2013, the Swedish GFMD Chair spoke on behalf of the GFMD at the 2nd UN High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development held in New York. The GFMD

³ In order to incorporate lessons learned, address gaps and reflect actual procedures that have been followed since the Support Unit establishment in 2009, the Swedish Chair initiated efforts to update the Annex to the MOU, in coordination with the IOM. This process is still on-going, with the current Turkish GFMD Chair now on the lead.

⁴ Since the 1st High Level Dialogue (HLD) on migration and development in 2006, UNSG Ban Ki-Moon has met with each GFMD Chair at the margins of the annual UN Coordination Meeting since 2007.

Chair also sits as a member of the Steering Committee of the recently established Knowledge Partnerships on Migration and Development (KNOMAD).

The GFMD Chair's representation/participation in such varied forums is not only in fulfilment of a Chair-in-office's responsibility, but also provides an opportunity to raise awareness about the GFMD and its achievements over time.

2.2. Support Structures to the GFMD Chair-in-Office

In fulfilling its broad mandate, the Chair-in-Office is assisted by certain support structures. At the national level, the Chair-in-Office establishes its own **Taskforce/Secretariat**, comprised of national officials, usually working full-time on the GFMD Chairmanship. The taskforce/Secretariat is crucial for carrying out the Chairmanship.⁵

During its Chairmanship, the host government also benefits from the assistance of well-established GFMD supporting structures:

2.2.1. GFMD Troika

Comprised of the former Chair, the current Chair and the future Chair – provides strategic and policy guidance to the Chair in Office (see Annex 3 for TORs)

2.2.2. GFMD Steering Group (SG)

Comprised of 30 member countries.⁶ The Steering Group should be comprised of governments that are firmly committed to providing sustained political and conceptual support to the GFMD process and to the Chair-in-Office, and to ensuring continuity of the process. The Steering Group gives overall strategic guidance to the work of the GFMD. New ToR including a system for a soft rotational system of the steering group was endorsed at the Future of the Forum session in Stockholm in May 2014. (see Annex 4 for TORs)

2.2.3. Friends of the Forum (FOF)

Consisting of all states members and observers of the United Nations, specialized agencies of the United Nations, as well as other international organizations, international foundations and regional processes that are observers of the GFMD (see Annex 5 for list of Observers) – deliberates on the agenda and format of each GFMD meeting, informs the governments and key stakeholders of Forum-related developments, and helps ensure their participation at the Forum's final meeting. (see Annex 6 for TORs)

2.2.4. GFMD focal points (FPs)

Ideally high level government representatives designated by their respective governments who, firstly, enable the GFMD to liaise with the participating governments and, secondly, facilitate dialogue and greater coordination between different government offices and between government and other stakeholders at the national level.

⁵ As a reference, the Secretariat for the Swedish Chairmanship of the GFMD 2013-2014 was comprised as follows: Ambassador/Chair of the GFMD, three Senior Policy Advisers (responsible for substantive issues), one Project Manager/Senior Policy Adviser (working both with the overall administration as well as substantive issues), two Project Administrators and during the last six months also two trainees.

⁶ Composition of current Steering Group members: **Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, India, Indonesia, Israel, Kenya, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, and the United States of America.**

Non-government Friends of the Forum, GFMD observers, (e.g. international organizations, RCPs) also appoint their GFMD focal points who coordinate their organization's respective participation and contribution to the GFMD process.

The GFMD maintains a directory of focal points which is continuously updated by the GFMD Support Unit. At present, the network consists of Focal Points both from the capitals and from Geneva. Governments and GFMD Observers (comprising the Friends of the Forum) that are not represented in Geneva assign Focal Points from their Missions in New York, Brussels or other places where they maintain their offices. The Support Unit regularly updates the Focal Points directory in order to ensure efficient communication between the GFMD and the Friends of the Forum.

2.2.5. GFMD Support Unit (SU)

The light support structure based in Geneva – provides administrative, financial and organizational services to the Chair-in-Office, including financial management, organization of preparatory activities in Geneva, support to the organization of the Forum meeting and travel facilitation for subsidized delegates. Most of the official communications from the GFMD Chair to the Troika, the Steering Group and the Friends of the Forum are channelled through the GFMD Support Unit, which then disseminates these according to the Chair's instructions. The Support Unit sends out invitations and background documents for GFMD preparatory meetings and the main Forum meeting, requests from the Chair for comments on its concept paper or new initiatives, and other information related to the Chair's work program and calendar of activities. It also ensures that new information is timely uploaded on the GFMD web portal.

The SU also administers the GFMD Platform for Partnerships (PfP), a GFMD mechanism that facilitates sharing of experiences, partnerships and networking between and among GFMD actors. Recently, the SU established under the leadership of the Swedish GFMD Chair the GFMD Policy and Practice Database – a repository of migration and development (M&D) policies and practices shared by governments within the framework of the GFMD process.

The Support Unit is attached to and is supervised by the Chair-in-Office. The SU is hosted by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), but the latter has no influence on the activities and responsibilities of the Support Unit office.

The SU was established at the request of Government Friends of the Forum in 2008 and became operational in March 2009. Its relation with the IOM is governed by a Memorandum of Understanding between the GFMD Chair and the IOM signed in December 2008 and has since been renewed on an annual basis by incoming GFMD Chairs. (see Annex 7 for MOU on the hosting of the Support Unit) . At the initiative of the Swedish GFMD Chair and in coordination with the current GFMD Chair Turkey and the IOM, the Annex to the MOU is being updated to provide greater clarity on the respective tasks and responsibilities of the GFMD Chair, the IOM and the SU.

The SU office was opened in 2009 with only the Head of SU serving the Greek GFMD Chair at the time. As recommended by the 2012 GFMD assessment report, there was agreement at the Future of the Forum session in Stockholm in May 2014 to reinforce the SU. As of fall of 2014, the SU is supposed to be staffed by one head of SU, one programme officer, one administrative and financial assistant and one web administrator based in Manila. The staffing of the SU is dependent on availability of resources.

3. Financial Arrangements

Each Chair-in-Office prepares a comprehensive budget for the respective Chairmanships including the Forum Meeting. Financial contributions are paid to a fund administered by IOM and the GFMD Support Unit. The Chair-in-Office, directly or through the GFMD Support Unit, incurs expenditures in accordance with the budget and ensures the efficient management of all funds received, including controlling and auditing. The Chairmanship budget is based on an agreed standardized budget.

Financial contributions to the GFMD process have been made on a voluntary basis. Governments' responses to calls for financial and material contributions have differed from one Chairmanship to another. But the number of governments that have provided financial and in-kind contributions has invariably grown through the years.

Over the past years, contributions have also been given in-kind by other governments, international organizations and foundations, such as through secondment of experts, drafting of Roundtable background papers or supplementary papers, and logistical assistance with preparatory activities.

To ensure the Forum's longer-term sustainability and in order to consolidate its current functioning, the 2012 GFMD assessment report saw the need for governments to agree on a more predictable funding structure. Under the leadership of the Swedish GFMD Chair, governments agreed to establish a long-term financing framework for the GFMD (see Annex 8).

While maintaining the current voluntary funding mechanism, this framework -- to be implemented from July 2014 -- includes a multiannual funding mechanism, is based on a detailed annual GFMD standard budget,⁷ establishes pledging mechanisms to promote a broader donor base (even by means of small contributions), and has a clear governance and accountability framework. It will support the multiannual work plan for the GFMD and its implementation would contribute to a better understanding of the Forum's on-going funding requirements.

A key element of the GFMD long-term financing framework is the **pledging meeting** to be organized by the Chair-in-Office at the start of its Chairmanship. The pledging meeting is open to all Friends of the Forum. It is an occasion for the Chair-in-Office to present a comprehensive provisional budget that will support the requirements of the Chairmanship, including the operational costs of the GFMD Support Unit, the costs of organizing preparatory and thematic meetings of the GFMD, and the costs of organizing the main Forum meeting at the host country. At the same time, the pledging meeting offers an opportunity for governments to demonstrate their commitment by voluntarily offering to give financial and/or in-kind support to the GFMD Chair in particular, and to the GFMD process in general. The GFMD pledging meeting makes room for the civil society to present their budget and work plan as an integral part of that meeting. The membership and soft rotational system of the steering group is also an integral part of the meeting (for further details please see the ToRs for the Steering Group).

4. Links with the United Nations

The GFMD does not form part of the United Nations system, but it is **open to all States that are Members and Observers of the United Nations**. The GFMD's link with the United Nations is maintained through the Special Representative of the Secretary General on International Migration and Development and the inter-agency Global Migration Group (GMG).

⁷ As indicated in the GFMD long-term financial framework, the GFMD standard annual budget is around USD \$1.05 Million, covering the costs of preparatory activities and the operational budget of the GFMD Support Unit.

4.1. UNSG Special Representative for Migration and Development

The United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for International Migration, **Mr Peter Sutherland**, provides the link between the UN and the GFMD. He attends the preparatory meetings of the GFMD as well as the annual Forum meetings. He provides advisory services to the Chair-in-Office and helps improve the coordination between the GFMD and the UN.

He assumes a facilitating role with regard to the future of the GFMD. Appointed in January 2006, he supported the Secretary-General in promoting the United Nations agenda on international migration prior to and during the 2006 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development. With the Secretary-General, he proposed and advocated for the creation of the GFMD. In addition to serving as the primary link between the United Nations and the Global Forum process, Mr. Sutherland advises the Secretary-General on issues related to international migration and development; leads initiatives to foster cooperation on critical issues such as protecting migrants affected by crises and ensuring that migration is considered in the post-2015 United Nations development agenda; and writes and speaks frequently on migration-related issues.

4.2. Global Migration Group⁸

The Global Migration Group (GMG) is an inter-agency group bringing together concerned agencies to promote the wider application of all 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. The GMG is particularly concerned with improving the overall effectiveness of its members and other stakeholders in capitalizing upon the opportunities and responding to the challenges presented by international migration.

Like the GFMD, the GMG has a rotating Chairmanship, covering initially a period of six months. In an effort to enhance efficiency and coordination, the GMG Chairmanship tenure has been extended to one year as of January 2014. As the 2014 GMG Chair, the ILO worked together with past GFMD 2013-2014 Chair-in-Office Sweden and has started working with the GFMD 2014-2015 Chair-in-Office Turkey until end December 2014. The World Bank then assumes the GMG Chairmanship beginning January 2015.

Over the years, the GMG has been a partner – collectively or through the individual efforts of its member agencies -- in providing expert support in the preparation of GFMD meetings and for the implementation of GFMD outcomes and recommendations. A number of GMG agencies have supported the GFMD Platform for Partnerships. All GFMD meetings have benefitted from the papers and comments submitted by a number of GMG agencies during the conceptualization and drafting of Roundtable background papers, as well as in the conduct of the Roundtable sessions. GMG member agencies have lent support to the activities of the GFMD thematic meetings and also contributed to the meetings of the civil society, which were organized in conjunction with the government meeting.

In the last two years and through joint activities, the GMG has provided other technical inputs to the GFMD process, such as provision of data and expertise, background papers, speakers, examples of project activities and assistance with identifying countries with relevant policy examples and experiences. GMG sessions were also organized at the margins of the Forum to keep governments informed of GMG programs.

⁸ The GMG is now comprised of 18 agencies: **FAO, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNCTAD, UNHCR, UNODC, UNDESA, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Regional Commissions, UNITAR, UN Women, UN University, WHO, and the World Bank**

Following the recommendation from the 2013 UN High Level Dialogue, regular meetings are periodically held between SRSG Sutherland and the leaderships of the GMG and the GFMD Troika in order to enhance collaboration and promote synergies of their respective work programs.

5. Links with the Civil Society

In line with its state-led nature, the primary purpose of the Forum is to facilitate a constructive dialogue among governments, while benefitting from inputs of crucial stakeholders like the civil society. Towards this end, the Government-led process is paralleled by an independent Civil Society process.

From 2007 to 2010, the chairing Government identified and requested a national foundation to coordinate the civil society process. The selected institution coordinating Civil Society activities should commit adequate administrative, logistical, financial and human resources to ensure a sustained Civil Society process. In the absence of an appropriate foundation in Switzerland, the GFMD 2011 Civil Society activities were coordinated by the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC), an internationally operating NGO based in Geneva. Since then the ICMC has continued to serve as the Coordinating Office for GFMD civil society activities.

The Civil Society Days of the GFMD have always been organized immediately prior to the government-led Forum Meeting. Each year, a statement with messages and recommendations from civil society is presented during the opening of the Forum Meeting. Since GFMD 2010, the opening session of the Forum Meeting also featured a “Common Space” that brings together governments, civil society representatives and international organisations to discuss issues of mutual concern.

An International Steering Committee, ISC, (formerly called the “International Advisory Committee”) advises and assists ICMC’s Coordinating Office in developing, implementing and monitoring the Civil Society programme and its link to the government GFMD programme. The current ISC is comprised of 35 civil society leaders in migration and development worldwide with sectorial, geographic and gender diversity.

Over the past years, civil society has continued to build a global network of migrant rights and development leaders advocating for and contributing to the implementation of GFMD recommendations that improve the life of migrants, their families and the countries to and from which they migrate. But Civil Society activities remain independent from the Government-led GFMD process. Also, they have a separate financial arrangement, although contributions to the civil society process had been facilitated by the GFMD Chairs since the beginning.

The Chair-in-office keeps regular contact with the civil society coordinator. The civil society coordinator is also usually invited to make presentations on activities at each FoF meeting. The so- called common space session of the Forum meeting is prepared in cooperation between the Chair in office and the civil society coordinator. A national civil society coordinator has also been appointed during previous GFMD meetings to facilitate the national GFMD activities.

6. Responsibilities of the GFMD Chair-In-Office during its tenure

The GFMD Chairmanship usually lasts between 12 to 18 months⁹. In 2013, no annual GFMD meeting was held because of the 2nd High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development held at the United Nations in New York. Hence, the Swedish Chairmanship spanned a period of 18 months, beginning

⁹ Belgium – 16 months ; Philippines - 17 months ; Greece – 12 months ; Mexico – 12 months ; Switzerland – 12 months; Mauritius - 12 months; Sweden – 18 months; Turkey – 18 months.

January 2013 and ending in June 2014. Turkey will assume the Chairmanship beginning July 2014 until end December 2015, also for a period of 18 months.

Each Chair defines its thematic priorities and work plan, based on the MWP and also defines the calendar of activities during its tenure. The main responsibilities and activities of the GFMD Chair are outlined below. These are divided into four sections, namely: a) preparatory process, b) implementation of the Chair's work programme and calendar of activities, c) organization of the Forum meeting and d) Post-event work. Many tasks and activities intersect or connect to each other. Hence, a key challenge for the Chair is how to multi-task and ensure that all activities are on track.

6.1. Preparatory Process – Before assuming the Chairmanship and early on in the Chairmanship

6.1.1. Establishes the National Taskforce / Secretariat

The main responsibility of the National Taskforce/Secretariat is to help the Chair with the overall organization of the GFMD process. Taskforce members perform the following tasks, among others:

- Provide ongoing advice in all policy, thematic, conceptual and process-related issues related to the GFMD
- Contribute to the substantive development of the theme(s) and agenda of the Forum including the drafting of the concept paper
- Undertake preparatory work in the development and coordination of thematic background papers, including documents and coordination activities required for GFMD meetings. Keep contacts with government team members and makes sure that the work is progressing.
- Prepares and reviews documents required for the meetings of the GFMD Steering Group, the Friends of the Forum and GFMD Forum meetings
- Inform and advise on follow-up activities regarding previous GFMD meetings

In view of its broad responsibilities, **members of the Chair's Taskforce/Secretariat should, to the extent possible, work full time and in the same office for greater efficiency and coherence.**

Ideally, the National Taskforce/Secretariat should be established before the host government assumes the Chairmanship of the GFMD. They participate in consultations with other governments and relevant non-government actors and attend the final meeting of the outgoing Chair.

The Chair's Taskforce/Secretariat works closely with the GFMD Support Unit in Geneva on a daily basis.

6.1.2. Updates the GFMD web portal and reviews the GFMD communication system

The Chair-in-Office relies on an efficient communication system to promote the work of the GFMD and to maintain relations with the Friends of the Forum and other relevant actors. The SU plays a key role in this regard, as it administers the GFMD web portal (www.gfmd.org) – the GFMD window to the world – and manages the overall communication system of the GFMD process, including the GFMD social media tools (Twitter, Facebook, You Tube) which were created in 2012.

The GFMD web portal needs to be updated with information about the incoming GFMD Chair-in-Office – for example, motivation for the Chairmanship, provisional calendar of activities, etc.

In addition, the Chair-in-Office may wish to use institutional email accounts to be created by the Support Unit in order to keep the GFMD brand. Usually there is a Chair's email account and a Task Force / Secretariat account (in some cases, international advisers as well). Some accounts, including the Head of SU's (supportunit@gfmd.org), registration account (registration@gfmd.org), and the Platform for Partnerships (pfp@gfmd.org) remains the same from one Chairmanship to the next.

All official communications about GFMD meetings, activities and initiatives of the Chair-in-Office are coursed through the Support Unit, which then transmits these to the relevant addresses by email and phone follow up.

6.1.3. Prepares the GFMD Chairmanship Calendar

To promote broad participation in all preparatory and final events/meetings of the GFMD, the Chairmanship's calendar and work programme¹⁰ must, to the extent possible, avoid overlaps with related international meetings/activities, especially those organized by the Global Migration Group and the regional consultative processes. Preparation of the Chair's calendar of activities is initiated even before the assumption of the Chairmanship. The provisional calendar is shared with crucial stakeholders (from both governments and GFMD Observers) during the incoming Chair's informal consultations.

The SU helps the Chair by checking the calendar of the IOM and the UN system _ both in Geneva and New York. These are processes whose focal points usually coincide with the GFMD focal points.

A provisional calendar of activities is introduced together with the Chair's concept paper and work plan, usually at the first Friends of the Forum meeting under the new Chairmanship. The calendar is also posted on the GFMD web portal and is updated regularly. Changes are communicated during the next meetings of the Friends of the Forum and/or by posting the amended references on the GFMD web portal.

6.1.4. Conceptualizes and prepares the GFMD Concept Paper and Work Plan

One of the main substantive tasks for the Chair-in-Office is to develop and elaborate a thematic agenda that takes into account not only the country's priorities, but also current and emerging issues and challenges facing other countries and regions of the world. As a global process, the GFMD agenda needs to be as relevant for as many countries as possible, representing the varied migration phenomena happening in regions of the world, and cognizant of the disparate interests of governments and non-government stakeholders.

To this end, the Chair-in-Office first defines its key objectives for the Chairmanship which relate both to the Chair's thematic agenda and other priorities for the GFMD as a process and follow-up actions from the UN high-level dialogue on migration and development.

The Chair's concept paper outlines the Roundtable themes and sub-themes that will be discussed at the final meeting in the host country.

6.1.4.1. *Broad consultations with governments and non-government partners*

The Chair then undertakes wide consultations at the national level, as well as with the GFMD Troika and a number of active Governments (usually from the Steering Group members, including past GFMD Chairs) to ensure broad ownership of the chosen themes.

The Chair also identifies non-government partners that could help elaborate the Chair's thematic agenda and achieve its key objectives. Through the years, the Global Migration Group – acting collectively and/or through its individual agencies – has provided technical support to the GFMD Chairs in terms of preparing background papers, holding preparatory thematic meetings, symposia on migration and development and other relevant activities.

¹⁰ See Annex 9 for sample concept paper and provisional calendar of activities (from the Swedish GFMD 2013-2014 Chairmanship).

Other GFMD Observers, including regional consultative processes and inter-regional forums also lend support to the Chair in developing its thematic agenda, particularly the GFMD Roundtables.

The Chair benefits from inputs of the global community as a whole. An annual UN Coordination Meeting on International Migration is organized by the UNDESA in New York, wherein the outgoing and incoming GFMD Chairs are invited to make a presentation about the ongoing work of the GFMD-process.

6.1.4.2. Consultation with the Civil Society

Each year, the civil society is invited by the GFMD Chair to submit comments and suggestions on the Chair's proposed thematic agenda and work plan. The civil society coordinating office disseminates the Chair's proposal to its members and submits consolidated civil society inputs – comments and suggestions -- to the Chair. Most of the time, civil society develops a roadmap that synergizes with the GFMD Chair's work program, but at the same time contains distinctive priorities and activities.

6.1.4.3. Thematic survey, brainstorming and other agenda-setting activities

Past GFMD Chairs have embarked on different activities in laying the substantive groundwork for their Chairmanship. 4 Chairs (Belgium, Greece, Switzerland, Sweden) began the preparatory process with a thematic survey either among the SG members or all the Friends of the Forum, in order to consult with governments on the Chair's thematic priorities.

To illustrate, the Swedish Chair conducted a survey among GFMD focal points of Governments and Observers to determine their interest in roundtable participation, assess their policies, practices and experiences in the Chair's thematic priorities, and identify capital-based experts. 48 Governments participated in the survey¹¹ which was structured around the 6 thematic priorities of GFMD 2013-2014. The outcomes of this survey served as inputs into the preparations of the GFMD roundtables, thereby promoting a more evidence-based GFMD process.

Another agenda-setting activity was spearheaded by the Mauritian Chair in 2012 by organizing back-to-back brainstorming meetings in Port Louis, inviting governments and the civil society to deliberate on the proposed concept paper. This activity offered immediate feedback, but entailed significant costs compared to traditional online consultations; attendance was also low due to unavailability of funding.

6.1.4.4. Preparation of Budget that supports the GFMD Calendar and Work Programme

The Chair's budget is estimated alongside the development of the Chair's Work Programme. It should cover the costs of crucial preparatory activities, including the regular meetings of the Troika, the Steering Group and the Friends of the Forum in Geneva, the operational costs of the GFMD Support Unit and the organizational costs of the main Forum meeting. In the elaborated GFMD standard annual budget, the costs of running the Support Unit and holding preparatory and thematic meetings in Geneva amount to around USD 1.05 Million based on 2013 exchange rates. However, the cost of organizing the main Forum meeting is undefined, as it is subject to a number of factors, notably the different local conditions across Chairmanships.

¹¹ See Annex 10 for the final report of the GFMD 2013-2014 thematic survey.

The Chair presents to the Friends of the Forum periodic updates on the financial position of the GFMD, showing changes on the proposed budget, the amounts and earmarking of international contributions that have been received, and funding deficits/surplus.

6.2. Implementation of the Chair's Calendar of Activities and Multi-annual Work Program

6.2.1. Preparatory Meetings of the Troika, SG and FOF

On average, the GFMD Chair-in-Office convenes 3-4 rounds of preparatory meetings in Geneva of the GFMD Troika, Steering Group and the Friends of the Forum each year. In the past years, these meetings were held either at the Palais des Nations or at the International Labour Organization Building. Meetings at the Palais are free of charge; however, the host government needs to make a request to the UNOG (United Nations Office at Geneva) to make available suitable rooms for the various conferences throughout the Chairmanship. The SU needs to be endorsed as a partner by the UNOG in order to be able to facilitate the organisation of the meetings.

Meeting rooms at the ILO are subject to the usual applicable charges. The ILO has been preferred by certain Chairs inasmuch as its rooms offer a more convivial atmosphere, making it more suitable for informal meetings like the GFMD.

Aside from the meeting rooms, other costs are incurred for the technical operator, meeting attendants (only at the Palais), simultaneous interpretation (usually in three languages, English, French, and Spanish) and security.

The **GFMD Troika** usually meet ahead of the SG and FOF meetings to anticipate some of the more crucial agenda items of these meetings. The results of the meeting of the Troika are echoed to the Steering Group by the GFMD Chair.

The **GFMD Steering Group** deliberates on emerging policy and strategic concerns of the GFMD, including the GFMD relations with the UN, the civil society and other key stakeholders, the long-term financing framework for the GFMD, Multi-annual work plan, and other issues relating to the Future of the Forum (based on the GFMD assessment report completed in 2012.)

The **Friends of the Forum** meetings provide Member States and GFMD Observers regular updates on the state of play of the Chair's work plan and thematic agenda, the civil society process, GFMD budget and financial position, and the GFMD Platform for Partnerships. They also make room for substantive discussion on selected issues.

6.2.2. Coordination Meetings with the SRSG, the GFMD Chair and the GMG Chair

As a result of the 2013 High Level Dialogue, a closer cooperation between the GFMD Chair, the SRSG and the GMG Chair is envisaged. UNSG Ban-Ki-Moon requested the SRSG to convene regular meetings of these three bodies in order to promote better coherence and coordination of the GFMD and GMG agenda and work plan.

6.2.3. Government Roundtable Teams and GFMD Roundtables

The Roundtable sessions are prepared by teams of governments and international organizations, each co-chaired by two governments. The government teams are led by a coordinator drawn from among the thematic experts in the Chair's Taskforce/Secretariat.

All interested governments and GFMD Observers are invited by the Chair to join the GFMD roundtable (RT) teams when the Chair's concept paper and work program is first presented to the Friends of the Forum. It is important to do this early on. Formation of RT teams is a slow process;

hence, the Chair reiterates its invitation/call at every possible opportunity, before the final meeting is convened.

During the RT team preparatory meetings, the roles of the RT session rapporteur, panellists, moderator, note-taker, etc are determined, including the development of the RT background paper. **Co-chairs** are expected to lead right from the start, organizing the work of the RT, setting the tone for the Roundtable session and chairing team meetings. They must divide the tasks between themselves and ensure active cooperation throughout the preparatory process, all the way to the final meeting. Each RT session is assisted by a **coordinator** who is a member of the Chair's Secretariat, tasked to ensure coherence and consistency across the Roundtables. **Moderators** may also be assigned to facilitate and ensure more interactive Roundtable discussions during the Forum meeting. Each RT is also supported by a **rapporteur** who sums up the discussions during the RT session at the Forum meeting. Then there are final rapporteurs who report back to the plenary. If chosen early, the rapporteurs can follow the progress of substantive preparations of the RT. See Annex 11 for sample Terms of Reference for the Government RT teams.

Participation in Government Teams is voluntary. A mix of substantive expertise is desired from both governments and observers. Ideally, the size and composition of each team must be sufficient, manageable and regionally balanced to include developed and developing countries and to reflect different views, backgrounds and perspectives on migration and development. It is also important to have a balanced representation among the co-chairs. However, balanced representation can sometimes prove to be difficult to achieve in a voluntary process.

RT teams meet in Geneva, usually back-to-back with the meetings of the SG and FOF. They also hold regular email and telephone consultations with their respective RT coordinators. RT team members, Friends of the Forum and international organizations also contribute with their input to the background papers.

Background papers serve as a general aid for the RTs. The background papers are generally drafted by the roundtable coordinator in cooperation with the co-chairs and with input from government team members. In 2013, the Swedish Chair suggested a *two-part background paper* – i.e., a short 4-5 page policy overview (similar to the one-page Roundtable descriptions included in the Concept Paper) with an annex containing descriptions of relevant projects, programs and policy frameworks, which are then fed into the new GFMD Policy and Practice Database. This innovative approach was well-received by governments and GFMD observers alike.

6.2.4. GFMD Thematic Meetings

In 2011, GFMD Chair Switzerland introduced an innovative approach to complement the traditional Roundtables. Switzerland organized 14 regional thematic meetings around the world, under the overarching theme, "Taking Action on Migration and Development – Coherence, Capacity and Coordination". The outcomes of these thematic meetings were then brought to the GFMD 2011 Concluding Debate held in Geneva in December 2011. Such thematic meetings proved to be useful in focusing the debates on certain thematic areas, and provided more time and targeted discussions for policymakers. Inspired by the success of the 2011 thematic meetings, GFMD 2012 Chair Mauritius also organized back-to-back thematic meetings in Port Louis, as part of the preparatory process.

Building on these practices, the Swedish GFMD Chair included in its work plan the organization of four GFMD thematic meetings aimed at supporting the GFMD 2013-2014 substantive priorities and prepare the ground for more evidence-based Roundtable discussions. To achieve its key objective of making the GFMD more dynamic, more durable and more development-focused, Sweden organized four preparatory thematic meetings on – a) migration and development; b) labour mobility and diaspora; c) empowerment and assets transfers; and d) private sector engagement.

These thematic meetings were held back-to-back with the usual preparatory meetings of the GFMD Steering Group and Friends of the Forum, in order to maximize participation from the capitals. To enable participation in such meetings in Geneva, the Swedish GFMD Chair extended financial assistance to a number of capital-based experts who were selected on the basis of their country's intended contribution to the thematic meeting agenda, as well as their involvement in the GFMD process.

The substantive preparations of GFMD thematic meetings are led by the Chair's Taskforce/Secretariat. The Swedish Chair invited two governments at a time to co-convene each thematic meeting. The GFMD Support Unit supports the overall organization of each meeting, including the administration of the Chair's limited financial assistance for capital-based experts, usually from around 20-25 developing countries that are motivated to participate actively during the thematic meeting, either by serving as a panellist or making an intervention from the floor to share about their national experiences on the theme/subject to be discussed.

6.2.5. The GFMD Platform for Partnerships

The GFMD Platform for Partnerships (PfP) was established in 2010 as a mechanism for showcasing and sharing policies and practices by governments in the field of migration and development (M&D) that are undertaken by governments and that relate to GFMD debates and outcomes. It also provides a space for GFMD actors to make calls for action or offers for funding, information, participation in related events, and other initiatives led by governments. Further, it facilitates communication and exchange, for example by making contact details of peers working in the field of migration and development easily accessible.

The GFMD Assessment in 2012 affirmed the potential of the PfP in enhancing the Forum's impact on the global migration and development agenda and making the GFMD a more evidence-based, dynamic and durable process.

In 2013, the Swedish Chair recognized that while the foundations had been laid, more work needed to be done to develop further the functioning and use of the PfP and clarify its added value and role for governments, international organizations, and other relevant stakeholders in order to engage them. The PfP could become a complementary mechanism that facilitates concrete outcomes in addition to the exchange of information and discussions in the Government Teams and GFMD Roundtables. It could become a stronger and more integral part of the GFMD process.

To this end, the Swedish Chair proposed to develop a solid and searchable *GFMD Policy and Practice Database* (PPD) inside the online PfP which is integrated with the GFMD web portal. The database was set up in early 2014 and now contains and makes available in one space migration and development policies, programs and practices that governments are doing including those in partnership with other relevant stakeholders (i.e., other governments, international organizations and civil society).

The PfP in general, and the PPD in particular, is envisaged as a means to realize the GFMD aspiration of enhancing its delivery power.. To make this possible, the PfP needs sustained focus and attention by the Chair, such as by including the PfP as a regular agenda item in the Friends of the Forum meetings, encouraging the use of the PfP in the development of GFMD Roundtables and during GFMD thematic meetings, and promoting it in relevant forums that foster the sharing of knowledge and practices and partnership-building between and among governments and other important stakeholders.

6.2.6. Updating the Multi-Annual Work Plan

Guided by the recommendations of the 2012 GFMD assessment report, the Swedish GFMD Chair, with the incoming GFMD Chair Turkey and in consultation with GFMD 2012 Chair Mauritius, developed a draft Multi-Annual Work Program (MWP). The MWP is envisaged to become a planning tool for future years, increasing transparency and functioning as an aid for incoming Chairs-in-Office, and for the Troika to work closer together and draw on synergies and joint efforts. It is intended to contribute to the sustainability and consistency across GFMD Chairmanship and help to increase the transparency and visibility of GFMD outcomes and progress.

The GFMD Forum Meeting in Stockholm endorsed a the format for a MWP with three main sections – a) thematic substance: continuity and progress; b) GFMD process and its sustainability; and c) evidence base, outreach and impact -- each with outcome statements and objectives drawn from the recommendations in the GFMD Assessment Report, the priorities of the Swedish Chairmanship, the ideas for priorities of the incoming Chair Turkey as well as the outcomes of the High-Level Dialogue (HLD) and its implications for the work of the GFMD. The MWP comes with an Annex, which tracks its implementation under each heading, with clear objectives, required action(s), lead, timeframe, and achieved output/results.

6.2.7. Maintaining Links with the UN, RCPs and other relevant organizations

Cooperation and consultations with global international organizations and regional entities, including the agencies forming part of the GMG, has greatly benefitted the state-led GFMD process, in particular through the provision of thematic expertise to the preparation of Roundtables and related discussions.

In implementing the GFMD multi-annual work plan, the current GFMD 2013-2014 Chair and incoming GFMD 2014-2015 Chair will follow up on the recommendations emanating from the 2nd High Level Dialogue on migration and development, including continued participation in the Post-2015 Development process. This will ensure the continued links with the UN and other relevant bodies.

6.2.8. Engaging the Private Sector

Building on the recommendations of the 2012 Assessment Report and initial efforts made by the Swiss Chair in 2011, the Swedish Chair has reached out to the private sector and states in an effort to identify productive ways to engage with business on international migration. A key objective was to identify a format for a sustainable, consultative process with the private sector that could be used as a roadmap for incoming GFMD Chair Turkey and for the GFMD going forward. The consultation process has been wide, cross-sectorial and global, taking into account the need for flexibility to allow for GFMD's relationship with business to evolve into a process that suits both the GFMD and the private sector.

As a first step, a voluntary government roundtable team for private sector was set up to learn from previous chairs and also to have a consultative process with states. The roundtable team served as a sounding board and provided ideas and support for the Swedish Chair's activities which included holding small business roundtables – first in New York (October 2013) and second in Brussels (February 2014) - and the 4th GFMD 2013-2014 thematic meeting on “The Role of Business in International Migration,” held in Geneva in March 2014. Another important initiative of the Chair was to commission a mapping study to identify the role of migration policies in business, and also engage in direct outreach to key sectors through a series of business roundtables. The results of the mapping study were presented during the March 2014 GFMD thematic meeting, which featured small roundtable break-out sessions on four sectors – ethical recruitment, extractives, financial services and emerging markets.

To jump start the process of engaging the private sector, the Chair sought partnership with organizations that have a high trust level and brand awareness with businesses, including the World Economic Forum Global Agenda Council on Migration, International Organisation of Employers, The Hague Process, and the US based Council for Global Immigration. A key finding is the continued need to build trust between governments and businesses. Engagement of the private sector as a distinct and separate stakeholder needs time, consistent effort and investment.

During the Future of the Forum session in Stockholm, recommendations for the future engagement were endorsed. These included holding regular and informal roundtable discussions between business and states and establishing a reporting mechanism where the sharing of experience is communicated to the Steering Group or the Friends of the Forum.

The results of GFMD 2013-2014 engagement with the private sector offer valuable lessons and guidance for the current and incoming GFMD Chairs.

6.3. Organization of the Forum Meeting

The Chair's office takes responsibility for the organization of the Forum meeting. Since the SU was established in 2009, it has lent support for the organization of each GFMD meeting; but the scope of its assistance has varied through the years, depending on the size and capacity of the Chair's Taskforce/Secretariat.

At all times, the SU provides services to the Chair-in-Office, by liaising with delegations and the National Taskforce/Secretariat. The SU also provides assistance in preparing the budget, drafting official invitation letters and programme, online registration -provision of practical information and administering the financial assistance of the Chair-in-Office.

To facilitate the preparation and planning of the Forum meeting, a generic Work Plan and Division of Tasks between the Chair, the SU and the Chair's Taskforce/Secretariat was prepared by the GFMD SU and the Swedish Secretariat (see Annex 12).

6.3.1. Administrative and Logistical Preparations

6.3.1.1. *Estimating and Managing the Budget*

As indicated earlier, the cost of organizing the main Forum meeting is estimated at the beginning of the Chairmanship. Due to varying local conditions in the host country, it is difficult to have a standard amount that will sufficiently cover all organizational costs. The Chair should thus endeavour, to the extent possible, to come up with a budget for the Forum meeting that has been coordinated with local service providers and all concerned agencies / departments of the government.

The following cost elements, *inter alia*, should be taken into account in preparing the budget of the Forum meeting:

- *Venue* – the office of the GFMD Chair books a suitable venue, usually big enough to accommodate both the Government meetings and the Civil Society Days. As a matter of assistance to the CS process, many GFMD Chairs had shouldered the costs of venue of the CSD.
- *Simultaneous interpretation* – The GFMD summit meetings have provided simultaneous interpretation (SI) services in English, French and Spanish, either throughout the whole meeting or in plenary sessions only. The host government should determine as early as possible the availability and costs of SI services in the country. A few host governments had imported SI services due to unavailability of interpreters and SI equipment.

- *Translation* – Roundtable background papers and other conference documents are translated usually into French and Spanish, to be disseminated ahead of the Forum Meeting. Translation costs have varied through the years, depending on the availability of translation service providers in the host government. In the absence of such local services, translations of GFMD background documents are conducted in Geneva and incur considerable costs.
- *Catering* – the host government determines the extent of catering services to be offered to delegates. As a matter of practice, coffee breaks in the morning and afternoon, as well as lunches are offered while meetings are going on. In a few cases, the host government also served welcome coffee at the venue because of long distance of hotels from the meeting venue. Most hosts also organized welcome receptions, usually on the first day of the meeting.
- *Transportation and other ground support* – it has been common practice to offer free transportation, at least for funded delegates, from the airport to the hotel and back. Shuttle buses from GFMD hotels (i.e., those where GFMD secured preferential rates for delegates) to the conference venue and back are also usually offered by the host government.
- *Travel, Accommodation and Appropriate Per Diems of GFMD Funded Delegates* – Each GFMD Chair had extended limited financial assistance to developing countries that are considered as Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Other Low Income Countries (OLICs) and other developing countries that played an important role in the Forum Meeting, such as by serving as a co-chair or rapporteur of Roundtable sessions. The Chair also gives funding support to non-state actors who are invited as panellists or note-takers during the GFMD Common Space and Roundtable sessions. The Chair's financial assistance covers the cost of a return economy ticket, hotel accommodation and possibly also per diems to be determined according to prevailing costs in the host government.

6.3.1.2. *Invitation, registration and follow up*

Each Forum meeting has gathered participants around 150 countries from all over the world. This has been made possible by joint and intensive efforts of the Chairmanship and the GFMD Support Unit.

It is important that the invitation to the Forum meeting is sent out well in advance – *preferably around four months* ahead of the Forum Meeting. An online registration system is set up using the GFMD web portal. Registration is open only to the Friends of the Forum and is coordinated through the GFMD focal point(s) of the Government and the GFMD Observer. In order to avoid too many parties to be involved in the registration process (which in the past has created double work etc.), it is recommended that the SU alone, in cooperation with the Chair's Secretariat/Taskforce, should be responsible both for the setup of the online registration system as well as the participants lists based on the registrations, letter of confirmations to registered participants, etc.

Traditionally, registration to the meeting has been available both online but also via traditional means, e.g. Note Verbales sent to the GFMD Chair's Taskforce/Secretariat and/or the Support Unit. However, Note Verbales are very time consuming and using the online registration should be strongly encouraged.

The Support Unit follows up with the focal points in Geneva and, if needed, also with the national focal points in the capitals to ensure that all Member States are informed of the Forum meeting and have considered to participate (or not) in it.

For logistical purposes, a strict deadline for registration of at least 2 weeks before the Forum Meeting should be observed. However, in practice, governments and GFMD Observers alike tend to complete the registration process belatedly – i.e., oftentimes because of slow internal

coordination process. Provision should be made to make room for very late registrations (e.g., 10% additional from the deadline).

6.3.1.3. Financial assistance to funded delegates¹²

To promote the participation of developing countries in the GFMD, limited financial assistance is offered by the GFMD Chair, and paid for out of international contributions. As a matter of tradition, the coverage of said financial assistance includes the a) cost of return economy ticket; b) appropriate per diems (i.e., the amount is determined by the host government depending on prevailing local costs and prescribed daily subsistence allowance); and c) hotel accommodation, usually for 3 nights. The assistance also includes travel insurance for the delegates.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has offered travel support and facilitation services to 4 GFMD Chairs - Philippines, Mexico, Mauritius and Sweden. This arrangement is governed by a Letter of Understanding between the Chair-in-Office and the IOM (see Annex 13 for the LOU between IMO and Sweden).

The Belgian and Greek Chairs contracted the services of a travel agency while the Swiss Chair utilized its own federal travel agency for this purpose.

The GFMD Support Unit provides frontline services to the GFMD Chair by liaising with the national focal points of funded delegates.

Payment of per diems in past GFMD meetings was always done at the conference venue during the Forum Meeting. In light of lessons learned from the last meeting in Stockholm, and in order to avoid complications and taking into consideration the risks linked to handling large amounts of cash, it is recommended that the Support Unit should look into the possibility of paying per diems via bank transfer.

6.3.1.4. Bidding, Procurement and Payment of Goods and Services

Procurement of needed goods and services is determined on the basis of the host government's procurement rules and/or those applicable to the IOM, as host entity of the GFMD SU. The IOM requires a bidding process for purchases over and above \$ 2,000.

To ensure quality control, the IOM also requires that all service contracts (e.g. catering, transportation, venue, simultaneous interpretation etc.) over \$ 2,500 be covered by service agreements. The IOM prescribes a template agreement for these services.

The Support Unit obtains authorization from the Chair for payment of goods and services needed for the Forum meeting.

6.3.2. Substantive Preparations

The Chair determines the format and programme¹³ of the Forum meeting, which usually begins with an opening ceremony led by the highest officials of the host government and featured the UN Secretary General (or his representative) and other high-level guests. The opening session of the

¹² The number of funded delegates has varied through the years, depending on the availability of voluntary contributions to the GFMD Chair and guidelines set by the respective GFMD Chairs (e.g., during Mauritian GFMD, aside from the LDCs and OLCs, the Chair approved funding for African Union members and ACP states, in order to broaden the participation of Africa in the Global Forum.)

¹³ See Annex 14 for sample Programme from previous GFMD meetings.

Government meeting also includes the report of the GFMD Civil Society Days. Since 2010, the GFMD Common Space is immediately held after the opening ceremony.¹⁴

Successive rounds of simultaneous GFMD Roundtable sessions, as well as special sessions on the Future of the Forum and the GFMD Platform for Partnerships are then held over two days. These sessions are open only to registered members of the GFMD Friends of the Forum. At the discretion of the Roundtable teams and upon invitation by the GFMD Chair, non-government actors may attend the Government meeting as they perform special role(s), like being a panellist, a speaker or a note-taker.

The GFMD Forum Meeting wraps up with a closing plenary session which gathers back all participants to hear from the General Rapporteurs about the results of the Roundtables and the special sessions (on the Future of the Forum and the Platform for Partnerships). The Chair then delivers its conclusions from its Chairmanship, followed by a statement by the incoming GFMD Chair and some closing remarks from an official of the host government.

A symbolic handover of the GFMD Chairmanship is usually done during the concluding plenary session of the Forum meeting. This ceremony involves the handover of a wooden plaque with inscription of the Chairs of the GFMD. This plaque is kept in the custody of the Chair-in-Office, to be passed on to incoming GFMD Chair.

Other substantive preparations leading to the Forum meeting include joint organization of the Common Space with the civil society coordinating office, preparation of the generic invitation and practical information for all Friends of the Forum, invitations for VIPs (the UNSG, heads of the GMG agencies, and the like), as well as the speeches of the Chair for the various events leading to, and during the Forum meeting.

6.4. Post-Event Work

6.4.1. Preparation of Report of the Chairmanship

Each Chairmanship prepares the Report from its Chairmanship which narrates the motivation for assuming the Chairmanship, the activities throughout the preparatory process, and the discussions and outcomes of the final meeting.

The Chair is free to choose the format and length of the Chairmanship's report. The GFMD SU can support the GFMD Chair's Secretariat in writing the report and inputs can also be gathered from the convenor of the civil society process. The Chairs have also benefited from the assistance of note-takers during the Forum Meeting roundtables.

6.4.2. Printing, Translation and Dissemination of Report of Chairmanship

Subject to availability of financial resources, the report of the Chairmanship is printed and translated into French and Spanish. Copies of the publication are distributed to all Friends of the Forum, usually through their Missions in Geneva, and are also made available on the GFMD web portal.

6.4.3. Audit, Preparation and Dissemination of Final Financial and Narrative Reports

The GFMD Support Unit prepares the narrative and financial reports to all GFMD donors under the guidance of the Chair and in coordination with the IOM. The usual timeframe for the preparation

¹⁴ The GFMD common space – first introduced in 2010 - comprises 3 to 3.5 hours of interactive plenary and break-out sessions on the first morning of the GFMD Government Days, involving a cross-section of panellists from governments, civil society and international organizations. The overarching theme and sub-themes of the common space are decided jointly by the Chair's Taskforce/Secretariat and the civil society coordinating office.

and completion of said reports is four months after the Forum Meeting. See **Annex 15** for the Swedish narrative and financial reports.

IOM makes arrangement for an internal and external audit at the end of each Chairmanship. The report of the external auditor will be submitted by IOM to the Chair, indicating its appreciation (i.e., whether satisfactory or not) of the overall accounting and financial systems of the GFMD, and proposing suggestions or recommendations, if needed.

After the external audit, the reports are finalized and submitted to all GFMD donors.

6.4.4. Determination of incoming GFMD Chair-in-Office

Ensuring the continuity of the GFMD process requires that a new GFMD Chair-in-Office is identified before the outgoing Chairmanship ends. In this regard, the incumbent GFMD Chair plays a key role in determining the incoming Chairmanship.

Until 2014, the GFMD benefitted from voluntary offers to serve as GFMD Chairs from one year to the next. However, in 2014, for the first time in GFMD history, two governments offered to host GFMD 2016. As a result, at the time of the main Forum meeting in Stockholm, no GFMD 2016 Chair was yet announced.

After the GFMD in Stockholm, the GFMD 2013-2014 Troika made a decision on GFMD 2016 Chairmanship based on the following factors: a) prior engagement in the GFMD, b) which region would be most suitable, c) a developed or developing country alternating, d) different migration perspectives and e) set-up in country to be able to carry out the Chairmanship. This decision was eventually endorsed by the GFMD 2014-2015 Steering Group. Inasmuch as there are no formal procedures for deciding on more than one offer to chair the GFMD for the same period, the current selection process¹⁵ could be further looked into.

6.4.5. Hand-over of the Chairmanship

It is strongly advisable that a proper hand-over is made to the incoming Chairmanship. The incoming Chairmanship needs to be briefed about all work in relation to chairing the Forum and on-going issues/task related to the process and to the SU.

By way of example, the Swedish Chair, together with a Secretariat member and the Support Unit visited Ankara a few months before Turkey assumed the Chairmanship to make a presentation to the incoming Chair and other concerned Turkish officials to give an overview of the Chair-in-Office's key responsibilities and share lessons learned.

In addition, the Swedish Chair prepared a document entitled "Operational Recommendations to the GFMD Steering Group"¹⁶ which highlights some strategic and process-related recommendations from the Swedish Chairmanship on the way forward.

¹⁵ According to the Terms of Reference of the GFMD Troika, the Troika "deliberates on voluntary offers to assume the GFMD Chairmanship and/or assists the Chair in identifying and encouraging possible hosts and future Chairs of the Global Forum if no suitable voluntary offer is forthcoming."

¹⁶ See Annex 16: Operational Recommendations to the GFMD Steering Group.



OPERATING MODALITIES

The Global Forum on Migration and Development is a voluntary, inter-governmental, non-binding and informal consultative process open to all States Members and Observers of the United Nations. UN agencies and other international and regional bodies may be invited as observers. It was created upon the proposal of the UN Secretary-General at the September 2006 General Assembly High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development. The Forum was initiated by Belgium and is led by governments. Its purpose is to address, in a transparent manner, the multidimensional aspects, opportunities and challenges related to international migration and its inter-linkages with development, to bring together government expertise from all regions, to enhance dialogue and cooperation and partnership and to foster practical and action-oriented outcomes at the national, regional and global levels. National Focal Points have been designated by participating governments to coordinate Forum-related preparations at the national level.

These Operating Modalities are of a preliminary nature and aim at ensuring sufficient continuity and practical support for the incoming chair(s), to be assessed and revised, as appropriate, in 2008.

1. Chairing arrangements - Troika

The host country (Chair-in-Office) assumes responsibility for the preparatory process and the implementation of each Forum. The host government chairs all sessions related to Forum preparations and chairs the Forum.

The Chair-in-Office is assisted by a co-chair -- the country that organised the previous Forum.

Once a third country has been identified to host a following meeting of the Forum, the three countries concerned will form the Troika that includes the outgoing Chair, the Chair-in-Office, and the forthcoming Chair of the Forum. The Co-chairs shall assist the Chair-in-Office.

The Chair-in-Office should, in principle, alternate annually between a developing and a developed country. Countries interested in assuming the Chair of the Forum shall communicate their intention to the Troika.

2. Steering Group

The Steering Group is comprised of governments that are firmly committed to offer sustained political and conceptual support to the Forum process and to the Chair-in-Office, and to ensure continuity of the process. Its membership shall be sufficient in number to provide efficiency, flexibility and transparency. The Troika governments are ex-officio members. The Steering Group is regionally balanced and its composition takes into account different migration perspectives and interests of governments, including those governments that contribute substantially to the migration and development debate and are prepared to provide concrete input to the thematic preparation of Forum meetings. Steering Group members and the Chair-in Office are also called upon to brief other governments, as appropriate, on Forum-related developments, including through the National Forum Focal Points. The Special Representative of the Secretary General on International Migration and Development shall be invited to the meetings.

Following the first meeting of the Forum in Brussels, the Steering Group and the Troika, with the support of participating governments/National Focal Points, will undertake an assessment of the

Forum process, including the preparations and outcome of the first meeting of the Forum and the Operating Modalities of the Forum.

The Steering Group is convened and chaired by the Chair-in-Office. It meets at regular intervals to consider and advise on all relevant policy issues pertaining to the smooth running of the Forum process. It may also create thematic follow-up working groups. It meets in Geneva.

3. Friends of the Forum

The Friends of the Forum is open to all States Members and Observers of the United Nations. Specialised agencies of the United Nations and other international organisations may be invited as observers. It 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 in between each Forum meeting, at a venue to be determined by the Chair-in-Office.

4. Support Structure

The Support Structure should assist the Chair-in-Office in preparations of the Forum, including the deliberations of the Steering Group and the Friends of the Forum. It shall be responsible for maintaining the archives and for other related matters such as operating a website.

The support structure is attached to and supervised by the Chair-in-Office. It may be comprised of host government staff as well as experts and advisers seconded from other governments and from interested institutions.

5. Funding

Each Chair-in-Office prepares a comprehensive budget for the respective Forum, indicating the part it will cover through its own resources and the part for which it will require external funding. Provisions for the possible transfer of left-over funds from one Chair-in-Office to the succeeding Chair-in-Office must also be considered.

Financial contributions are paid to a fund administered by the Chair-in-Office. The Chair-in-Office incurs expenditures in accordance with the budget and ensures the efficient management of all funds received, including controlling and auditing.

6. Relationship with the United Nations System

The Forum does not form part of the United Nations system. However, the Forum maintains, through the Steering Group, links with the Secretary-General, notably through the Special Representative on International Migration and Development. The Forum can also benefit from the expertise of the inter-agency Global Migration Group (GMG) and may consult with the GMG both through the individual institutions and the GMG chair. The Forum may also consult and cooperate with other relevant international and regional bodies.

The Chair-in-Office conveys the outcomes of the Forum meeting to the Secretary-General.

7. Participation of Civil Society

Appropriate arrangements shall be made for the participation of civil society, including relevant NGOs.

8. Format of Forum meetings

The Forum meets every year for an inter-active and practice-related dialogue. It is attended by high-level and senior government policy-makers and its deliberations are held under Chatham House Rules. An outcome report is prepared at the end of each Forum.



CONSOLIDATED ASSESSMENT PAPER – PHASE 2 OF THE GFMD ASSESSMENT PROCESS (2012)

Paper presented by the Mauritian Chair and the Assessment Team¹, and endorsed at the Special Session on the Future of the Forum held at the GFMD Summit Meeting in Port Louis on 22 November 2012

CONTEXT

At the November 2010 GFMD summit meeting in Puerto Vallarta, Mexico, GFMD participating States agreed to conduct an overall assessment of the GFMD process. The initial proposal to carry out such an assessment emanated from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Migration and Development. It was taken further through various preparatory meetings in 2010 under the Mexican Chair-in-Office, resulting in a two-year assessment scenario adopted in Puerto Vallarta, i.e. an **overall survey** with the GFMD participating States in 2011 (Phase 1), and a **strategic and political analysis**, in 2012, of possible options for the future of the Forum (Phase 2).

At the December 2011 summit meeting governments unanimously endorsed the **2011 Survey Report under Phase 1 of the Assessment**. This comprehensive 73-page report, prepared by the Assessment Team under the Swiss GFMD 2011 Chair-in-Office², examined in detail the way the GFMD operates as a process, including its structures; the impact and relevance of its outcomes; and its relationship with other stakeholders.³ The 2011 summit meeting also agreed that the 2012 strategic and political analysis under Phase 2 would take account of the principal findings of the Survey Report, but would not necessarily be limited to these findings. Furthermore, the analysis should also be made in light of the 2007 Operating Modalities and their continued validity⁴.

This **Consolidated Assessment Paper – Phase 2 of the GFMD Assessment Process (2012)** reflects the results of the Assessment Team's analysis of the future of the Forum. Under the guidance of the 2012 Mauritian Chair-in-Office, it was elaborated by the Team during its meetings of 6 February, 14 March, 26 April, 25 May and 3 September 2012 respectively. It reflects the intensive deliberations among Assessment Team Members at these meetings and through regular electronic consultations and written input. On 29 June 2012, the Mauritian Chair presented a first draft version to the Steering Group and Friends of the Forum, for comments, followed by a second draft sent on 1 August for further comments.⁵ The second draft included text proposed by the Chair-in-Office and took account of the written input by the Friends of the Forum. A third draft was discussed by the Steering Group and Friends of the Forum meetings on 10 September 2012, and received provisional endorsement.

¹The Assessment Team is comprised of Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, France, India, Kenya, Mexico, Mauritius (Chair), Morocco, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Turkey, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Arab Emirates. It was established at the 2010 summit meeting in Puerto Vallarta, Mexico, to spearhead the 2-year assessment process in ongoing consultation with the Steering Group and the Friends of the Forum.

² The technical part of the 2011 Assessment Report and related Survey had been prepared by an independent expert in conjunction with the Swiss Task Force.

³ In the 2011 survey, some 80% of responding governments expressed great or general satisfaction with the GFMD process.

⁴ The second paragraph of the preamble states: *"These Operating Modalities are of a preliminary nature and aim at ensuring sufficient continuity and practical support for the incoming chair(s), to be assessed and revised, as appropriate, in 2008"*.

⁵ The following governments presented comments: Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, France, Germany, India, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, UK and US.

A subsequent draft, dated 30 September 2012, was discussed again and approved at the Special Session on the Future of the Forum held at the 2012 GFMD summit meeting in Mauritius on 21-22 November 2012.

The overall GFMD Assessment Report, as adopted, includes the final version of the 2012 Phase 2 Consolidated Assessment Paper (this paper), the 2011 Phase 1 Assessment Survey Report, and a summary of the Special Session on the future of the Forum at the November summit meeting in Mauritius.

INTRODUCTION

Section A. of this document sets out a '**Common Vision of the Future of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)**', drawn from a Mexican/United Arab Emirates document entitled *"The future of the GFMD: Elements for a political and strategic discussion"*.

Section B, entitled '**Action areas in support of the Future of the Forum**', is based on the principal findings of the 2011 Assessment Survey Report. It provides a detailed description of the technical and other action areas which aim to support the future functioning and activities of the Forum in the global context of the current and future debate on migration and development. These action areas were analyzed in line with **three framing pillars**, or commonly agreed core objectives, that directly underpin the Forum's common vision and should guide its activities in the future, namely: **1) Consolidation of the Forum, 2) Enhancement of the Forum's Impact on the Global Migration and Development Agenda, and 3) Ensuring the Forum's Sustainability**. Each action area in section B. is followed by a short recommendation for action.

Section C., entitled '**The way forward**', proposes a follow-up process on implementing the recommendations of the two-year GFMD assessment process.

Section D. offers a few comments on the GFMD's possible contribution to the Second UN High Level Dialogue on Migration and Development (HLD) in 2013.

A. A Common Vision of the Future of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)

1. Since its inception in 2007, the GFMD has helped shape the global debate on migration and development, by offering a space where governments can discuss the multi-dimensional aspects, opportunities and challenges related to migration and its inter-linkages with development. It has proven to be an innovative process for a holistic, frank and constructive dialogue among governments, and between governments and other relevant stakeholders, including international organizations, NGOs, migrants, the private sector and academia.

2. As a state-led, informal and non-binding process, the Forum has generated significant results in terms of policy development and action at the national, regional and international levels, and its accumulated knowledge and practice and policy-oriented outcomes now serve as key reference points for both government policy-makers and other relevant stakeholders.

3. Building on the level of trust its members have achieved to date, the Forum has also evolved into a process that allows governments to openly analyze and discuss sensitive and sometimes controversial issues, to listen to different positions and explore synergies and joint solutions through partnerships.

The active involvement of governments in the thematic preparation of its discussions, the exchange of good practices and the Forum's consultative and inclusive approach, including informal consultations with civil society and input from the Global Migration Group (GMG), other international organisations and academia, etc., have contributed to deepening the understanding of the complex relationship between migration and development, and infused the global debate on this critical issue with more clarity, objectivity and coherence.

4. Building on these achievements, the GFMD participating States agree that the future of the Forum should be shaped and guided by three commonly agreed objectives:

- *Consolidation of the Forum*
- *Enhancing the Forum's impact on the global Migration and Development agenda; and*
- *Ensuring the Forum's sustainability.*

5. As commonly agreed objectives, these underpin the Common Vision of a Forum process that is consolidated, coherent and cohesive; impacts positively on migrants' lives and on policies of countries of origin, transit and destination; and sustains itself into the future as an informal, non-binding, voluntary and government-led process.

6. The Forum's *consolidation* will be achieved by learning from the past and continually reviewing and improving the structures, format and operating modalities that allow it to function as an ongoing and coherent process from one summit meeting to the next.

7. It will *enhance its impact* on, and add value to the global migration and development agenda by focusing on globally relevant issues, ensuring quality debate and concrete outcomes, including relevant feedback, and strengthening its capacity to share its accumulated knowledge with the broader international community.

8. Finally, the Forum will ensure its own *sustainability* by maintaining an inclusive approach to the selection of pertinent thematic priorities, preserving its identity as state-led, independent and informal, while improving its financial, procedural and structural base to assure continuity and predictability.

9. By pursuing these common objectives, the GFMD participating States will secure the Forum's future as a global platform which fosters practice and policy-oriented dialogue, builds trust and partnerships among states, and reaches out to the broader international community in identifying joint, coherent and cooperative responses to current and future challenges in the field of migration and development.

B. Action areas in support of the Future of the Forum

1. Consolidation of the Forum

1.1 Strengthening the development focus of the GFMD's discussions

Governments are encouraged to ensure the engagement of officials and entities responsible for development and related issues in GFMD discussions, including through appropriate consultations with such officials and entities at the national level. GFMD National Focal Points should help facilitate this, also for the purpose of ensuring greater coherence between national migration and development policies, where appropriate.

Recommendation: *Governments strengthen the engagement of national development ministries/departments/agencies in the GFMD. National focal points can help facilitate this (see also 1.7).*

1.2 GFMD outcomes

The substantive outcomes of GFMD discussions are the result of collaborative efforts by governments to validate and highlight the link between migration and development and help inform national policy initiatives and multilateral cooperation. The outcomes are informal and are taken forward by governments as considered necessary, at the national level and/or through partnerships and joint approaches among governments and other actors. While the GFMD does not monitor whether or how governments follow up on outcomes, governments are encouraged to acknowledge concrete initiatives they are taking as a result of the GFMD dialogue and share practices and lessons learned from GFMD discussions. Constant voluntary updating and feedback by governments to the Friends of the Forum on lessons learned in the implementation of GFMD outcomes at national, bilateral and regional levels would contribute to improved policy development and furthering the work of the GFMD.

GFMD outcomes should also be made accessible to a wide range of stakeholders. The government-led GFMD ad-hoc Working Groups can play an important role in prioritizing and following up on outcomes of interest to the Working Groups or a group of countries. The web-based support tool, the Platform for Partnerships, also serves to record and showcase GFMD outcomes.

Recommendation: *Governments and ad-hoc Working Groups provide regular updates and feedback to the Friends of the Forum on lessons learned in the implementation of GFMD outcomes for improved policy development (see also 1.5 and 3.3). The PfP could record and showcase GFMD outcomes and lessons learned.*

1.3 Sequence of GFMD summit meetings and Chairing arrangements

The GFMD meets each year for a summit meeting. However, to offer more time for governments to follow up on previous outcomes and avoid thematic repetition, summit meetings could be organized in a more flexible manner, and their preparation supported through focused thematic workshops held between the summit meetings. In practice, even if summit meetings were spaced out beyond the 12-month time-frame, the Forum would always be chaired by a government for an agreed period, and incumbent Chairs will continue to exercise flexibility in preparing and organising summit meetings. The rotating chairing arrangements between developing and developed countries should be maintained.

Recommendation: *The Friends of the Forum may agree that the frequency of GFMD Summit meetings could be flexible.*

1.4 GFMD Roundtables

Thematic roundtables led by governments –and drawing primarily on government ideas, practices and policies- are key components of the GFMD summit meetings. Government teams formed around specific roundtable themes are fundamental in preparing for these summit meetings as they ensure ownership of the process and foster consultation and cooperation on specific issues throughout the year. Further engagement by governments in these teams should be actively promoted. However, GFMD roundtable sessions have tended to become too large or too broad in their scope to allow for focused and interactive dialogue. To facilitate such inter-action, the format, conduct and number of roundtables may need to be reviewed. Using lessons learned from previous

GFGMD summits, GFMD 2012 may serve as an example as it will for the first time include breakout sessions in the roundtables.

Recommendation: Review the format, conduct and number of roundtable sessions.

1.5 Ad-hoc GFMD Working Groups

According to the 2007 GFMD Operating Modalities, the Steering Group may create thematic follow-up Working Groups.⁶ These *ad-hoc* Working Groups are led by governments and are financially independent from the GFMD Chair's budget. Without prejudice to the prerogatives of governments in implementing policy, and on a voluntary basis, they either conduct follow-up or pursue further work on GFMD outcomes of common interest to the Working Group members. In doing so, they help sustain core, cross-cutting issues as an integral part of the GFMD's thematic priorities, develop further insight into these issues, contribute to prioritizing and help maintain thematic continuity between GFMD summit meetings.

In order to increase the relevance and visibility of the Working Groups, the results of their activities should be more consistently conveyed to the Steering Group and the Friends of the Forum, for discussion on issues of substance. The Working Groups should also interact with the Platform for Partnerships (PfP) to share information on good practices and encourage effective follow-up of outcomes. The Co-chairs and members of the Working Groups should present annual work plans to the Steering Group, as well as to the GFMD Chair who could also be proactively engaged in Working Group discussions.

There should be no proliferation of Working Groups. However, given the evolving nature of thematic priorities, the Steering Group may decide to create, merge or dissolve such groups as appropriate. The thematic focus and constellation of existing groups may also shift according to new emerging priorities. The Working Groups' efficiency and focus should be reviewed through periodic self-evaluation and assessment by the Steering Group. Synergies between the Working Groups should be fostered. The Steering Group should look in greater detail into the purpose and scope of the activities of the Working Groups.

Recommendation: Working Groups present annual work plans to the Steering Group and the GFMD Chair, consistently share their results with the Steering Group and Friends of the Forum, and interact with the Platform for Partnerships. They conduct periodic self-evaluations and the Steering Group continuously assesses their purpose and scope.

1.6 Civil Society (NGOs, migrants and academia) and the Private Sector

Appropriate arrangements shall be made for the participation of civil society. Interaction with civil society stakeholders has greatly enriched the GFMD process. Such interaction recognizes the need to involve civil society in the debate on migration and development, and should be improved further to foster a more interactive dialogue. This may be achieved, *inter alia*, through better organized Civil Society/Government 'interface' arrangements at GFMD summit meetings and improved scenarios and proceedings for the 'Common Space' discussions.

⁶ Emanating from the 2008 Manila GFMD Summit, two Working Groups were created in June 2009, under the Greek Chairmanship and upon agreement by the Steering Group i.e. a WG on 'Protecting and Empowering Migrants for Development', and a WG on 'Policy Coherence, Data and Research'. The broad parameters of the Working Groups, as discussed by the GFMD members in 2009 and reflected in the original summing-up of the 2009 Chair, would be: task-oriented; *ad-hoc* and, as such, limited in time; open-ended and with membership on a voluntary basis; and based on separate funding from the GFMD budget. In conjunction with the Steering Group, each incoming Chair would also assess and evaluate their usefulness and decide on whether to renew their mandates, and their scope would not be limited to follow-up and voluntary implementation of GFMD outcomes, but also include the development of ideas, projects and elements which may feed into GFMD roundtable themes.

To maximize inputs from the Civil Society Days to the GFMD summit meetings, appropriate time shall be made available for Common Space discussions, and the GFMD Chair, in consultations with civil society organisations and other relevant stakeholders, should ensure arrangements that allow for more inter-active dialogue. Since 2010, GFMD Chairs have innovated by adopting different formats.⁷

Governments are also encouraged to interact with civil society actors at the national level between GFMD meetings.

The civil society organization responsible for coordinating the Civil Society Days⁸ should interact with the GFMD Chair to ensure trust, clearly defined mandates and appropriate synergies between the two processes.

Civil society representatives may also be invited to participate in the GFMD Working Groups, as determined by the Co-chairs of these groups.

The private sector, including employers and recruitment agencies, should be considered a separate stakeholder group, and cooperation with this group should be strengthened by means of a dedicated consultative system.

Recommendation: Improve interaction with civil society, including arrangements for more interactive Common Space scenarios and discussions. New modalities for engagement of the private sector should be explored to strengthen cooperation with this distinct stakeholder group.

1.7 GFMD National Focal Points System

Established in the context of the 2007 Brussels GFMD, the number of national Focal Points designated by GFMD participating states has increased over the years as the system now includes both capital-based and Geneva-based officials. The Focal Point network has significantly facilitated internal GFMD communications as well as communication and collaboration between States. In many instances, national Focal Points have also contributed to intra-governmental coordination and policy and institutional coherence on migration and development policies. However, the system has not always functioned efficiently in reaching the appropriate experts in government who could contribute to a whole-of-government approach. The National Focal Points system should be reinvigorated by GFMD participating governments in consonance with their national systems, and be constantly updated by the Support Unit. General guidelines on the role of National Focal Points could also be developed. Furthermore, contact details of National Focal Points should be shared with one another in order to facilitate further cooperation and coordination through the GFMD website.

Recommendation: Governments upgrade their focal point system to further enhance national coordination, policy coherence and the involvement of development ministries/departments/agencies. General guidelines on the national focal points' role could be developed. The SU constantly updates the focal point list.

⁷ For instance, under the 2012 Mauritian Chair, to enable smooth and productive interaction with civil society, three Common Space break-out sessions, structured along three related or complementary themes, have been suggested. This format should contribute to more manageable Common Space discussions in terms of participation, while achieving a more interactive dialogue between practitioners, politicians and civil society representatives.

⁸ ICMC acted as Civil Society coordinator in 2011 and 2012. Other Civil Society organizers may also be involved in future arrangements.

1.8 Review of 2007 Operating Modalities

The Operating Modalities are broad enough and thus still valid and applicable. However, minor adjustments to the current text may be required in the future.⁹

Recommendation: To clarify certain issues and strengthen the GFMD in terms of process and structures, the Steering Group and Friends of the Forum may in the future consider minor amendments to improve the Operating Modalities.

2. Enhancing the Forum's Impact on the Global Migration and Development Agenda

2.1. Sharing GFMD's knowledge with the international community

The accumulated knowledge of the GFMD should be shared with all stakeholders in a more systematic and accessible manner, to ensure the GFMD's continued relevance in the setting of the global migration and development agenda and debate. Through the concrete experiences of its membership and the substantive outcomes of its discussions, the GFMD should be considered a central repository where such knowledge can be shared and solutions can be identified. The online Platform for Partnerships (PfP), as well as the PfP special working sessions organized at the margins or during GFMD summit meetings, can help in this regard.

Recommendation: See 2.2 below.

2.2 Capacity to deliver

Linking to action area 2.1 above, the more consolidated the Forum is, the greater is its capacity to reach out to the broader international community, which in turn can reinforce the Forum's relevance in the setting of the global migration and development agenda. This requires agreement through greater understanding among its members about what knowledge the Forum should deliver and disseminate, and by which means, bearing in mind the vehicles for knowledge dissemination that already exist, for example in expert international organizations and relevant civil society organizations.

Recommendations (2.1 and 2.2): Share GFMD knowledge in a more systematic and accessible manner. GFMD Member States to agree on what knowledge the Forum should deliver and disseminate, and by which means, taking account of already existing vehicles for knowledge dissemination. The PfP can be a vehicle for such information dissemination.

2.3 Thematic continuity and multi-year thematic planning

Thematic continuity has been an important feature since the GFMD's inception, in particular for such crosscutting issues as policy coherence on migration and development. However, themes have also tended to become too broad and sometimes repetitive. GFMD thematic agendas should aim at more focused discussions, avoid repetitiveness and at the same time allow for the inclusion of new emerging themes. The development of a multi-year thematic agenda could contribute to avoiding repetition, foster more focused debate and follow-up on outcomes, and also provide a longer-term thematic vision. However, flexibility should be maintained to adapt such agendas to emerging issues and/or critical concerns of governments, notably those of developing countries.

⁹ The second preambular paragraph of the 2007 Operating Modalities states that the Modalities "are of a preliminary nature, ... "to be assessed and revised, as appropriate...". Concerning Article 6, Relationship with the United Nations, in current GFMD practice the relationship with the United Nations is understood to also include other international organizations; and Article 7, Participation of Civil Society, should be understood to cover all non-State stakeholders.

In defining a multi-year agenda, the Chair and the Troika should consult on possible themes and prepare suggestions for discussions with the Steering Group and the Friends of the Forum, thus ensuring full participation and ownership by the incoming Chair(s) and the GFMD Membership. The final choice of each summit's overarching theme remains the prerogative of the respective Chair-in-Office.

Recommendation: The Chair and the Troika consult on possible themes for a multi-year agenda that ensures full participation and ownership by incoming Chairs and GFMD Membership; and prepare suggestions for discussion in the Steering Group and the Friends of the Forum.

2.4 Interaction between GFMD and international organizations

Cooperation and consultations with global international organizations and regional entities, including the agencies forming part of the GMG, has greatly benefitted the state-led GFMD process, in particular through the provision of thematic expertise to the preparation of Roundtables and related discussions. This cooperation should be pursued further, recognizing that such inter-action between GFMD participating governments and relevant international bodies will also enhance the Forum's impact on the global debate on migration and development. The Forum may also explore closer cooperation with regional consultative processes, *fora* and dialogues in order to share experiences and enrich each other's discussions on migration and development.

The GMG, other international organizations and regional entities should not interfere with GFMD structures and processes. Also, the roundtable discussions should remain platforms for States to informally exchange lessons learned and good practices. Interventions by international organizations should therefore be limited and should contribute to policy dialogue.

GFMD governments may also choose to rely on international organizations to organize and provide expertise and substantive support to certain thematic workshops, take forward and implement specific GFMD outcomes, and coordinate such action closely with relevant organizations. Furthermore, while GFMD agendas are set by governments, ongoing interaction with regional and global entities, including the GMG, can contribute to better synergies between GFMD and these entities' activities, and also facilitate the process of multi-annual migration and development agenda setting. For instance, states can use their membership status in international organizations to take forward issues that have been brought up in the GFMD process. The specific role of regional entities, *fora* and processes to foster and implement migration and development policies should also be appropriately acknowledged in the GFMD process. Finally, to ensure that the GFMD remains a State-led process, it is important that the agenda for GFMD-meetings are set by States and not international organizations or experts.

Recommendation: Pursue cooperation with international agencies, in particular for provision of thematic expertise. States can use their membership status with international agencies to take forward issues raised in the GFMD process. Explore closer cooperation with regional consultative processes, fora and dialogues in order to share experiences.

3. Ensuring the Forum's Sustainability

3.1 More predictable GFMD Funding¹⁰

¹⁰ The need for more predictable funding concerns both the consolidation and the sustainability of the Forum process. Looking to the future, however, this action area is placed under pillar 3, i.e. Ensuring the Forum's Sustainability.

To ensure the Forum's longer-term sustainability, and to consolidate its current functioning, governments need to agree on a more predictable funding structure. The 2011 proposal by the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Migration and Development and by Switzerland for such more predictable funding, including appropriate funding for the Support Unit, should be taken forward with the Friends of the Forum, and an appropriate decision needs to be taken. While maintaining the current voluntary funding mechanism, this proposal, based on a detailed annual GFMD standard budget, stresses the need for early financial pledges and the broadening of the donor base (even by means of small contributions) to increase ownership of the process. Its implementation would also contribute to a better understanding of the Forum's ongoing funding requirements and related financial management. The financial contributions will continue to be administered by the GFMD Support Unit.

Recommendation: *While maintaining GFMD's voluntary funding mechanism, adopt the Swiss/SRSG's 2011 proposal for more predictable funding (cf. Annex ..), by means of a) an annual standard budget, b) early funding pledges and c) a broader donor base.*

3.2 GFMD Supporting Structure¹¹

To sustain its future, the GFMD requires appropriate and efficient supporting structures, including the Chair's Task Force and the GFMD Support Unit (SU).

At present, the **Chair's Task Force**, set up annually and comprised of national staff and international advisers selected at the discretion of the Chair-in-Office, deals with all matters pertaining to the GFMD process during its presidency, including issues of substance, organization, policy and strategy. Each incoming Chair to date has exercised its authority and independence to select the national/international expert Task Force it deemed necessary to carry out the substantive and strategic preparations of the Forum. In line with past practice, future Chairs should strongly consider retaining that authority and independence.

The **Support Unit**, acting on the Chair's authority, manages administrative, financial and organizational matters in support of the Chair and runs the website and the PfP. Based on the agreement of all GFMD participating states, the SU is currently hosted by IOM (which backstops the financial and IT work of the SU and provides the SU's legal status). The SU is independent from IOM.

The *administrative role* of the SU, including its support to the organization and logistical arrangements of GFMD preparatory meetings (such as Steering Group, Friends of the Forum, Working Group and thematic meetings), as well as summit meetings, is recognized as highly valuable by the respective Chairs and the wider group of GFMD participating states. The SU helps assure continuity from one Summit Meeting to the next, acts as a repository of GFMD data and serves any new incoming Chair through appropriate administrative, financial and record-keeping mechanisms. Depending on the needs of the Chair-in-Office, however, the extent and costs of this service can vary, and the SU staff resources could be strengthened, inter alia through the funded secondment of staff by governments, and by international organizations as feasible, to consolidate and sustain its *administrative role*. Since the SU is a "common good" of the GFMD process, its functions, structure, performance and resource needs should be regularly assessed by past, present and future Chairs and related reports should be submitted to the Friends of the Forum as and when necessary.

A possible change or extension of the present administrative mandate of the SU to also deal with issues of substance would need careful analysis by the Steering Group and the Friends of the Forum,

¹¹ The GFMD Supporting Structure relates to both the consolidation and the sustainability of the Forum process. Looking to the future, however, this action area is placed under pillar 3, i.e. Ensuring the Forum's Sustainability.

since this would also impact on the current role of the Chair's Task Force. Under a scenario of this kind, for example, some international experts –working on substantive issues and funded by sponsoring governments and/or international organizations- could be attached to the SU, but remain accountable to the Chair. To ensure a smooth transition between Chairs, the Chair-in-Office would also need to hold discussions with the incoming Chair to determine whether any secondments offered would be needed the following year. The SU as an administrative set-up would also remain independent from any international organization and government and shall serve and report to the Chair only.

Recommendation: Chairs-in-Office strongly consider retaining the authority to set up their own national Task Force, with national staff and international expert advisers supporting the Chair on substance, policy and strategy.

In recognition of the important administrative role of the Support Unit (SU), acting under the authority of the Chair-in-Office, SU staff resources could be strengthened, depending on the needs of the Chair, inter alia through secondment of staff by governments and international agencies. The SU's functions, structure, performance and resources should be regularly assessed by past, current and future Chairs, and reports submitted to the Friends of the Forum as necessary. Any possible expansion of the SU's administrative mandate to also deal with issues of substance would need careful analysis as this would also impact on the role of the Chair's Task Force.

3.3 Role and functioning of the Steering Group and the Friends of the Forum

While the mandates of the Steering Group and the Friends of the Forum are appropriately defined in the Operating Modalities, they tend to overlap in practice. The agendas of the two bodies must better reflect their different roles, and the respective Chairs should seek to ensure such a distinction. The agenda setting needs to be done in a transparent and inclusive manner, involving both the Steering Group and the Friends of the Forum.

The *role of the Friends of the Forum* should be revitalized as a sounding board that advises on thematic GFMD agendas, structure and format. This body -which is also open to observers from international organizations- should in addition discuss other issues of substance, such as those being dealt with by the Working Groups or by preparatory meetings in support of summit meetings. Governments should also share practices and results related to GFMD discussions.

The Steering Group should comprise Governments that actively support the GFMD process, including through the provision of policy, conceptual advice and, if possible, financial support. There should be an appropriate regional balance, and consideration should be given to having a manageable size of the Steering Group. The Steering Group should also maintain its flexibility and light structure.

Recommendation: Clarify and differentiate the practical role and respective agendas of the two bodies to avoid undue overlaps. Ensure an appropriate regional balance and manageable size of the Steering Group. Consider enhancing the role of the Friends of the Forum through more discussion on substance, inter alia through regular updates and feedback on lessons learned in the implementation of GFMD outcomes by governments and the ad-hoc Working Groups (see also 1.2 and 1.5).

3.4 GFMD relationship with the United Nations

The Forum was created upon the proposal of the UN Secretary-General at the 2006 General Assembly High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development.¹² While open to all

¹² Cf. reference in preamble of 2007 Operating Modalities.

States Members and Observers of the United Nations¹³, the GFMD is an independent body that does not form part of the United Nations. This notwithstanding, and to ensure the Forum's future sustainability in the global context, inter-action with the United Nations should be maintained through regular consultations by the GFMD Chairs with the UN Secretary-General, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Migration and Development, and other relevant UN bodies. In accordance with the Operating Modalities, annual GFMD outcome reports should systematically be made available by the GFMD Chairs to the United Nations.

Recommendation: Maintain regular consultations with the UN Secretary-General, the SRSG and other relevant UN bodies. Systematically convey annual GFMD outcome reports to the United Nations by the GFMD Chairs-in-Office.

General Recommendation: As required, the GFMD may consider conducting periodic assessments of specific aspects of the Forum's activities. The modalities of such assessments will be determined by the Steering Group and the Friends of the Forum.

C. The way forward

Following the adoption of the Consolidated Assessment Paper at the Special Session on the Future of the Forum on 22 November 2012, and the conclusion of the 2-year assessment process by end 2012, the action areas and recommendations reflected in section B. of this paper will need appropriate follow-up. Many recommendations may require longer-term implementation by the GFMD governing bodies. Others need to be realized in time for the Second UN High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in 2013 (cf. Section D. of this paper). Yet others are directly addressed to GFMD participating governments for possible implementation.

Subject to approval at the Special Session on the Future of the Forum at the GFMD November 2012 summit meeting in Mauritius, **a group comprised of all past, present and future GFMD Chairs** would be entrusted to spearhead appropriate follow-up action. As required, this group would conduct further in-depth analysis of certain action areas, and it would report its findings and proposals to the Chair-in-Office, the Steering Group and the Friends of the Forum, for discussion and adoption. The group would be established upon conclusion of the GFMD assessment process.

D. GFMD contribution to the Second UN High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in 2013

The first meeting of the Forum was announced at the 2006 General Assembly High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development. The current and future functioning of the GFMD is thus of interest to the UN and its stock-taking on migration and development issues at the second HLD to be held in New York in 2013. UN Member and Observers States participate both in the GFMD and the UN HLD, which are two separate, but complementary, processes. While recognizing the distinct status and purpose of the 2013 HLD, the experiences and thematic outcomes reached by governments in the context of the GFMD can usefully contribute to the HLD discussions in 2013, including relevant input to the 2013 HLD agenda. Appropriate consultations among GFMD participating governments should be held for this purpose.

¹³ Cf. reference in preamble of 2007 Operating Modalities.

Following its endorsement at the Special Session on the Future of the Forum at the GFMD November 2012 summit meeting in Mauritius, the final GFMD Assessment Report¹⁴ will be presented to the 2013 HLD, *for information*.

In addition, a comprehensive thematic recollection reflecting GFMD achievements, practices and thematic outcomes from 2007 to end 2012 would be prepared, for presentation to the September 2013 HLD.

Recommendations:

a) The 2012 Chair-in-Office prepares the final GFMD Assessment Report (i.e. the final version of the 2012 Phase 2 Consolidated Assessment Paper (the present paper), the 2011 Phase 1 Assessment Survey Report, and a summary of the Special Session on the Future of the Forum at the November summit meeting in Mauritius). This document will be presented to the September 2013 HLD, for information.

b) The group comprised of all past, present and future GFMD Chairs, under the guidance of the 2013 Chair-in-Office, prepares a comprehensive thematic recollection of GFMD achievements, practices and thematic outcomes covering the period 2007 to end 2012. This document will be presented to the Steering Group and the Friends of the Forum for approval, and be finalized in time for the 2013 HLD. It will then be presented to the 2013 HLD in support of the HLD discussions.

¹⁴ The final Assessment Report will include the final version of the 2012 Phase 2 Assessment Paper (the present paper), the 2011 Phase 1 Assessment Survey Report, and a summary of the Special Session on the future of the Forum at the November summit meeting in Mauritius.

TROIKA– TERMS OF REFERENCE ¹

In line with the Operating Modalities endorsed at the first meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) in Brussels on 9-11 July 2007, the Troika² consists of the current Chair-in-Office, the outgoing Chair, and the future Chair of the Forum.

A: Mandate

The Troika:

- a. assists the Chair-in-Office, the country that chairs the GFMD process and hosts the Forum meeting, with the overall preparation and organization of the Forum;
- b. discusses strategic and political issues related to the Global Forum as a process, including its relationship with the Global Migration Group (GMG) and other international bodies, and makes recommendations on these areas to the Steering Group and the Friends of the Forum;
- c. advises on the Chair's thematic programme and work plan, including the agenda, structure and format of the Forum meeting, as well as calendar of activities.
- d. assists the Chair-in-Office in seeking technical and financial support for the GFMD process.
- e. deliberates on voluntary offers to assume the GFMD Chairmanship and/assists the Chair in identifying and encouraging possible future Chairs of the Global Forum if no suitable voluntary offer is forthcoming; in both cases ensures, to the extent possible, that Chairmanship alternates between a developing and a developed country.
- f. attends regular meetings/telephone conferences with the SRSG/GMG/GFMD to ensure cooperation between the GFMD and the UN system as a result of the second high-level dialogue on international migration held in October 2013.

B. Responsibilities and expectations of the Troika members

- a. Keep abreast of all Forum-related developments; participates in all meetings of the Troika, the Steering Group and the Friends of the Forum, held usually in Geneva.
- b. Participate in external meetings representing the GFMD Troika. or
- c. Offer timely advice and makes its services available to the Chair-in-Office, as may be required.

C. Membership

Membership

The GFMD Troika is comprised of the outgoing Chair, the Chair-in-Office, and the forthcoming Chair(s) of the Global Forum.

Political/Strategic Guidance offered by the UN SRSG

¹These Terms of Reference (TORs) of the GFMD Troika were elaborated based on the GFMD Operating Modalities.

² See <http://www.gfmd.org/process/supporting-framework/troika> for the historical overview of the GFMD Troika since the inception of the Global Forum in 2007.

UN Secretary General's Special Representative (SRSG) on migration and development, provides political and strategic guidance and ensures the link with the UN. The SRSG attends meetings of the GFMD Troika.

D. Chairmanship – The Troika meetings are convened and chaired by the Chair-in-Office.

E. Funding – Costs of participation in the Troika meetings are borne by the respective Governments / GFMD Observers.

F. Schedule and venue of Meetings – The Troika meetings are held at the request of the GFMD Chair-in-Office, usually ahead of the preparatory meetings of the GFMD Steering Group and the Friends of the Forum in Geneva.

Email consultations and/or video/teleconferences among Troika members may also be arranged, either by the GFMD Support Unit or the Secretariat/Taskforce of the Chair-in-Office, as the need arises. The SRSG can also participate in these consultations.

STEERING GROUP – TERMS OF REFERENCE ¹ AND GUIDELINES FOR MEMBERSHIP

In line with the Operating Modalities endorsed at the first meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) in Brussels on 9-11 July 2007, the GFMD Steering Group should be comprised of governments that are firmly committed to providing sustained political and conceptual support to the GFMD process and to the Chair-in-Office, and to ensuring continuity of the process. In addition, the GFMD Assessment Report clarifies that Steering Group members should provide financial support if possible.

A: Mandate

The Steering Group (SG):

- a. gives overall strategic direction to the work of the GFMD;
- b. considers and advises on all relevant policy issues pertaining to the smooth running of the GFMD process, including on the annual GFMD budget and the appropriate liaison with other stakeholders such as the Global Migration Group (GMG), including the United Nations, Regional Consultative Processes, civil society and other relevant bodies;
- c. provides advice, as required, to the Chair-in-Office, on the elaboration of the GFMD agenda and work plan; and
- d. periodically evaluates, through assessments when required, the activities of the Forum, both in terms of process and content, and provides related suggestions and proposals.

B. Responsibilities and expectations of Steering Group members

- a. Sustained commitment and active engagement in the GFMD process, both substantively and/or financially.
- b. Promote the GFMD process by encouraging other governments to become engaged in Forum-related activities.
- c. Assist the Chair-in-Office in seeking technical and financial support for the GFMD process.

C. Membership

Principles for membership

In 2013, the SG members agreed that demonstrated commitment and real engagement in the GFMD is a prerequisite for membership in the GFMD Steering Group. Commitment and engagement implies both intellectual/substantive inputs and, to the extent possible, also financial contributions. Furthermore, the SG composition should

¹Terms of Reference (TORs) of the GFMD Steering Group were first defined in October 2007, under the Chairmanship of the Philippines. Some of its provisions are retained in this updated TORs.

take the principles of regional balance and different migration perspectives into consideration.

Rotation of members

The number of members of the SG should be kept to no more than 30 members. In order to allow for new members to join the SG and at the same time avoid expanding its size, an informal rotational system is applied to allow countries to express their interest to join the SG and for others to rotate off for a certain period of time.

Once a year, in connection with the annual pledging meeting to be convened by the Chair-in-Office, countries are asked to reconfirm their interest and commitment to continue as members of the SG the following year. Non-SG members are at the same time given the possibility to express their interest to join the SG for a certain period of time.

At the pledging meeting, countries are asked to indicate their intended contributions – financial and/or substantial -- to the GFMD process. Financial contributions are offered on a voluntary basis. Substantial contributions could take various forms, such as by membership/chairmanship of roundtable sessions or co-convening GFMD preparatory thematic meetings, expertise to the Expert Networks, secondments of government staff and contributions to the Policy and Practice Database.

Determinations of composition of membership

Based on expression of interest the Troika will agree on the composition of SG members. The main starting points would be prior participation and demonstration of commitment to the GFMD process. Should there be too many countries interested in joining the SG and no country willing to rotate off, informal consultations will be held between the Troika and non-active members to explore if these members would be willing to rotate off for a period of time.

- D. **Chairmanship** – The Steering Group is convened and chaired by the Chair-in-Office.
- E. **Funding** – Costs of participation in the meetings of the Steering Group are borne by the SG members.
- F. **Schedule and venue of Meetings** – The Steering Group meets at the request of the Chair-in-Office, approximately 3-4 times a year. It meets in Geneva, unless otherwise agreed by the members.



Published on the *Global Forum on Migration and Development* Web Portal
(<http://www.gfmd.org>)

1. ACP Group of States
2. ACP Observatory on Migration
3. African Union
4. Association of Southeast Asian Nations
5. Asian Development Bank
6. Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
7. Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families
8. European Union
9. Inter-American Development Bank
10. Intergovernmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees
11. International Catholic Migration Commission
12. International Center for Migration Policy Development
13. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
14. International Fund for Agricultural Development
15. International Labour Office
16. International Organization for Migration
17. International Organization of the Francophonie
18. Joint Migration and Development Initiative
19. League of Arab States
20. MacArthur Foundation
21. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
22. Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General
23. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
24. Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
25. Organization of Islamic Conference
26. Regional Conference on Migration (Puebla Process)
27. Secretaría General Iberoamericana
28. South American Conference on Migration
29. Sovereign Military Order of Malta
30. United Nations Children's Fund
31. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
32. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
33. United Nations Development Fund for Women
34. United Nations Development Programme
35. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
36. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
37. United Nations Institute for Training and Research
38. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
39. United Nations Population Fund
40. United Nations Regional Commissions
41. United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants
42. World Bank
43. World Health Organization

FRIENDS OF THE FORUM – TERMS OF REFERENCE ¹

In line with the Operating Modalities endorsed at the first meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) in Brussels on 9-11 July 2007, the Friends of the Forum (FOF) is open to all States that are Members or Observers of the United Nations. The FOF also includes some GFMD Observers² comprised of specialised agencies of the United Nations, international organisations, regional consultative processes and select non-government stakeholders on migration and development issues.

A: Mandate

The Friends of the Forum (FOF):

- a. serves as a consulting body that endorses and challenges policy/strategic issues concerning the Global Forum as a process;
- b. discusses other issues of substance, such as those being dealt with by the GFMD Platform for Partnerships and preparatory meetings leading to the Forum meeting;
- c. provides a platform for regular exchange between the GFMD and the Global Migration Group (GMG).

B. Responsibilities and expectations of Friends of the Forum members

- a. Keep abreast of all Forum-related developments; participates in FOF meetings held usually in Geneva and informs respective government offices/organisations of the on-going work.
- b. Support GFMD initiatives aimed at promoting the evidence base and delivery power of the Global Forum; shares policies and practices through the GFMD Platform for Partnerships and GFMD thematic surveys.
- c. Participate in the Future of the Forum sessions at the Forum meetings, where decision on the process and working methods of the GFMD are endorsed.

C. Membership

Principles for Membership

Participation in the Friends of the Forum is guided by the defining elements of the Global Forum -- voluntary, informal and state-led. Active participation is encouraged to ensure broader ownership of the process.

The FOF is open to all States that are Members or Observers of the United Nations. The FOF also includes some GFMD Observers³ comprised of specialised agencies of the United Nations, international organisations, regional consultative processes and select non-government stakeholders on migration and development issues.

¹These Terms of Reference (TORs) of the Friends of the Forum GFMD were elaborated based on the GFMD Operating Modalities developed in 2007 and the Reports of GFMD Assessment Phase I and II prepared under the Swiss and Mauritian Chairmanships, respectively.

² See <http://www.gfmd.org/observers> for the complete list of existing GFMD Observers.

³ See <http://www.gfmd.org/observers> for the complete list of existing GFMD Observers.

Emerging UN Member States will be invited to future GFMD meetings. Interested organizations, processes and other bodies may indicate their motivation to join the GFMD Observers and, where possible, their intended contributions which can be either substantive or financial.

Request to become GFMD Observers

Based on expression of interest, the Steering Group will deliberate on possible additional requests to join the GFMD Observers. The main factors would be the relevance of the organization's work to the GFMD agenda and work streams, as well as indication of commitment to fulfill the mandates and responsibilities of the FOF.

The Troika may also suggest to the Steering Group the inclusion of other organizations, processes and bodies that could enrich GFMD debates and offer meaningful contributions to the Chair-in-Office and to the overall GFMD process.

- D. Chairmanship** – The Friends of the Forum meetings are convened and chaired by the Chair-in-Office.
- E. Funding** – Costs of participation in the meetings of the Friends of the Forum are borne by the respective Governments / GFMD Observers.
- F. Schedule and venue of Meetings** – The Friends of the Forum meetings are held, in principle, at least twice in between each Forum meeting. The FOF meets in Geneva, unless otherwise agreed by the members.



LEG Approval Code HQS/COOP/AL0445/2013 GFMD

Memorandum of Understanding
Between
Sweden as the GFMD 2013-2014 Chair
And
The International Organization for Migration (IOM),
Host of the GFMD Support Unit

On
Financial Contributions to the
Swedish Chairmanship of the GFMD 2013-2014

1. The Parties to this Memorandum of Understanding ("Agreement") are Sweden as the GFMD 2013-2014 Chair ("The Chair"), represented by Ambassador Eva Åkerman-Börje, and the International Organization for Migration ("The IOM"), represented by Mr Bruce Reed, host of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) Support Unit, which provides basic administrative, financial, and logistical support to the GFMD Chair-in-Office.

2. As GFMD Chair-in-Office for 2013-2014, the Chair expects to receive financial contributions ("the Contribution") from other governments, international organizations and international foundations ("International Donors") to help defray the cost of carrying out the GFMD process, including the organization of the GFMD Forum meeting in Stockholm, Sweden in May 2014.

3. The Chair will authorize the GFMD Support Unit, hosted and legally represented by The IOM, to receive and manage the Contribution under the direct supervision and full control of the Chair, and in accordance with the

GFMD Sweden 2013-2014 Budget (Annex A) and the respective agreements with International Donors.

4. The IOM will have no influence on the utilization of the Contribution and will solely provide the GFMD Support Unit with financial management to receive and manage the Contribution in accordance with the terms and conditions outlined under the Memorandum of Understanding *Administrative Arrangements for the Support Unit (SU) of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)* (Annex B). The IOM shall have no liability or obligation towards the International Donors or to The GOS, except those specifically provided in this Agreement.

6. The Contribution may be paid in one or two instalments by the International Donors into the designated bank accounts of IOM for different currencies (Annex C), referring to the GFMD Support Unit project account PO 0042 (GFMD 2013-2014 Related Activities).

7. The IOM, working in collaboration with the GFMD Support Unit, shall submit to the Chair the following reports:

- a) Quarterly Financial Reports, beginning 30 June 2013, showing actual disbursements of the Contribution in accordance with Annex B and Annex C, and
- b) Final financial and narrative reports showing how the Contribution was utilized and managed by the GFMD Support Unit for and on behalf of the Chair on or before 30 September 2014.

8. Any Contribution which has not been used by 30 September 2014, as reported in the final financial report, shall be carried over to the next GFMD budget, unless otherwise agreed by the Parties.

8. Dispute resolution. Any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of or in relation to this Agreement, or the breach, termination or invalidity thereof, shall be settled amicably by negotiation between the Parties. In the event that such negotiation is unsuccessful, either Party may submit the dispute to arbitration.

The arbitration will be carried out in accordance with the UNCITRAL arbitration rules. The arbitral award will be final and binding.

9. Nothing in this Agreement affects the privileges and immunities enjoyed by The IOM as an intergovernmental organization.

10. Final clause. This Agreement enters into force upon signature by both parties. It will remain in force until 30 September 2014. Amendments may be made by mutual agreement in writing between the Parties. All Annexes of this Agreement form an integral part of this Agreement.

Agreed and signed in duplicate.

23 July 2013, Geneva.

For the Government Offices of Sweden as the GFMD 2013-2014 Chair,
For the International Organization for Migration,

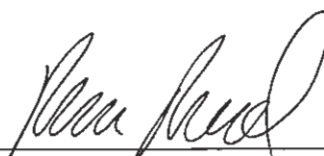


Signature

Eva Åkerman-Börje

Ambassador

Name and Position



Signature

Bruce Reed

Director, DRM

Name and Position

25 April 2014



Long-term financing framework for the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)

1. Introduction

The Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) 2012 assessment report underlines that governments needed to agree on a more predictable funding structure to enable the GFMD to consolidate its current functioning and to guarantee its long-term sustainability. Creating a long-term financing framework is also linked to the creation of a multiannual work plan for the GFMD.

This document is for informational purposes only and lays out the proposed long-term financing framework for the GFMD, which would become effective upon written agreement by relevant Parties.

Any long-term financing framework for the GFMD shall be subject to the terms and conditions of the Memorandum of Understanding for “Administrative Arrangements for the Support Unit (SU) of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)”, signed between the GFMD Chair-in-Office and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) on 15 December 2008 (the MOU).

2. A multiannual funding mechanism

a. The general features of a multiannual funding mechanism

A multiannual funding mechanism (MFM) that supports a multiannual work plan is set up, including a clear governance and accountability framework.

The MFM should help streamline the financial and administrative systems of the GFMD process. It is also aimed at facilitating and encouraging donors to make multiyear contributions to the GFMD. It facilitates the carry-over of any unspent funds from one year to the next. Nonetheless, the option to tie funds to one financial year would remain for donors with budgetary regulations that require it. A minimum amount of 400,000 USD¹ from the GFMD budget should be aimed to be available for the incoming Chairs at the start of each Chairmanship.

¹ 400,000 would cover the first six month of the running of the GFMD process i.e. the Support Unit as well as preparatory meetings. Normally it takes about six months for each Chairmanship to have the first contributions put into the account.

b. Standardized budget

A standardised budget template is used by each Chair-in-Office, please see template in Annex 1. A standardised budget includes indicative figures (drawn up in 2013) for costs that are relatively constant from one year to the next, for example the cost of the GFMD Support Unit and for organising standard preparatory meetings. A standardised budget facilitates for the incoming Chairs-in-Office to set up a budget and also facilitates comparison from one year to the next. The budget may be reduced or increased depending on the conditions in the host country and due to other factors.

The GFMD budget contains elements corresponding to the costs of carrying out the GFMD process such as preparatory meetings, the GFMD meeting as well as the running of the GFMD Support Unit. Contributions to parallel and/or separate activities spearheaded by non-governmental stakeholders, e.g., the civil society, private sector and/or international organization(s) will not form part of the GFMD budget, unless such activities are co-organized by the Chair-in-Office and/or directly feeds into the Roundtable preparations or other core activities of the GFMD Government meetings.

c. Established pledging mechanism

Consistent with the voluntary and informal character of the GFMD process, financial contributions remain voluntary, i.e. no compulsory annual fee is applied.

1. A formal pledging meeting in the beginning of each Chairmanship is established to promote predictability and planning of each Chairmanship. The pledging meeting will be organized by the Chair-in-Office with the support of the GFMD Troika. Early pledges, as well as multiannual pledges as defined by the donors (normally over two or three years), are encouraged in order to secure the long-term stability of the process. In case the schedule of the pledging meeting does not meet the budget calendars of donor countries, other opportunities for pledging would be offered during the Chairmanship.

The GFMD pledging meeting makes room for the civil society to present their budget and work plan as an integral part of that meeting. Countries are strongly encouraged to contribute to the civil society process as well, in order to ensure that this component continues to be a stable and important input to the GFMD.

d. Financial system and management

The multiannual funding mechanism has a clear governance and accountability framework. The GFMD long-term funding mechanism is administered by the MOU between the GFMD and IOM concerning GFMD budget, contributions, payments, monitoring of transactions, audit and reporting to donors. An overview of the key elements of these existing mechanisms, including details not provided in the MOU on how they are implemented and the delineation of tasks between the IOM, the GFMD Support Unit and the Chair-in-office is provided in Annex 2.

The GFMD financial system and management are governed by the financial rules and regulations of the IOM. Since 2009, the IOM has provided administrative and financial assistance to enable the GFMD Support Unit to receive and manage international contributions to the annual GFMD Chairmanship, under the direct supervision and authority of the GFMD Chair-in-Office. A Memorandum of Understanding between the annual GFMD Chair-in-Office and the IOM -- first signed in 2010 -- is renewed and signed at the start of each Chairmanship (see Annex 3 for copy of the MOU on Financial Contributions to the Swedish Chairmanship of the GFMD in 2013).

All contributions to the GFMD are deposited through IOM, but managed by the GFMD Support Unit under the direct supervision of the Chair-in-Office.

In terms of accounting and financial reporting, the GFMD Support Unit will submit regular periodic reports (e.g., quarterly) to the Chair-in-Office. These reports shall be the basis of the Chair-in-Office's updates on the GFMD financial position during the meetings of the Steering Group and/or Friends of the Forum.

At the end of each Chairmanship, an end-of-Chairmanship report would be generated to attribute expenses according to the concerned Chairmanship. If not otherwise specified by the donor, unspent contributions will automatically be transferred to the next Chairmanship. Both periodic and end-of-Chairmanship reports will serve as a basis for additional calls for contributions to support the proposed multi-annual budget. The end-of-year Chairmanship reports will be submitted to all donor entities (government and non-government). IOM makes arrangement for an audit at the end of each Chairmanship. The report of the external auditor will be submitted to the Chair, indicating its appreciation (i.e., whether satisfactory or not) of the overall accounting and financial systems of the GFMD, and proposing suggestions or recommendations, if needed.

3. Review of the financing framework

Minor revisions of the financing framework can be done after an agreement is reached in the GFMD Steering Group. The long-term financing framework would be reviewed in 2017, three years after its establishment. The review would look at how the framework has been working and what revisions might be necessary.

Annex 1

GFMD Standard Annual Budget

I. Chairing/Hosting

• Task Force: fees, travel expenses, etc.	xxxx
• Preparatory activities:	
○ Preparatory Meetings of the Troika, SG and FOF	\$ 50,000
○ GFMD Thematic Meetings	240,000
○ Research	50,000
Subtotal	\$340,000
• Annual Forum Meeting:	xxxxxxxx
- Convention centre, furniture, equipment	
- Documentation, interpretation, translation	
- Catering	
- Travel for LDCs	
- Operational costs	
- Common space	

II. GFMD Support Unit

• Staff and related costs	\$ 550,000
(Head of SU, 1 Programme Officer, 1 Admin and Finance Assistant, 2 Interns)	
• Office costs	125,000
(maintenance and operational costs of existing GFMD Support Unit office)	
• Admin overhead IOM	33,750
	=====
Subtotal	\$ 708,750
 Annual Costs of Prep Activities and Support Unit	 \$ 1,048,750

NB :

The figures indicated above are based on most current costs. Provision for appreciation of costs (for example 5% each year) should be taken into consideration when preparing the budget of succeeding years.

Annex 2 - FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS
Global Forum on Migration and Development

	Tasks of IOM	Tasks of the SU	Tasks of the Chair-in-Office
1. Budget Preparation and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - assists SU in preparing annual budget request and future budgetary projections, especially regarding staff salaries and other operational costs of running the SU - establishes a Project ID for the GFMD including the structure based on the proposed budget of the GFMD-Chair-in-Office - provides advice to SU as necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - works with IOM in preparing the annual operational budget of the SU, a key component of the overall budget of the GFMD Chair - obtains Chair-in-Office approval of SU budget proposal - coordinates with IOM the overall budget of the GFMD Chair, including the SU operational costs - provides IOM with updates on the GFMD budget - forwards quarterly and annual IOM financial report to Chair-in-Office - manages budget throughout the year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - establishes work plan throughout the Chairmanship - drafts in coordination with SU a GFMD budget to support its work plan - signs MoU with IOM regarding the contributions to GFMD - renews the MoU on SU hosting by IOM
2. Facilitating Contributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - receives contributions from donor states and other entities via SU - reviews proposed contract(s) governing the contributions in accordance with IOM rules and regulations - reports to SU on status of contributions - provides confirmation and details on any received contribution from donor entities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - if required by the Chair-in-Office, sends letters to GFMD states and other donors requesting contributions, as appropriate, and receives payment thereof - if required by the Chair-in-Office, undertakes follow-up with donor states and other donors to ensure payment - coordinates with IOM (Department of Resources Management and Office of Legal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - convenes pledging meetings inviting governments and donor entities and organizer of the civil society process - authorizes the SU and/or Task Force members to liaise with donor entities - acknowledges all contributions

		Affairs) to ensure that contributions are received in accordance with IOM rules and regulations.	
3. Facilitating Payments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - approves payment requests submitted by SU - ensures timely execution of payment requests for goods and services procured by the GFMD - liaises/coordinates with the SU administrative staff on all payment transactions; ensures complete documentation is supplied 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prepares payment requests and forwards to IOM for payment, together with supporting documentation (including duly coordinated and signed service agreements, if applicable) - submits payment request as quickly as possible after invoice receipt - follow up as necessary with outside contractors to ensure provision of goods and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - issues authorization to SU for payment of expenses other than for the regular upkeep of the SU office
4. Monitoring of Transactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monitors transactions and expenses incurred against the budget - provides monthly transaction reports to the SU, showing available resources and expenses incurred to date - posts each transaction according to the GFMD Project structure - ensures that all transactions conform with the IOM rules and regulations - provides SU with needed updates on GFMD accounts, in between regular reporting periods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reviews the monthly transactions report submitted by IOM - ensures that each transaction is charged against the correct budget line - reconciles with IOM as necessary - requests needed updates from IOM on GFMD accounts to ensure that most current budget and financial position is reported by the Chair to the Friends of the Forum (and other interested stakeholders/donors) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - checks periodic reports of SU/IOM and ensures it is consistent with the Chair's budget and work plan - provides update to the Friends of the Forum

5. Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - makes arrangement for an external audit at the end of each Chairmanship - in relation to this, reviews with the Support Unit all transaction details - provides a certified audit report with recommendations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - requests that External Audit is performed at the end of each Chairmanship - forwards audit report to Chair-in-Office and donor entities - responds to and implements audit recommendations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - authorizes the SU/IOM to proceed with the external audit and approves its costs - communicates external audit recommendations, if any, to Troika and other relevant GFMD bodies
6. Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - generates periodic transaction reports (usually quarterly) of GFMD accounts - prepares the financial report of each Chairmanship - reviews the full and summary narrative reports on GFMD-related activities prepared by the Head of the SU and ensures all financial references are in order - keeps copies of the financial and narrative reports of the SU for each GFMD Chairmanship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - submits periodic reports - works with IOM in preparing the financial report on GFMD-related activities, including the operational costs of the SU - coordinates the draft reports with the Chair-in-Office - submits to all donor entities the full financial and narrative reports of each GFMD Chairmanship - answers any question/clarification on the financial and narrative reports, in coordination with the Chair-in-Office - posts summary financial and narrative reports on the GFMD web portal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reviews and approves the draft financial and narrative reports - gives the go-signal to disseminate the full financial and narrative reports to all GFMD donor governments and other entities

Annex 3



LEG Approval Code: HQS/COOP/AL0445/2013 GFMD

Memorandum of Understanding
Between
Sweden as the GFMD 2013-2014 Chair
And
The International Organization for Migration (IOM),
Host of the GFMD Support Unit

On
Financial Contributions to the
Swedish Chairmanship of the GFMD 2013-2014

1. The Parties to this Memorandum of Understanding ("Agreement") are Sweden as the GFMD 2013-2014 Chair ("The Chair"), represented by Ambassador Eva Åkerman-Börje, and the International Organization for Migration ("The IOM"), represented by Mr Bruce Reed, host of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) Support Unit, which provides basic administrative, financial, and logistical support to the GFMD Chair-in-Office.

2. As GFMD Chair-in-Office for 2013-2014, the Chair expects to receive financial contributions ("the Contribution") from other governments, international organizations and international foundations ("International Donors") to help defray the cost of carrying out the GFMD process, including the organization of the GFMD Forum meeting in Stockholm, Sweden in May 2014.

3. The Chair will authorize the GFMD Support Unit, hosted and legally represented by The IOM, to receive and manage the Contribution under the direct supervision and full control of the Chair, and in accordance with the GFMD Sweden 2013-2014 Budget (Annex A) and the respective agreements with International Donors.

4. The IOM will have no influence on the utilization of the Contribution and will solely provide the GFMD Support Unit with financial management to receive and manage the Contribution in accordance with the terms and conditions outlined under the Memorandum of Understanding *Administrative Arrangements for the Support Unit (SU) of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)* (Annex B). The IOM shall have no liability or obligation towards the International Donors or to The GOS, except those specifically provided in this Agreement.

6. The Contribution may be paid in one or two instalments by the International Donors into the designated bank accounts of IOM for different currencies (Annex C), referring to the GFMD Support Unit project account PO 0042 (GFMD 2013-2014 Related Activities).

7. The IOM, working in collaboration with the GFMD Support Unit, shall submit to the Chair the following reports:

- a) Quarterly Financial Reports, beginning 30 June 2013, showing actual disbursements of the Contribution in accordance with Annex B and Annex C, and
- b) Final financial and narrative reports showing how the Contribution was utilized and managed by the GFMD Support Unit for and on behalf of the Chair on or before 30 September 2014.

8. Any Contribution which has not been used by 30 September 2014, as reported in the final financial report, shall be carried over to the next GFMD budget, unless otherwise agreed by the Parties.

8. Dispute resolution. Any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of or in relation to this Agreement, or the breach, termination or invalidity thereof, shall be settled amicably by negotiation between the Parties. In the event that such negotiation is unsuccessful, either Party may submit the dispute to arbitration. The arbitration will be carried out in accordance with the UNCITRAL arbitration rules. The arbitral award will be final and binding.

9. Nothing in this Agreement affects the privileges and immunities enjoyed by The IOM as an intergovernmental organization.

10. Final clause. This Agreement enters into force upon signature by both parties. It will remain in force until 30 September 2014. Amendments may be made by mutual agreement in writing between the Parties. All Annexes of this Agreement form an integral part of this Agreement.

Agreed and signed in duplicate.

23 July 2013, Geneva.

For the Government Offices of Sweden
as the GFMD 2013-2014 Chair,

For the International Organization for
Migration,

SIGNED

Signature

Eva Åkerman-Börje

Ambassador

Name and Position

Signature

Bruce Reed

Director, DRM

Name and Position



- FINAL VERSION -

GFMD 2013-2014 Concept Paper

30 April 2013

Unlocking the potential of migration for inclusive development

INTRODUCTION

The Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) has contributed greatly to the global, regional and national policy debates during the period 2007-2012. It has provided a collegial space in which governments regularly share their experiences in the area of migration and development. Thanks to its state-led, informal and non-binding character, it has facilitated comprehensive and frank discussions on good practices – policies, programmes and projects. It has inspired initiatives and reforms, as well as cooperation and partnerships. The Forum also has helped to build trust among states and stakeholders by enabling them to constructively address sensitive issues.

This founding period of the GFMD process has benefited from the results of the first High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (HLD) in 2006. The experiences and trust established through the GFMD process can be highly useful for the second HLD in October 2013. The thematic discussions at the second HLD could, in turn, help create a stronger and deeper foundation for the continued GFMD process.

A thorough assessment process during 2011-2012 has concluded the GFMD's first six years. It has highlighted widespread satisfaction with the Forum among states and other stakeholders. An overwhelming majority of governments have confirmed that the Forum adds real value to their work as policymakers. Nonetheless, there are many ways in which the Forum can be improved.

A reinforced process will need to realize the common vision for the Forum's future articulated in the GFMD Assessment Report: consolidating the Forum; enhancing its impact on the global migration and development agenda; and ensuring its sustainability.¹ In order to implement this vision, it is necessary to bring the GFMD process to a second phase.

¹ *Consolidated Assessment Paper* – Phase 2 of the GFMD Assessment Process (2012), final draft 30 September 2012, modified by Mauritius and endorsed on 22 November 2012.

Sweden serves as Chair-in-Office of the GFMD from January 2013 to June 2014. Its priorities and proposals build on the Forum's gradual progress and achievements since 2007, and are anchored in the recommendations of the Assessment Report. The GFMD process depends crucially on the contributions, support and engagement of all stakeholders. The Chair, therefore, will consult with GFMD stakeholders through an open-ended, transparent and inclusive dialogue. It will seek a broad, comprehensive agenda that is consensual, forward-looking, and outcome-oriented. To this end, the GFMD will encourage states and other stakeholders to share their experiences from voluntary follow-up of GFMD recommendations.

Overarching priorities

The Swedish GFMD Chair aims to launch a new, second phase of the Forum. Sweden suggests three mutually reinforcing key objectives concerning the substance, process and sustainable impact of the Forum:

1. A more development-focused Forum
2. A more dynamic Forum
3. A more durable Forum

A more development-focused Forum: substantive priorities

Efforts should be redoubled to strengthen the development dimension of the GFMD and the substantial contribution of the Forum to global, regional and national development agendas. A global debate has started regarding the concluding stages of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) process and the content of the UN development agenda beyond 2015. The GFMD is well situated to contribute to this debate and should seize the opportunity to do so. The Swedish GFMD Chair would like to explore how migration can be integrated in the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda as an enabler for sustainable, human development, encompassing both its inclusive economic and social dimensions. The development focus of GFMD discussions would, thereby, also be strengthened and more development practitioners would be encouraged to become engaged.

A more dynamic Forum: priorities for the GFMD process

The GFMD process should be reenergized by strengthening the involvement and ownership by states. The Swedish GFMD Chair would like to encourage more active and geographically balanced participation. It will propose clearer division of tasks and working methods for the Steering Group (SG) and the Friends of the Forum (FoF), reinvigorated Government Teams, a reinforced Support Unit (SU) and strengthened Platform for Partnerships (PfP). Taking into account the limited resources and informal character of the GFMD, progress in these areas would be sought with a view to help achieve more concrete, evidence-based and broadly relevant outcomes. The setting up of a *GFMD Expert Network*, for instance, would facilitate government engagement and participation in the Government Teams. *GFMD Online Discussions* and a *GFMD Policy and Practice Database* would improve outreach to more stakeholders and further strengthen the evidence-base.

A more durable Forum: priorities to ensure a sustainable impact

The Forum should reassure its sustainable impact on the global, regional and national debates by more stable and predictable funding. It should also safeguard that the accumulated knowledge and good practice is shared and implemented more broadly in the global community. A *Multiannual Work Plan* will help to focus attention also on the longer term, strategic principles, including those suggested in the Assessment Report. It could suggest ways to implement a revised funding structure and ways to improve the management and promotion of the policies and practices highlighted by the GFMD, based on the voluntary state-led nature of the Forum. It could suggest ways to amplify voluntary engagement with all relevant internal and external stakeholders to ensure an enhanced impact of GFMD outcomes and recommendations.

A MORE DEVELOPMENT-FOCUSED FORUM: SUBSTANTIVE PRIORITIES

Why do we need to strengthen the development dimension in the migration-development nexus?

The substantive priority of the Swedish GFMD Chair is captured in the title “Unlocking the potential of migration for inclusive development”. The main point conveyed here is that policies matter a great deal. The benefits of migration, however, do not come automatically.

It is by now clear that migration contributes to development and poverty reduction under certain conditions. Migrants often bring higher income and more opportunities to their families and communities. However, there remain many downsides to migration, including high transaction costs, lack of protection, high human and social costs, dependencies and social tensions within families and societies. Governments can help unlock the potential each migrant holds for development in the country of origin and destination. They can provide migrants with the fitting key in each context by an adequate policy mix, comprehensive legal frameworks and cooperation.

Coherent development policies that fully incorporate migration are often better equipped to maximize the benefits and minimize the downsides of migration. Governments that ensure the rights, protection and empowerment of migrants can help them seek safe and gainful opportunities that also bring valuable development outcomes. This focus also resonates with the UN Secretary-General’s remarks prepared for the Mauritius GFMD Meeting in 2012: “With the right policies, migration can promote development”.²

The Swedish Chair’s proposal for the overarching theme builds on the Assessment Report’s recommendations on how to reinforce the development dimension and increase the participation of development practitioners in the GFMD. This could be achieved through developing a clear and focused narrative of the role of migration in development, rather than a discussion on resource allocation. More focused and in-depth discussions on mainstreaming of migration into development policy and vice versa will be one step in this direction.

Moreover, as highlighted in the Assessment Report, an ambition should also be to bring a more substantial contribution of the Forum to global, regional and national development

² United Nations Secretary-General, *Remarks to Global Forum on Migration and Development*, delivered by Peter Sutherland, Special Representative for Migration and Development, Port Louis, Mauritius 2012.

agendas. The accumulated policies and practices that have been shared in the Forum over the years could provide an important reference point to the process preparing the UN development agenda beyond 2015. This was also identified as one of the key outcomes from Roundtable 2.1. at the Port Louis GFMD Meeting in 2012. In addition, migration in the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda perspective is also a suggested theme for the 2013 HLD.

The UN System Task Team preparing for the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda has suggested four core dimensions where more work will be needed: *inclusive economic development*; *inclusive social development*; *peace and security*; and *environmental sustainability*. The UN Task Team also has introduced the importance of a number of *enablers* or means to achieve this development. Migration and enhanced mobility are identified among these enablers.³

The Swedish GFMD Chair suggests moving ahead with parts of this work within the Forum. Human development as the process of enlarging people's choices and improving human capabilities, can be further advanced through enhancing both inclusive economic and inclusive social development.⁴ Inclusive development follows the human development approach based on human rights principles. All individuals and groups of people need to be able to contribute to creating opportunities, participate in decision-making and share the benefits of development. Coherent policies can contribute to access to employment as well as efficient social safety nets and public services without excluding the poor and vulnerable individuals such as migrants. The GFMD could in particular contribute to the global debate by focusing on how to better define and operationalize migration as an enabler for human development – characterized by both inclusive economic and inclusive social development – with a view to integrate it in the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda.

Survey and thematic GFMD meetings

The Swedish Chair will seek to encourage substantive input to the work in the GFMD Government Teams in order to prepare the ground for more evidence-based Roundtable discussions. The first two steps in this regard will be a survey of GFMD governments and a series of Thematic Meetings.

Survey of GFMD governments to assess experiences on thematic priorities

A brief survey will be sent out during the first half of 2013 to GFMD Focal Points on the GFMD thematic priorities as outlined in this Concept Paper. The objective of the survey is to present governments with the opportunity to feed into the GFMD process their experiences in regard of the selected Roundtable themes. The survey will form the basis of a brief overview of GFMD governments' policies and practices in support of the work preparing each GFMD Roundtable.

The survey will focus on a few, key questions relating to the overall thematic priority of strengthening the development dimension of the GFMD. Questions would include preferences on how migration could be integrated in the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda; national strategies on mainstreaming and migration and development policy coherence; and the role of

³ UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda (2012) *Realizing the Future We Want for All: Report to the Secretary General*. This report is the basis of Global Thematic Consultations, among which one is focusing on Population Dynamics, including migration.

⁴ A definition of the concept of *inclusive development* is available at the UNDP website: www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/povertyreduction/focus_areas/focus_inclusive_development/

national policy frameworks and initiatives to ensure that labour migrants and diaspora are empowered and can voluntarily transfer their assets in ways that bring the maximum benefits for economic and social development.

Selected themes and priorities for the GFMD Thematic Meetings

Subject to sufficient funding, the Swedish Chair suggests the following GFMD Thematic Meetings in order to prepare for and support the work in the Government Teams and the GFMD Meeting in May 2014:

- *Operationalizing mainstreaming of migration in development policy and integrating migration in the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda*
- *Improving economic development outcomes and labour market complementarities through labour matching tools, labour migration and circular mobility*
- *Enhancing migrant empowerment and voluntary asset transfers for positive social development outcomes*

The Thematic Meetings would be open to all GFMD member states and observers, but due to practical and logistical reasons, the maximum number of participants would have to be limited to around 100-120 per meeting. A selection process would give priority to those who wish to contribute actively and those who have shown previous engagement in the GFMD, and would then be based on a first-come-first-served principle. In order to attract global participation, these Thematic Meetings would be arranged in Geneva back-to-back to the regular SG and FoF meetings. Individual academics, representatives of civil society and the private sector could be invited to contribute with specific background information or presentations.

While Sweden plans a traditional GFMD Chairmanship with a limited number of regular SG and FoF meetings, the 7th GFMD Meeting, and the suggested Thematic Meetings, it remains open towards taking into account the outcomes of relevant initiatives (workshops or conferences) prepared by individual governments, regional consultative processes or observer organisations. Links and references to such initiatives will be made available on the GFMD website. The GFMD Chair would also welcome considerations and contributions from those stakeholders to the thematic priorities outlined in this Concept Paper.

GFMD Roundtables

As suggested in the Assessment Report, a more focused debate in the Forum is necessary in order to avoid repetition. Follow-up of previous outcomes would also contribute to progress on the basis of the already accumulated, shared experience. Each Chair does not necessarily need to cover all “traditional” GFMD topics, as a longer-term thematic vision could be addressed in the *Multiannual Work Plan* (see below). The Swedish Chair hopes foremost to stimulate more targeted, evidence-based and in-depth discussions.

There is also a need for flexibility in relation to the outcomes of the 2013 HLD. The HLD is expected to discuss several subject matters that are highly relevant for the suggested GFMD Roundtable themes. The Swedish Chair will seek to draw on and, in consultation with the GFMD stakeholders, incorporate relevant preparatory input and outcomes of the HLD into the GFMD Roundtable discussions.

The themes of the Roundtables will be subject to discussion in the SG and FoF. They should be selected on the basis of the discussions and outcomes from the GFMD Roundtables from 2007 to 2012 and with a view to be interlinked. The Swedish GFMD Chair suggests the following three Roundtable themes, each containing two separate Roundtable sessions as outlined in Annex 1:

- *RT 1: Integrating migration in global, regional and national development agendas*
- *RT 2: Migration as an enabler for inclusive economic development*
- *RT 3: Migration as an enabler for inclusive social development*

The proposals for Roundtable themes are brought forward with a view to making preparatory work and discussions more outcome-oriented. GFMD governments and observers are invited to comment on the possible issues and questions proposed for each Roundtable and suggest ways to narrow the scope or focus the discussions to two or three key issues.

Each Roundtable should seek to identify possible outcomes and recommendations as early as possible. A leading, cross-cutting question would be: *What evidence can be usefully compiled to provide a concrete policy options-guide for governments and other stakeholders?*

7th GFMD Meeting

The 7th GFMD Meeting is planned to take place in May 2014 in Stockholm. The GFMD Meeting will be composed of plenary sessions, six Roundtables, a session on the Future of the Forum, and a PfP session. Discussions at the Common Space will include participants from Civil Society, the private sector, international organizations and governments. A Civil Society Days meeting is expected to precede the government meeting. The input to the Forum from the private sector is suggested to be prepared in a new innovative format, including a *GFMD Business Roundtable* (see below).

Given the importance of managing and making available the evidence-base generated at the GFMD to the broader international community, the Swedish Chair would like to upgrade the participation in and profile of the PfP. In order to enable heads of delegations to attend (who usually take part in the session on the Future of the Forum), the two sessions would likely not run in parallel.

A MORE DYNAMIC FORUM: PRIORITIES FOR THE GFMD PROCESS

How can the Forum become a more evidence-based, engaged and geographically balanced process?

Drawing on the findings of the Assessment Report, the Swedish Chair aims to avoid duplication of work and facilitate maximum utility and complementarities between the activities of the Troika, the SG and the FoF.

Advancing the contributions of the Troika

The Troika (Chair-in-Office Sweden, the past Chair Mauritius, and the forthcoming Chair Turkey), will work together in the preparatory process and in the implementation of the activities of the Forum where relevant. The focus will be on more strategic and long-term issues, such as the multi-year thematic planning – a *Multiannual Work Plan* – and follow-up of the Assessment Report recommendations.

Sweden will work together with all the past Chairs and the future Chair of the GFMD – the ‘Extended Troika’ – to draw up the *Thematic Recollection* to be contributed to the 2013 HLD, in accordance with the Assessment Report and the Future of the Forum session in Port Louis. The report will be presented to the SG and FoF for approval before submission to the United Nations.

Enhancing Steering Group working methods

In accordance with the GFMD *Operating Modalities*, the SG should be comprised of regionally balanced, firmly committed governments in view of offering political and conceptual support to the Forum process and to the Chair-in-Office. The SG should maintain continuity of the process by a sufficient number of governments ensuring efficiency, flexibility and transparency in this work. SG member governments should be prepared to contribute actively and concretely to the work in the GFMD-process, such as assuming key roles in Roundtable Government Teams, and provide tangible input to the preparations of the Forum meetings. Such input could focus on the thematic substance, financial contributions or both.

As part of launching the second phase of the Forum process, and in accordance with the recommendations of the Assessment Report to ensure a manageable size of the SG, the Chair will ask SG members to indicate their renewed interest and expected contributions in continuing as members.

Clarifying and amplifying the role of the Friends of the Forum

The Assessment Report recommends that the role of the FoF be enhanced through more discussions of substance. The FoF should thus be utilized in a way that discussions can become more interactive, and focus more on thematic substance and the voluntary follow-up of outcomes and recommendations. The FoF could, thereby, also contribute to progress in terms of improving the evidence-base for policies and practices by supporting the thematic preparations of the Roundtables and the GFMD Meetings.

Governments, members of the Global Migration Group (GMG) and other observers would have the opportunity to make presentations on the policies, programmes and projects they have discussed in the Government Teams. Such presentations could include a display of voluntary follow-up of previous Forum outcomes and recommendations. The suggested revised role of the PfP could also be discussed at FoF meetings (see below).

Improving working methods of the Government Teams

The Assessment Report clarifies that the thematic Roundtables and the Government Teams are key components of the GFMD. To ensure ownership of the process and foster consultation and cooperation on the issues raised, throughout the year, the report therefore recommends enhanced engagement by governments in these teams. The Swedish Chair will thus encourage governments and observers to form the Government Teams at an early stage so that tasks, responsibilities and roles (co-chairs, moderators, rapporteurs) can be identified and implemented as efficiently as possible. Swedish GFMD Task Force members will function as coordinators for the three Roundtable themes.

A new format for Background Papers will be proposed, partly based on experiences from the Mauritius Chair. Background Papers are suggested to form two distinct parts: a short 4-5 pages policy part authored by the Team's governments that outlines the issues and questions to discuss, and a more substantial Annex part containing descriptions and references to voluntarily supplied examples of relevant policies, programmes and projects. While the first part would aim to make the Background Paper more accessible and support the discussions at the Stockholm GFMD Meeting, the second part aims to form the basis of an evolving catalogue of policies and practices with a view to be stored and displayed on the GFMD PfP website (see below).

The Swedish Chair suggests that this revised working method is aided by the setting up of a *GFMD Expert Network*.⁵ The objective is to facilitate for governments to engage more actively in the Government Teams throughout the year, as this is where the heart and bulk of the Forum work lies. By connecting a sufficient number of experts to each Government Team, the burden of providing substantive input would be shared and the assignments could thus be kept cost-free. The expected outcome would be a more globally balanced representation in the Teams; more in-depth discussions; and more evidence-based contributions thanks to the input and support from specialized experts.

It is suggested that the *GFMD Expert Network* would be built around the identified Roundtable themes of each GFMD Chairmanship. Direct and mainly *virtual* interaction (emails, telephone calls, video-conferences) in each Government Team could provide more expertise than discussions with mainly Geneva-based diplomats. The GFMD Chair-in-Office would invite GFMD Government Focal Points in each Roundtable to identify capital-based government experts and practitioners from the field. In addition, selected, voluntary experts from GFMD observers (GMG members and other international and regional organisations) and academia, including from existing regional and global networks, could be mobilized depending on the needs in each Government Team.

Government Team co-chairs, in coordination with the GFMD Chair-in-Office, would be in charge of inviting input from experts. For example, experts would be asked to assist in drafting the Annex part of the Background Papers. Each Government Team should assign one expert that would, for instance, coordinate a list of examples of policies and practices. Under the responsibility of the co-chairs, experts would also be in charge of organizing a *GFMD Online Discussion* for each Roundtable theme (see below). The work of the *Expert Network* and the Thematic meetings could contribute with much of the in-depth knowledge allocation that the GFMD Ad Hoc Working Groups were tasked with in the past.

⁵ A separate Terms of Reference for the Expert Network and Government Teams will be drafted.

Upgrading and further activating the GFMD National Focal Points System

The Assessment Report noted that the Focal Points network has facilitated internal GFMD communication and collaboration between states as well as intra-governmental coordination and coherence on migration and development. However, the system has not always functioned efficiently in reaching the appropriate experts in governments. Thus, the report recommends governments to reinvigorate the National Focal Points System. It is necessary to continuously update and maintain the record of GFMD Focal Points for Governments and Observers. The Support Unit will continue to ensure this on behalf of the Chair-in-Office.

In accordance with the suggestion of the Assessment Report to develop general guidelines on the role of National Focal Points, a first step would be to encourage the Focal Points to maintain national lists of contact points in various relevant ministries, authorities and agencies. This will form part of the GFMD government Survey on the GFMD 2013-2014 thematic priorities (as described above). The aim would be to improve the ability to connect with appropriate expertise – including for the *GFMD Expert Network* – and assist the GFMD Focal Points in their Forum-related work on issues that in particular relate to policy coherence and national coordination and identification of key national practices in select thematic areas.

Strengthening and defining more clearly the role of the Platform for Partnerships

The PfP was launched in 2010 during the Mexican GFMD Chairmanship. It provides a mechanism to facilitate, record and showcase partnerships and cooperation among governments, primarily in support of initiatives that relate to GFMD outcomes and Roundtable themes. Governments and international organisations can submit proposals for possible partnerships, view existing partnership projects, and express interest in joining them or sharing their knowledge and experience on similar projects.

As pointed out in the Assessment Report, the PfP has the potential to play a greater role in sharing the GFMD knowledge in a more systematic and accessible manner. The PfP can play this role by preserving, strengthening and showcasing the evidence-base and outcome of the GFMD process. It can facilitate voluntary follow up of outcomes and recommendations, based on identified policies and practices. Moreover, the PfP could invite governments to display examples from their national level consultations with civil society and private sector stakeholders on Forum-related issue areas.

The Swedish Chair suggests that the PfP should prepare to showcase more of the policy and practice reviewed and discussed in the Government Teams. Based on a cursory review of GFMD 2007-2012 Background Papers, 172 practices were shared by SG members alone. Thus, there is a vast pool of migration and development practices and many more GFMD-related outcomes and evaluations that could be showcased through the PfP compared to the 17 practices that are currently made available on the PfP website. For this purpose, the current PfP website should be gradually enhanced to form a solid and searchable *GFMD Policy and Practice Database*.⁶ Its content could be the basis of more in-depth presentations and discussions in the PfP session of the GFMD Meeting.

The potential role of social media, such as Twitter and Facebook, on the PfP website, was first discussed during the Mauritian GFMD on the basis of a proposal by Mexico. If the GFMD

⁶ A separate Terms of Reference for the strengthened role of the PfP and the Policy and Practice Database will be drafted.

would use such communication channels more systematically, it would have the potential benefit of reaching out to a broader constituency, including government stakeholders, international organisations, civil society, private sector, migrants and non-migrant citizens. In addition, several delegates mentioned at the 2012 Future of the Forum session in Port Louis that the GFMD might need a more general *Communications Plan*. The Swedish Chair will continue to explore these aspects, including with the incoming Chair Turkey.

A first step would be to use the PfP website and launch thematic, virtual *GFMD Online Discussions*, open to all interested parties. This could be a source of inspiration and feed into the work of the Government Teams. When governments have set the agenda for the Roundtable themes, a thematic *GFMD Online Discussion* could be launched, coordinated and summarized by a member of the *GFMD Expert Network* on behalf of the Roundtable co-chair. The *Online Discussions* could also bring the preparatory processes within the government Forum and the Civil Society Days closer by offering a virtual room for exchange and interaction in advance of the GFMD Meetings. The aim would be more well-prepared Roundtable Background Papers and GFMD Meeting discussions, and thus more evidence-based outcomes and recommendations.

Reinforcing the Support Unit

The SU is a key component of the Forum's supporting framework and helps assure continuity from one Chair to the next. The SU serves the GFMD under the supervision of the GFMD Chair-in-Office, assisting the Chair's Task Force. It manages GFMD-related data and information, financial contributions to GFMD funds on the basis of a provisional budget established by the Chair-in-Office, performs administrative, financial, and logistical functions (including meetings), operates the GFMD website, and administers the PfP.

Subject to available funding, a stronger SU and PfP could ensure that the GFMD evidence-base and outcomes can be compiled, showcased and shared more systematically with the international community. With the proposals towards improving the collection, storage and dissemination of GFMD-generated policies and practices, setting up a Database and reinforcing the PfP, there will be a need to consider a lasting reinforcement of the SU staff structure. This could be implemented through secondments of staff by governments and international agencies as outlined in the Assessment Report. Alternatively, secondments to the Chair-in-Office could be placed in the SU.

A MORE DURABLE FORUM: PRIORITIES TO ENSURE THE SUSTAINABLE IMPACT OF THE GFMD

How can the GFMD become a sustainable process, with a larger impact on the global, regional and national policy agendas?

The Forum can only be sustainable if the fundamental question about an adequate funding mechanism is addressed. For the sake of geographical balance, it is important to broaden the funding base and ensure that a wide range of governments can assume the responsibilities to host the Forum. Progressive development of the Forum through thematic renewal and complementarity across chairmanships could also ensure sustainability. The Forum needs to vitalize its relations with all relevant internal and external stakeholders, as well as ensure that its outcomes can benefit the broader international community.

Multiannual Work Plan

Sweden and Turkey as current and incoming GFMD Chairs, will develop a draft *Multiannual Work Plan* in consultation with the former Chair Mauritius, to be discussed in the SG and FoF. This undertaking would further develop the Assessment Report's suggestion for a multi-year thematic agenda. The *Multiannual Work Plan* would mainly address strategic principles, the more long-term and complex recommendations from the Assessment Report, ensure sustainable initiatives, and provide complementarities across Chair's thematic agendas. It could also develop general principles in regard to a GFMD communication strategy. The Work Plan would include a list of suggested actions to be undertaken within certain time limits.⁷

More predictable and sustainable funding

One of the Forum's strengths is its informal, voluntary and non-binding character. However, this has also turned out to be one of the greatest challenges of the GFMD, in particular due to the absence of a mandatory funding mechanism. Looking back, the unpredictability regarding the funding at the beginning of previous chairmanships has affected participating states' possibilities to volunteer to chair the Forum. As stated in the 2011 proposal by the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Migration and Development (SRSG) and by Switzerland, it is apparent that the funding situation affects, more acutely but not only, developing countries. The Assessment Report reaffirms that the rotating chairing arrangements between developing and developed countries should be maintained. The future and longer-term sustainability of the Forum, is thus dependent on more predictable GFMD funding.

Drawing on the recommendation in the Assessment Report, the SRSG's and Swiss proposal will be taken forward with the SG and FoF, focusing on a detailed annual GFMD standard budget, the need for early financial pledges and a broader donor base. Proposals for a more predictable funding structure for the GFMD will be developed and included in the *Multiannual Work Plan*. Ways to diversify contributions and donors, also through the encouragement of smaller donations, and potential contributions from the private sector and civil society will be encouraged.

Relations between GFMD governments and GFMD civil society

The GFMD has established its value as a mechanism to develop trust and partnerships across national and functional boundaries. The Swedish Chair will continue to work closely with the GFMD Civil Society Coordination Office⁸, which in collaboration with an International Advisory Committee (IAC) and a worldwide network of civil society organizations, will organize GFMD-related activities of international civil society prior to and including the 2014 GFMD Civil Society Days (CSD). The Common Space has proved itself as a valuable format for constructive dialogue and Sweden aims to allocate sufficient time for such a cross-cutting setting. Corresponding efforts at national and local levels could facilitate more effective partnerships between governments, civil society organizations (CSOs) and the private sector.

⁷ A proposal for discussion will be drafted.

⁸ A GFMD Civil Society Coordination Office was established in 2011, under the auspices of the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC), upon the invitation of the Swiss Chair-in-Office and continued its work upon subsequent invitation by Mauritius (2012) and Sweden (2013-2014). For further information see: www.gfmdcivilsociety.org

The planned Survey of GFMD governments (see above) could include questions about current consultation mechanisms at national level to identify good practice. This could make visible possible synergies that allow policymakers, civil society organizations and private sector stakeholders to reflect on GFMD issues and outcomes at the national and local level. Channels for national consultations between governments, CSOs and the private sector, could also help identify common ground and avert the occasional mismatch of expectations at the global level. Governments could be invited to present good practice from their national consultations at the PFP.

Relations between GFMD governments and the private sector

Markets and states are mutually dependent as investments, work forces and communities become increasingly globalized. The recommendations in the Assessment Report point to the importance of regarding the private sector as a distinct stakeholder group rather than including it under the broader umbrella of civil society as has been done so far. The Swedish Chair is convinced that this dialogue is of vital importance towards making the Forum more comprehensive and durable.

As part of the consultations leading up to the May 2014 GFMD Meeting in Stockholm, informal discussions are underway with organisations that provide a venue for private sector dialogue. Lessons learnt from e.g. the World Economic Forum's Global Agenda Council on Migration could help identify a suitable format, participation and potential topics for discussion in a GFMD-private sector dialogue.

The Swedish Chair plans to initiate a *GFMD Business Roundtable* which could feed into the overall GFMD process. Such an event could be divided into a focused, small-scale CEO discussion and a broader, more general meeting including concerned stakeholders. Areas where state and private sector interests may converge include human resource management (talent mobility) and the role of recruiters and employers, investment and trade opportunities within selected business sectors and geographical locations (involving diasporas), migrants and diasporas as customers and consumers (banking services, insurance, mobile payments, mutual funds), and perceptions of migration (as Corporate Social Responsibility issues and diversity in the workplace may become competitive advantages). Relevant private sector stakeholders could include employers, recruiters, banks and money transfer organisations, mobile phone companies, and insurance companies.

Relations between GFMD, the Global Migration Group and other observers

In accordance with the recommendations in the Assessment Report, the interactions with the United Nations will be maintained through regular consultations by the GFMD Chair with the UN Secretary-General, the SRSG, and other relevant UN bodies. The report highlights that cooperation and consultation with regional entities and international organisations, in particular those forming part of the GMG, has benefited the GFMD through the provision of thematic expertise e.g. to the preparation of the Roundtables. Efforts will be made to strengthen the evidence-base by further welcoming contributions and thematic expertise of these agencies of relevance to Roundtable preparations and Thematic Meetings. One such area where the engagement and expertise of GMG agencies will be particularly crucial is the efforts to include migration in the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda.

Beyond this, international organisations will be encouraged to contribute to the voluntary follow-up of outcomes of the GFMD within their broader mandates to assist member states,

according to priorities set in regular development cooperation plans such as migration mainstreaming. Recalling that the GFMD will remain a state-led process independent from the UN, states participating in the GFMD may choose to use their membership status in such international organisations to take forward issues raised in the GFMD process. Modes for facilitating such linkages will be explored in the *Multiannual Work Plan* in consultation with the incoming Chair Turkey.

In order to enable regional consultative processes to engage with and contribute to the discussions of the GFMD, the Concept Paper will be shared with these bodies. All regional consultative and integration processes will be welcomed to consider the agenda of the GFMD in their regular work and contribute updates on their own activities of relevance to the GFMD Roundtable themes.

Relations between GFMD and the broader international community

In order to enhance the impact of the GFMD on the global migration and development agenda in accordance with the vision set out in the Assessment Report, efforts will be made to share the accumulated knowledge of the GFMD with the broader international community. As highlighted above, two crucial means for this are the *GFMD Policy and Practice Database* and the *GFMD Online Discussions*. Modes for exploring the feasibility and possible nature of a broader GFMD communication strategy will be addressed in the *Multiannual Work Plan*.

In the immediate term and as noted above, once the *Thematic Recollection* from the GFMD 2007-2012 has been approved by the SG and FoF, it will be submitted to the 2013 HLD for information to contribute to the substantive deliberations. The outcome of the HLD is expected to be considered by GFMD stakeholders and taken into account where relevant in the further work of the GFMD, notably in the GFMD Roundtable discussions in 2014 and beyond.

The above-mentioned *GFMD Expert Network* will allow for communicating with and drawing on the expertise of a broader range of experts in e.g. Government Teams and Thematic Meetings, thus also improving the outreach of the GFMD.



- ANNEX 1 -

GFMD Roundtable themes 2013-2014

RT 1: Integrating migration in global, regional and national development agendas

- RT 1.1. Operationalizing mainstreaming and coherence in migration and development policies

Expected outcome of this Roundtable would be a menu of policy options for coordinating mechanisms, implementation and monitoring to ensure that migration and development policy coherence brings measurable outcomes.

Coherence between migration and development policies and mainstreaming of migration in national and regional development strategies have been discussed at the GFMD from the outset. A major focus has been the role of consultation and coordinating mechanisms (e.g. focal points and national task-forces, whole-of-government approaches). Attention has also been given – notably during the Swiss GFMD Chairmanship – to the processes of incorporating migration into poverty reduction papers and development strategy plans (e.g. initiatives such as the UNDP/IOM mainstreaming projects, involving UN Country Teams and relevant governments).

Less focus has been devoted in the GFMD to actual operationalization of these measures, to implementation on the ground, to concrete outcomes, monitoring and evaluation. A more systematic focus on developing countries as the destination of South-South migration and related aspects of informal labour markets, social protection and migrant integration, have also been lacking. The place of migration in donor agency coordination also remains to be further explored. This Roundtable could break new ground by identifying legislation and policy that can improve coordination and coherence and also highlight the role of local public authorities and dialogue with local civil society in this regard.

- What policy frameworks, legal basis and sources of funding are efficient in the process of mainstreaming migration into development-related policy-areas?
- What is the scope for using Extended Migration Profile processes in the monitoring of the development impacts of policy coherence?
- How could the incorporation of migration questions in national development surveys improve the visibility and role of migration in development planning?

- What stakeholders need to be included in policy coherence mechanisms to ensure that migration is taken into account in development policy and development is taken into account in migration policies?
- RT 1.2. Framing migration for the MDGs and the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda

The outcome of this Roundtable could be a format for partnerships and a list of targets and indicators to assess how migration contributes as an enabler to development.

The absence of migration in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) was discussed at the Athens, Puerto Vallarta and Port Louis GFMD Meetings. The possible ways to integrate migration in the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda will be discussed at the 2013 HLD. The current UN process is exploring the role of a number of cross-cutting enablers, including migration, for development in the new development agenda. This Roundtable would benefit from the HLD discussions and seek to contribute to the UN process in two ways - by focusing on possible definitions of migration as a development enabler, i.e. a means towards achieving development in a range of sectorial policies, and by highlighting the value of a global partnership to monitor related implementation.

The discussions could focus on some of the current MDGs and seek evidence on how migration has contributed to achieving them and what policies have promoted such synergies. The contribution of migration to more structural aspects of development could also be considered with reference to how this might feed into the debate about universally applicable goals in the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda.

The Roundtable would particularly welcome active participation by development practitioners (notably key development coordination authorities and development agencies) and address the issue of perceptions and ways to reconcile potentially diverging views among different professional communities on the role of migration for development.

Migration and related population dynamics concerns (youth, urbanization, links between internal and international migration) could be analyzed in the context of some of the key development issues, including poverty reduction, education, health, decent work, social protection, sustainable growth, environmental sustainability, conflict and crisis. South-South migration would be a particularly important aspect for further discussions.

- What evidence can be compiled to make visible the development impact of migration for the current MDGs?
- What targets and indicators could be developed to assess the effects of migration as an enabler for development?
- How do development practitioners active within various sectorial policies (e.g. education, health, gender, employment) take into account the development implications of migration?
- How does development change migration patterns and how are people who stay behind and vulnerable groups affected by changing migration and mobility trends?

RT 2: Migration as an enabler for inclusive economic development

- RT 2.1. Enhancing the development impacts of labour migration and circular mobility through more systematic labour market and skills matching

Expected outcome could be a list of viable labour matching models that enhance development impacts for migrating men and women, for various skills levels, for (temporary or structural) shortage sectors, and for categories of countries (low, middle, high income countries).

The Roundtable builds on work undertaken since the Brussels GFMD Meeting in general, as well as on recent discussions in Puerto Vallarta, Geneva and Port Louis in particular. Further in-depth discussions and evidence will be encouraged in the area of international labour market complementarities. The growing importance of circular forms of mobility will necessitate an approach that takes into account both countries of destination and origin, as well as possible migrant vulnerabilities, risks and costs.

Discussions on labour and skills matching need to be more adapted to and differentiated according to migrant characteristics (gender, age, skills, qualifications, etc.), sectorial and country differences (developed countries with shrinking working age populations, emerging markets, developing countries with large informal sectors) and policy models (market or employer-led models, human capital approaches, labour market forecasting, application of general matching tools).

For the migrants and for development, outcomes may vary according to how governments in source and destination countries manage to implement relevant international conventions, ensure national legal frameworks and rights, promote protection and decent work, avert irregular migration and exploitation, deskilling and underutilization of skills, and address the short-term and long-term aspects of integration and reintegration. Lessons learnt from South-South migration would be of particular interest:

- How can countries of origin and destination work together in key labour-shortage sectors (e.g. engineers, IT, health services, construction, or agriculture) where temporary or permanent mobility can respond to mutual labour market needs?
- How to improve portability of skills, recognition of foreign qualifications, including through sector-based bilateral or multilateral cooperation agreements, and partnerships between educational institutes?
- How can public-private partnerships in labour matching improve the use of information technology and information resource centres; promote good recruitment practices; and encourage employer incentives to invest in language and skills training for migrants?

- How can returning migrants contribute to their country of origin labour market through new skills, qualifications and work experience from abroad, and what are relevant support measures to that end, e.g. assisted professional training?
- RT 2.2. Facilitating positive development impacts of diaspora engagement in skills transfers, investments and trade between countries of residence and origin

Expected outcome of this Roundtable would be a list of possible measures to facilitate diaspora investments and trade targeting countries of residence, countries of origin and public-private partnerships respectively.

Transnational diaspora communities, especially entrepreneurs and professional networks, can enhance development thanks to individual or collective initiatives. Members of diaspora communities are involved in skills transfers, send remittances, make investments or promote trade based on their affection or insider knowledge of a particular source country. Attractive investment climates as well as good governance, rule of law, democracy and respect for human rights in countries of origin, are important preconditions for such engagement.

Governments are increasingly aware of the importance of legal and institutional frameworks that can facilitate and support this private engagement. Migrants and citizens of foreign origin who benefit from sound integration policies are often in a better position to contribute to their countries of origin or ancestry. Meanwhile, countries of origin are putting in place government diaspora institutions – dedicated ministries and agencies, or reinforce their embassies in order to entertain links with their diaspora communities. Efficient coordination mechanisms, trust-building and sharing of lessons learnt are of key importance in this regard.

Available knowledge about these diaspora communities, their own initiatives, and the effects of government support, however, is still limited and needs to be further assessed and regularly updated. Examples from South-South networks could be particularly highlighted.

- What government models have facilitated skills transfers or temporary return of diaspora entrepreneurs for setting up micro enterprises and SMEs to generate job creation (including financial literacy and management training, micro-funding schemes, access to credits and seed capital, offering special nationality status or dual citizenship)?
- What government measures work efficiently as incentives for diaspora investments and trade (such as providing information on general investment conditions, offering tax breaks, or adapting trade policy)?
- How can governments and diaspora associations cooperate efficiently?
- How can private-public partnerships facilitate novel investment vehicles such as diaspora bonds, diaspora investment funds or matching-funds instruments?

RT 3: Migration as an enabler for inclusive social development

- RT 3.1. Empowering migrants, their households and communities for improved protection of rights and social development outcomes

This Roundtable could identify model legal frameworks for ensuring rights and measures that empower migrants in order to minimize the human and social costs and improve access to safe, legal and protected migration opportunities.

The Roundtable builds notably on discussions in Manila, Puerto Vallarta and Port Louis. A focus on the quality of migration and ways to empower migrants can identify good practices in providing safe and well-protected conditions for mobility. Comprehensive national, legal frameworks and their implementation to ensure protection and the rights of migrants are often preconditions for inclusive, social development outcomes. Migrants are empowered if they are able to move under conditions where they can access their rights and entitlements, costs are reasonable, and they can mobilize and voice concerns. Well-informed migrants are better equipped to cater for their own well-being and that of their families left behind.

National legal frameworks ensuring access to legal aid, social security schemes, portability of pension rights and (micro-) insurances, a reduction in upfront costs of migration (recruitment fees, access to credits and loans), prevention and awareness of the risks and costs of irregular migration, trafficking, smuggling and employer abuse, can facilitate migrant empowerment.

Different approaches may be needed in the context of South-South and South-North migration respectively. There are differences in access to migrant empowerment depending on whether migrants hold permanent or temporary legal status in the country of destination. The latter category often does not fully entitle individuals to available integration and non-discrimination measures. Where migrants have an irregular status, they may be subject to exclusion and marginalization which may also limit their capacity to contribute to social development outcomes. In addition, more attention is needed on the migrant households and family members left behind in order to reduce the social costs of migration (separation, family break-ups, school drop outs, child abuse or loss of skills for local communities).

- How can governments work together with private sector and civil society stakeholders, unions and migrant/diaspora associations to facilitate the role of supportive networks and access to information that can empower migrants?
- How can strategies for empowerment be adapted to specific needs and demands according to the migrants' age, gender, income level or migrant status?
- How can empowerment measures reach the migrant's household and families left behind in order to reduce the social costs of migration?

- RT 3.2. Migrant asset transfers and their effects on health and education

The outcome from this Roundtable could focus on how policies and bilateral or multilateral cooperation could improve positive development outcomes from migration in the area of health and education, taking into account gender equality.

Migrants and diasporas can have both financial and skills assets. Migrants transfer their assets either by moving themselves, or by bringing back home financial remittances, knowledge, innovations and values. The capabilities of migrants to improve their lives and those of their families depend on how these assets can be born to fruition. Progress in human development depends on viable investments in education and health in order to enhance people's capabilities. Health and education are thus crucial development dimensions addressed by the MDGs, but have received less systematic attention in previous GFMD meetings. This Roundtable would operationalize these development dimensions, also with a view to make it relevant to the Post-2015 debate.

Skilled migrants such as doctors, nurses and teachers often seek to leave poorer, unstable developing countries in search of better opportunities abroad where they can realize their capabilities. Some countries suffer from brain drain in this regard and promote ethical recruitment, while the question of how to retain or attract back such skills (including from diaspora communities) is a broader issue of development, including standards in the health and education services. Many of these migrants, meanwhile, are often not able to fully utilize their skills due to the lack of recognition of their qualifications in countries of destination.

This Roundtable would highlight policies that could facilitate the contribution of financial remittances towards household spending on health and education. There are differences in spending patterns between high skilled and low skilled migrants, and development impacts depend on transaction costs and how such resources are invested. Moreover, transformative changes to values, norms and gender relations brought by "social remittances" may sensitize the migrant household to the importance of prioritizing health and education. Cross-generational values may influence spending patterns, for instance as female migrants often remit a larger share of their income and forsake spending on their own health and education to the benefit of their children.

- What models for managing human resources in the health and education sectors in developing countries can help retain or attract back skilled professionals (e.g. twinning initiatives between hospitals and education centers in countries of origin and residence, sabbatical leave-systems for contribution to health systems in countries of origin etc)?
- How can governments, local authorities and the private sector in countries of origin and destination assist migrant households so that their voluntary spending, remittances, micro-insurances or projects can improve access to education and health?
- How can models of government support to migrant households as well as communities who stay behind be developed in order to accommodate for the social remittances and changes in values and norms caused by migration?



PROVISIONAL CALENDAR OF KEY GFMD MEETINGS 2013-2014

(as of April 30 2013)

2013

25 January	1 st version of the draft Concept Paper distributed
8 February	1 st comments to be sent for the draft Concept Paper
13 February	1 st Meeting of the GFMD Steering Group (Geneva)
13 February	1 st Meeting of the GFMD Friends of the Forum (Geneva)
27 February	2 nd comments to be sent for the draft Concept Paper
20 March	2 nd version of the draft Concept Paper to be distributed
10 April	3 rd comments to be sent for the draft Concept Paper
30 April	3 rd and final version of the draft Concept Paper to be distributed
May/June	Survey of GFMD governments on Concept Paper's thematic priorities
21 May	2 nd Meeting of the GFMD Steering Group (Geneva)
21 May	2 nd Meeting of the GFMD Friends of the Forum (Geneva)
22 May	Thematic GFMD Meeting 1: Development issues (Geneva)
23 May	1 st Government Team preparatory meetings
10 September	3 rd Meeting of the GFMD Steering Group (Geneva)
10 September	3 rd Meeting of the GFMD Friends of the Forum (Geneva)
11 September	Thematic GFMD Meeting 2: Labour Migration and Diaspora (Geneva)
12 September	2 nd Government Team preparatory meetings
19 November	4 th Meeting of the GFMD Steering Group (Geneva)
19 November	4 th Meeting of the GFMD Friends of the Forum (Geneva)
20 November	Thematic GFMD Meeting 3: Empowerment and assets (Geneva)
21 November	3 rd Government Team preparatory meetings

2014

11 March (tbc)	5 th Meeting of the GFMD Steering Group (Geneva)
11 March (tbc)	5 th Meeting of the GFMD Friends of the Forum (Geneva)
12 March (tbc)	GFMD Business Roundtable (Geneva)
13 March (tbc)	Final Government Team preparatory meetings
12-16 May	Civil Society Days and 7 th GFMD Meeting (Stockholm)



Final 2013 GFMD Survey Report¹

1. Introduction

As outlined in the GFMD 2013-2014 Concept Paper, the Swedish GFMD Chair seeks to bring the Forum process forward by helping to achieve more concrete, evidence-based and broadly relevant outcomes. One step in this direction is to encourage substantive input to the work in the GFMD Government Teams in order to prepare the ground for more evidence-based Roundtable discussions at the GFMD Meeting in May 2014 and beyond.

The Swedish Chair, therefore, launched a brief GFMD Survey. It provided governments an opportunity to feed their concrete experiences in the area of the six selected themes for 2013-2014 into the GFMD process, covering the following:

- *RT 1.1. Operationalizing mainstreaming and coherence in migration and development policies*
- *RT 1.2. Framing migration for the MDGs and the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda*
- *RT 2.1. Enhancing the development impacts of labour migration and circular mobility through more systematic labour market and skills matching*
- *RT 2.2. Facilitating positive development impacts of diaspora engagement in skills transfers, investments and trade between countries of residence and origin*
- *RT 3.1. Empowering migrants, their households and communities for improved protection of rights and social development outcomes*
- *RT 3.2. Migrant asset transfers and their effects on health and education*

The Survey also encourages an open exchange of information, as some of the information provided will contribute to the Roundtable Background papers (notably the Annexes) as well as to the future *GFMD Policy and Practice Database*. The Database will be a useful one-stop shop for information in the area of migration and development. It may be used by all GFMD stakeholders and the broader international community as a source of inspiration and knowledge on policy development and partnerships.

¹ **Disclaimer:** This Survey Report and the underlying survey has been drafted by Natalia Banulescu-Bogdan, Migration Policy Institute, in consultation with the Swedish GFMD Chair; it does not purport to represent the views or the official policy of the Chair, those governments mentioned in the report or any other party to the GFMD process.

Methodology

The GFMD Survey questionnaire² was designed to reflect the six thematic Roundtables and related priorities as provided in the Annex of the GFMD Chair's Concept Paper. The questionnaire included six multiple-choice questions, asking respondents to indicate whether they have in place any of a number of examples of policies, projects, strategies or tools relevant to the Roundtable topics. The respondents were then given an opportunity to provide a narrative answer describing how their government implemented these strategies, i.e. a further explanation/description of the policies and practices that the respondent checked or referred to in the multiple-choice questions. Respondents were also encouraged to attach or upload supporting documents and provide web addresses where more relevant information can be found.

This paper presents a short synthesis of the responses received, and draws some observations based on a comparative analysis of relevant policies, practices, projects, and programs.

2. Snapshot of Survey Responses

A total of 48 governments completed the Survey from June – October 2013: 25 from Europe, 10 from Africa, 6 from Asia and Oceania, 5 from Latin America and the Caribbean, and 2 from North America. The responses reveal a heightened awareness of migration as a cross-cutting issue—38 respondents report having some mechanism to mainstream migration into their development planning and/or increase coordination horizontally across government, and all but nine countries said they incorporate migration *either* into national development plans, household surveys, or cooperation with other countries. Overall, the surveys reveal a good deal of policy innovation, though there are huge discrepancies among countries in terms of implementation and evaluation.

Some noteworthy findings include the following:

- While most countries surveyed have policies or mechanisms to protect *immigrants* coming to work in their country, slightly fewer have policies designed to protect *emigrants*; and fewer still (only nine respondents) have policies that target families left behind.
- Only a limited number of countries report that they regularly *monitor* the impact of migration on development, despite most of them affirming that their government regularly draws on the contributions of migrants in a number of areas key to development.
- Only nine countries of the sample indicate having established partnerships with employers in the area of labor migration even though the vast majority relies on bilateral agreements to fill shortages in key sectors.
- All but eight countries report some systematic policy to facilitate transfers of knowledge and skills from their nationals abroad, revealing an even richer tapestry of diaspora engagement than is typically reported. The goals varied from not only boosting economic outcomes for developing countries, but also strengthening the

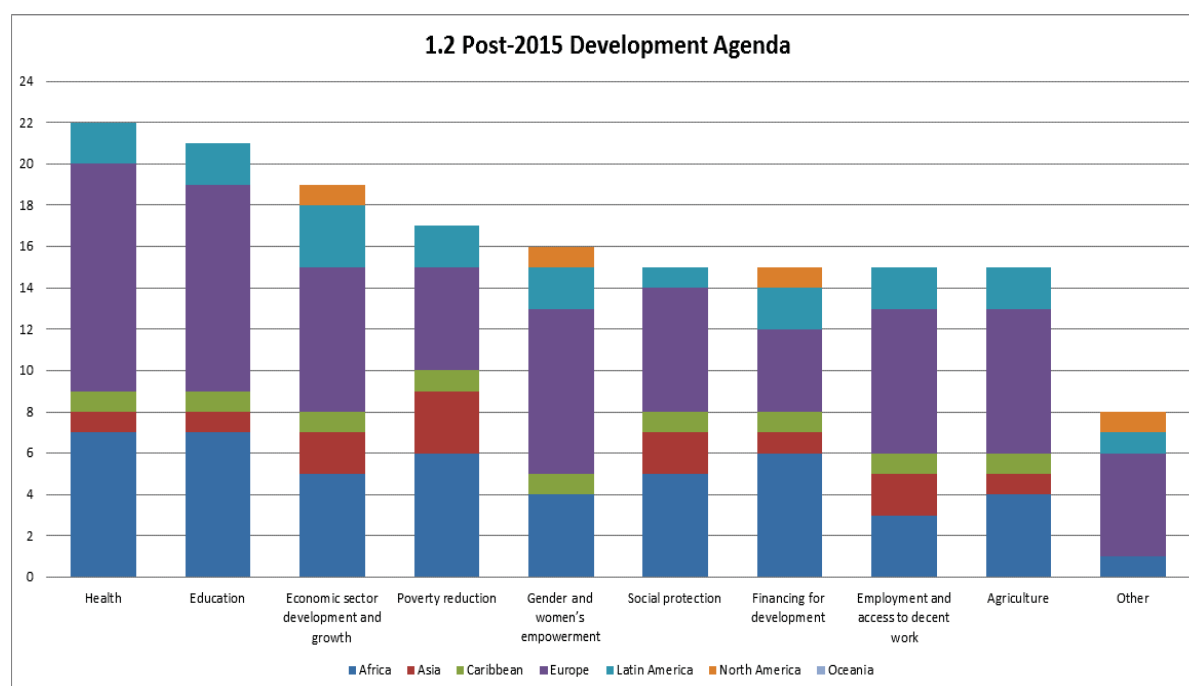
² The Survey questionnaire was available at <http://www.gfmd.org/en/pfp/thematic-survey>

social fabric of communities (as some countries, for example, rely on migrants abroad to contribute to health, education, and even social security back home). In addition, many receiving countries are making important contributions to facilitating cross-border transfers that benefit migrants' countries of origin. On the other hand, developed countries do not always have adequate mechanisms for maintaining ties with *their* nationals abroad—even ones experiencing economic distress that might benefit from such cross-border transfers.

3. Migration's contributions to the MDGs

As governments and researchers think deeply about what the next generation of international development goals should look like—and what role migration could play in achieving them—one of the most critical questions is how migration *has already* contributed to achieving one or more *Millennium Development Goals* (MDGs).

A range of respondents confirmed that their government systematically draws on the contributions or experiences of migrants/diasporas in the development-related policy sectors or areas of health, education, economic sector development and growth, poverty reduction, social protection, financing for development, employment and access to decent work, and gender and women's empowerment (between 15 and 22 said yes for each area).



Several survey respondents offered further insights into the role migration has played in their countries:

Poverty Reduction

- **Nepal** reports that remittances, which comprise 21.2 percent of the GDP, have played a vital role in reducing poverty. The 2010 Nepal Living Standard Survey shows that the poverty level has decreased to 25 percent (down from 30.8 percent in 2003/04) thanks to remittances.

- **Morocco** reports that remittance transfers have reduced poverty in remittance-receiving families by an average of 4.6 percent—with greater impact in rural areas. Research shows that without diaspora transfers, the poverty level in 2007 would have been 10.1 percent instead of 8.9 percent. Another way to think about this is that these funds have enabled 348,000 people to escape extreme poverty.
- **Zimbabwe** similarly cites remittances as a major source of sustaining families during the 2005-2009 economic downturn.
- **Eritrea** indicates that its diaspora plays a big role in poverty reduction beyond just financial transfers, “taking responsibility for families in need” in lieu of an in-country social protection system.
- **Mauritius** credits its productive foreign workers for helping maintain the competitiveness of a number of its enterprises, thus safeguarding employment for local employers. In addition, remittances have helped increase the standard of living of families left behind, even helping some come out of poverty.
- Studies in the **Philippines** have shown that having an Overseas Filipino Worker (OFW) member in a poor household improve the chances for this particular poor family to get out of poverty. The government also encourages the investment of remittances in activities that boost economic outcomes (including by encouraging entrepreneurship or investing in productive agricultural activities).

Health and Education

- **Burundi** notes that diaspora have contributed to several social development goals (such as building health clinics or contributing to national reconciliation panels).
- **Zimbabwe** reports that migration has contributed to MDGs 4, 5, and 6. One example is the country’s Short-Term Sequenced Return Project, which facilitates short-term sabbaticals for Zimbabwean Diaspora medical personnel to work in institutions facing acute shortages of medical staff, as well as teach at the University Medical School, which has a shortage of lecturers.
- In **Morocco**, diaspora transfers have contributed to increasing the levels of education for children aged 6 to 14 (net school enrollment increased by 1.4 percent in remittance-receiving households), which has disproportionately benefited rural populations and young girls.

Gender Equality

- **Greece’s** Ministry of Interior has financed research on the feminization of migration, including on employment outcomes for immigrant women in Greece (supported by the European Integration Fund).
- **Moldova’s** pilot program “Mainstreaming of Migration into Development in Moldova (MOMID)” places particular importance on gender. The program evaluates how gender is currently reflected in migration policies and strategies (surveying 23 national institutions) and an expert report was drafted based on the results. In addition, a checklist for all future legislative acts to be adopted in the Republic of Moldova will also include the impact of migration on gender issues.
- **Moldova** also introduced Joint Information and Services Bureaus (JISBs) (based on the “one-stop-shop” approach) to offer women in rural areas (as well as potential or returned migrants) better access to quality information and services.

- The National Union of **Eritrean** Women, an association with branches in numerous countries, addresses matters related to gender and women's empowerment.

Partnerships for Development

- Multiple migration-related initiatives in **Ghana**—particularly those built on international cooperation and partnerships—have contributed to achieving MDGs. Cooperation and partnerships have focused on eradicating extreme poverty (and the poverty levels in Ghana are indeed decreasing, albeit slowly), improving school enrolment (facilitated by partnerships in education), improving health care (through the temporary provision of medical care and the provision of knowledge, either physically or through e-learning approaches, and through twinning activities), and migrants and the diaspora have drawn attention to sanitation problems. One example is a “twin city” program between the Dutch city of Almere and the Ghanaian city of Kumasi, which involves Ghanaian migrants to facilitate collaboration in the areas of waste management, urban planning, women empowerment, and cultural exchanges.
- **Mexico's** well-known public-private partnership “Tres por Uno (3x1)” provides a means to multiply the development impact of remittances: For every peso migrants spend on infrastructure and community services, the federal, state, and local governments each match the investment—thus tripling the funds devoted to improving vital services like education and health.

4. Implementing Lessons from Past Global Forums

In keeping with the Swedish GFMD Chair's emphasis on *continuity*, a section of the questionnaire asked governments to provide examples of voluntary follow-up of past GFMD recommendations and outcomes. One question also concerned national consultation mechanisms that allow policymakers, civil society organizations, and private sector stakeholders to discuss and reflect on GFMD issues and outcomes at the national and local levels.

While it is sometimes hard to pinpoint any direct influence of the GFMD process at the national level, governments reported activities in the following areas:

Explicitly incorporating lessons learnt from past GFMDs into current policy

- **Mexico's** new Migration Law specifically incorporates past GFMD recommendations to strengthen bilateral, regional, and international cooperation to manage the flows of international migration and to incorporate migration in development policies and poverty-reduction strategies. The Migration Law is guided by the protection of human rights of migrants, especially women and children. Mexico recognizes the important contributions made by migrants to the host countries, as well as to their country of origin.
- **Moldova** implemented the 2009 and 2010 GFMD recommendation to create an Extended Migration Profile; while **Montenegro** is trying to improve its data collection and statistics on migration.
- As a result of recommendations from previous Global Forums, **Belgium** financed an independent evaluation of the MIDA-project.
- **Armenia** reports that it is planning to implement GFMD recommendations in its 2012-2016 Action Plan for the State Regulation of Migration.

- **Georgia's** main migration document prioritizes the promotion of legal migration and strengthening migrants' rights, and calls for practical approaches to issues like diaspora contributions to state development, the benefits of international migration, and harnessing migration's positive social and economic impacts.

Mainstreaming Migration into Development Policy

- **Nepal** has established collaboration with the Ministry of Federal Administration and Local Development to mainstream migration into local development efforts. It has included migration data in the 2011 census, as well as in economic and labour force surveys. Nepal has endorsed the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for 2013-2017 which has specific outputs pertaining to migration and development and identified migrant and families as one of their client groups.
- **Moldova** has had significant activity in this domain, notably the Pilot Programme "Mainstreaming of Migration into Development in Moldova (MOMID)," which is implemented by the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and UN Women in cooperation with the State Chancellery. One of the principal goals is to incorporate international migration into the country's National Development Strategy.
- **Zimbabwe** has integrated migration and development into the country's Medium Term National Development Plan (2011-2015), and has also instituted policy coherence among different ministries implementing migration and development activities. They have also introduced Bilateral Labour Agreements for the formal export of labour.
- **Germany** actively uses practical examples from the Platform for Partnership for mainstreaming purposes. In the framework of its program to support the "Development Activities of Migrant Organisations," the Centre for International Migration and Development (a joint operation of GIZ and the German Federal Employment Agency) conducts trainings on global governance issues around migration and development. The trainings explicitly reflect on results from previous GFMDs.
- **Central African Republic (CAR)** reports that incorporating migration into development policy is indispensable—though it requires a holistic approach—and is providing financial support for its national focal point to organize workshops on better migration management.

More Proactive Migration Management

- Many countries without a long history of migration are—for the first time—developing proactive plans to manage labor migration and consider migration's effect on development. The **Tanzanian** Ministry of Labour and Employment, for example, is voluntarily establishing a labour migration management policy based on the results of a needs assessment conducted in collaboration with the ILO.

Expanding Partnerships to Include Civil Society, Local Authorities, and the Private Sector

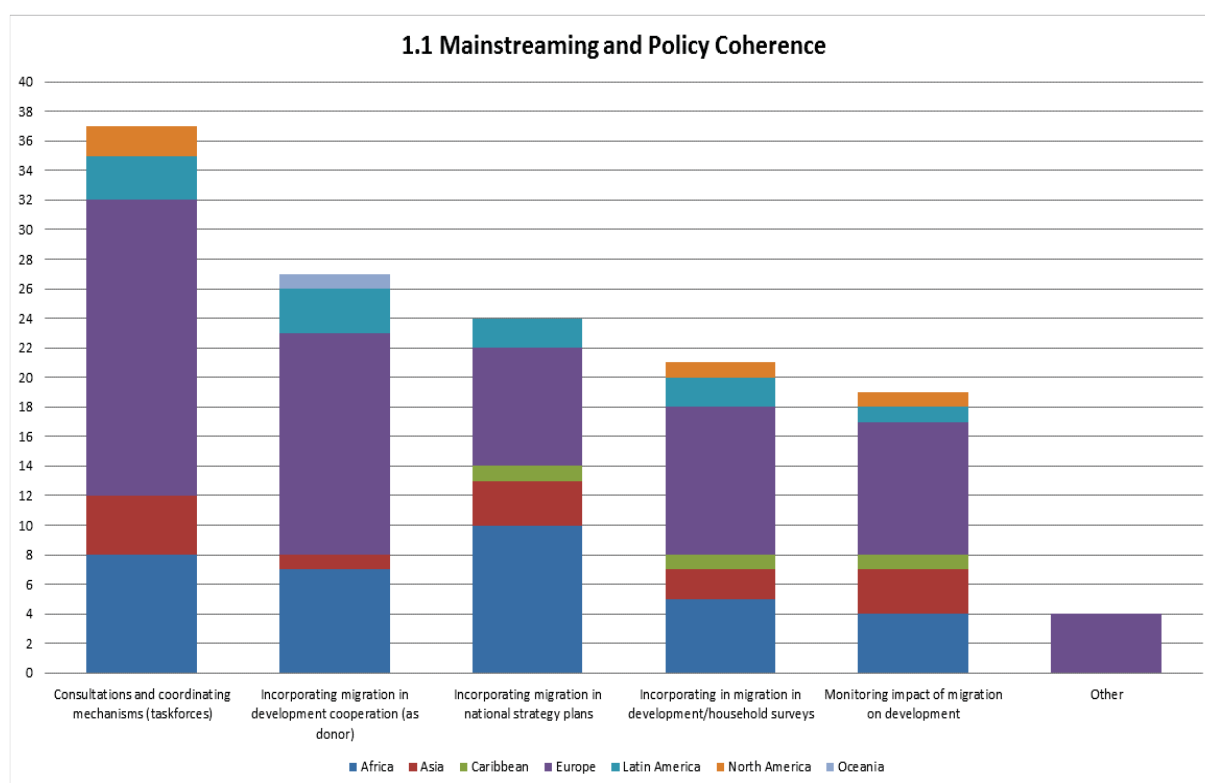
- Many countries report that they hold regular discussions and dialogue with the private sector and civil society to better address migration issues, including Albania, Finland, France, Ghana, Italy, Mexico, the Philippines, and Switzerland.

- The Government of **Nepal** has a variety of mechanisms to consult with civil society, the private sector, and migrants themselves in advance of the GFMD (to incorporate their input and feedback into the government teams' work) as well as after the Forum (to share outcomes). However, the follow-up activity on GFMD has been hampered due the political transition and the frequent changes in the administration.

5. Comparative Analysis of Selected Themes

Mainstreaming migration into development planning

In response to the multiple choice questions on mainstreaming and policy coherence, 37 countries indicated that they have consultations and coordination mechanisms in place, such as taskforces or inter-ministerial committees. 24 countries reported that they incorporate migration in national strategy plans and 27 said that they incorporate migration in development cooperation (as donors). The table below shows the geographic distribution of each affirmative answer to the multiple choice questions.



The first part of the survey reveals how governments around the world have mainstreamed migration into development by coordinating policy (and designing plans) across the many arms of government that deal with these issues, greatly improving policy coherence.

- **Portugal's** Action Plan for the Integration of Immigrants (in its second edition) embodies the “whole of government” approach at the heart of mainstreaming: it tackles integration issues across different sectors (employment, health, education), across distinct target groups (descendants of immigrants, family reunification, older migrants), and across government (involving 10 ministries).

- Many countries (including Belgium, Burundi,³ Ghana, Korea,⁴ Mexico, Slovakia,⁵ and Rwanda) have established inter-ministerial committees to coordinate on migration-related projects and policies—and even to draft national migration policies—thus taking into account the objectives and priorities of all relevant branches of government. These typically include representatives from the ministries of development, economy, foreign affairs, and/or interior, along with the national statistical service. The committees are often situated under the control of the prime minister or the ministry of interior.

Some countries are in the process of formally incorporating migration into national development plans or national surveys:

- Examples include **Mexico's** 2013-2018 development plan, which specifically calls for policies that incorporate migration into the country's poverty reduction strategy; **Nepal's** Three Year Plan Approach Paper 2010-2013 (UNDAF), which includes migrants and their families as one of the target groups; **Ecuador's** National Human Development Plan for Migration, which focuses not on remittances but on the protection of vulnerable migrants; **Zimbabwe**, which integrated migration and development into its Medium Term National Development Plan (2011-2015); and the **Maldives**, whose 2014 national census will (for the first time) take stock of foreign migrant workers.
- Migration is quite significantly captured in **Ghana's** National Population Policy. The Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) 2010-2013 aims to establish a comprehensive institutional framework for the management of migration, harmonize legislation on migration, create a comprehensive database on migration, mainstream migration into the national development policy framework, and build the human, technical, and logistical capacity of migration institutions. Currently, there are consultations with the National Development Planning Commission to incorporate migration into the country's national development plan, the Statistical Service has indicated that the next national household survey will have a full complement on migration, and the 2010 National Population Census captured relevant questions on migration to assist in policy formulation.

Countries have also pioneered bilateral or multilateral cooperation in this area, most notably **Ecuador** and **Spain's** Co-Development Project in 2008-2009, which aimed to improve conditions for migrants from the Cañar province in Ecuador to the Murcia region in Spain by generating a series of good practices that could potentially be replicated elsewhere. And **Nepal** (along with other survey respondents) participates in regional and global non-binding processes such as the Colombo Process, the Bali Process, and the Asia-EU dialogue; in addition, Nepal cooperates with labor attachés in key destination countries such as Malaysia,

³ Burundi's interdepartmental committee jointly drafted the country's national migration policy in 2011 (though it has yet to be implemented, and the survey urges the government to urgently "reactivate" the interdepartmental committee to implement this plan. The diaspora policy has similarly been crafted with the perspectives of multiple national and international stakeholders in mind, and.

⁴ Korea has not one but five inter-ministerial high-level committees (under the aegis of the prime minister) that deliberate and determine all aspects of migration policy (two focus on foreigners residing in Korea, one on overseas migration of Korean nationals, and the other two deal with social integration).

⁵ Slovakia's Inter-Departmental Expert Committee for Labour Migration and Foreigner Integration (under the auspices of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family) draws together government actors from multiple ministries together with non-government representatives.

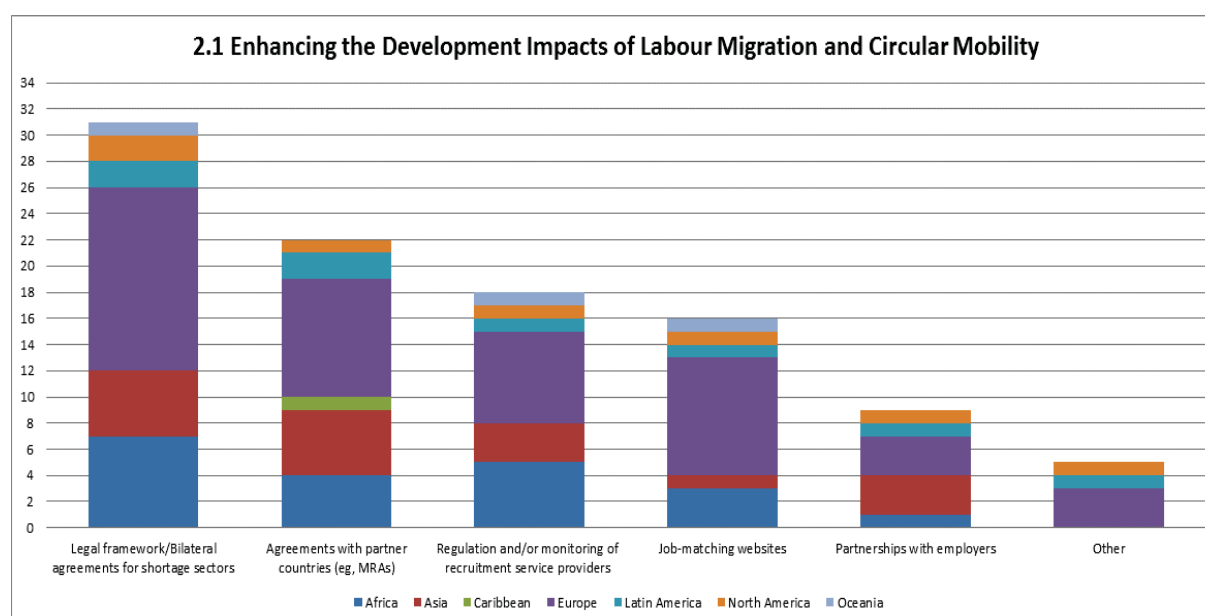
South Korea, Qatar, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE; and conducts government-to-government dialogues with Israel and Saudi Arabia on domestic workers.

Very few countries report that they systematically monitor the development impacts of migration, but there are some exceptions.

- **Turkey's** new migration law (as of April 2013) established a new Migration Advisory Board with a mandate of assessing the effects of regional and international migration policy developments on Turkey. The Board will thus be regularly monitoring the development impacts of migration at the national and sectorial levels as part of its duties under the law.
- The **Greek** government reports that research has been conducted on migrants' contribution to the agricultural sector of the economy.
- **Morocco's** semi-regular household surveys have the stated goal of measuring the impact of migration on development, while also capturing information on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of migrants, the causes of migration and the particular challenges facing migrants, and the volume of migration flows.
- **Slovakia** produces annual summary reports that evaluate immigrant integration practices from all responsible ministries, municipalities, and cities.

Labor Migration and Circular Migration

Out of the 48 respondents to the Survey, 31 reported that they have legal frameworks or bilateral agreements in place for shortage sectors, while 22 indicated having agreements with partner countries. Regulation and/or monitoring of recruitment service providers were in place in 18 of the responding countries. There are also 16 cases of job-matching websites reported. The chart below presents a picture of the preponderance of each policy, along with the geographic distribution by region.



In more detail, several countries have mechanisms in place to facilitate labor migration, especially in key shortage sectors or occupations:

- **Korea** fills job vacancies with foreign labor through their Employment Permit System (EPS), launched in 2004. The public sector is in charge of selecting and introducing the foreign workers to be invited to work in Korea while the private sector is excluded from the process. When an employer provides foreign workers with vocational training, whether directly or by way of a training provider, he/she may receive government's subsidy. In order to provide on-the-spot service, 27 foreign worker support centers have been established.
- **Ghana's** recently established Diaspora Support Unit has created a website to match employers with migrant applications,⁶ which also plans to act as a one-stop shop for information and providing networking opportunities for diaspora.
- **Portugal** has created special programs to recruit health professionals from abroad, seeing them as “an important answer to overcome the lack of doctors and nurses,” and filling urgent needs in the health system (also on lower salaries). The supply of qualified doctors in some Latin America countries has led to bilateral and multilateral agreements between the Portuguese government, sending countries (including Uruguay, Cuba, Colombia and Costa Rica), and health institutions. The programs are regulated to limit the number of contract health professionals so as not to negatively impact their countries of origin.
- **Rwanda** published an “Occupations in Demand List” in March 2013, with the goal of helping the government recruit qualified teachers, nurses, medical doctors, investors, and tourists.
- **Morocco's** National Agency for the Employment and Skills Promotion (ANAPEC) aims to match employers with the right workers and also provides integration support to job-seekers. Anapec has 74 agencies around the country with a total of 600 employment counselors, and manages a database of 600,000 job candidates.
- **Spain's** Pagesos Solidaris program is a public-private partnership operated by the Union of Farmers and Ranchers of Catalonia that provides integration services to seasonal agricultural workers in Catalonia, Valencia, and Mallorca, while also emphasizing co-development. It provides training and support to these migrants to implement local co-development projects in their country of origin (Colombia, Morocco, Romania, Senegal, and Mauritania).
- **Cyprus's** Labour Department systematically tries to fill labor shortages with foreign workers, with over 60 percent of the total work permits granted going to unskilled agricultural workers (foreign workers made up 36 percent of the sector in 2012).
- **Austria** has developed an elaborate points system (the Red-White-Red Card Scheme) to facilitate labor migration from non-EU countries for highly skilled workers, as well as for workers in specific shortage professions.

Several countries seek to deepen cross-border ties through *youth exchange programs*, which are notable because they give young people a window into other countries' labor markets *before* they complete their education—in some cases deepening regional integration:

- **Lithuania and Canada** have had a “Youth Exchange Programme” since 2010, which creates opportunities for youth from both countries to study and work in the partner country during holidays, deepening their professional and language skills. Lithuania also has bilateral agreements on migrant workers with Germany, Ukraine, and Russia.

⁶ www.ghanaiandiaspora.com

- **Mexico and the United States** announced a youth exchange in 2013, which seeks to foster a deeper understanding of education, research, and technological needs by attracting more exchange students in both countries.

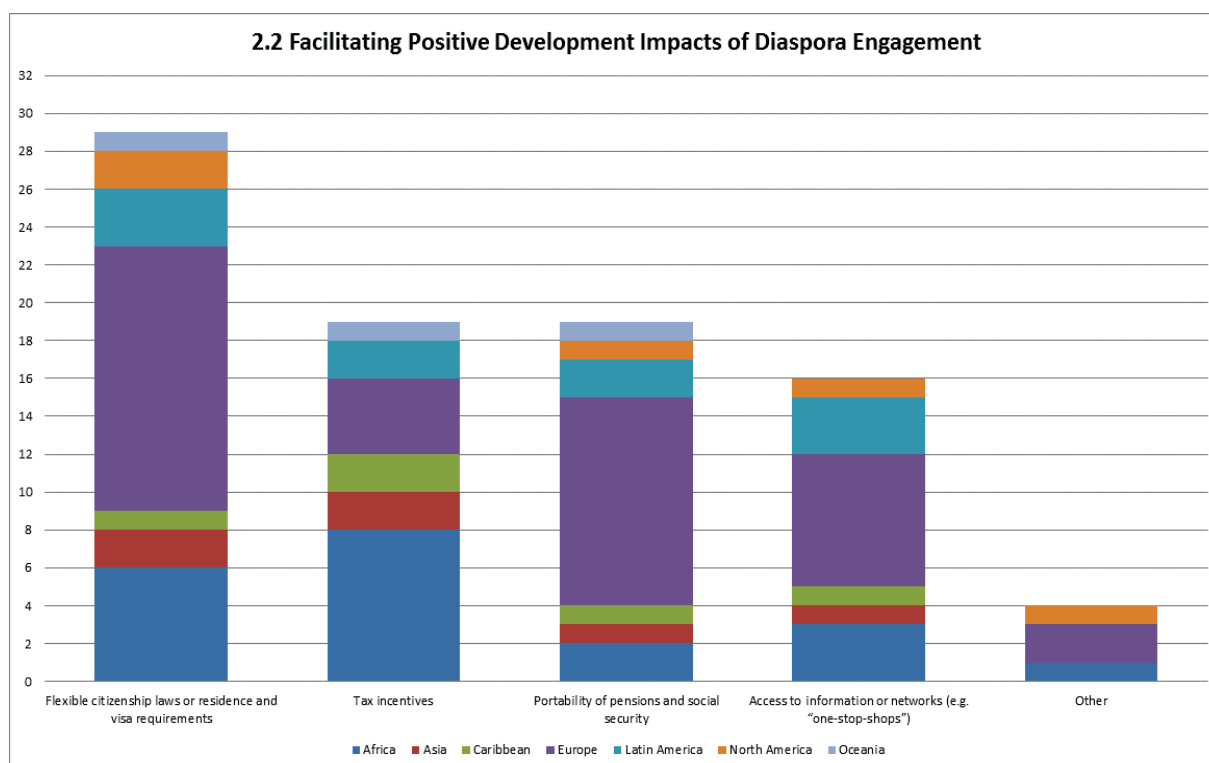
There are also various examples of bilateral or multilateral cooperation to facilitate labor migration:

- Many countries have signed Memoranda of Understanding in this area. The **Korean** government has signed MOUs with 15 worker-sending countries (including Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines, and Indonesia) with the goal of improving the transparency and efficiency of the sending process; **Nepal** has signed MOUs with several destination countries, including the UAE (2007), Bahrain (2008), Korea (2007), and Japan (2009), and a bilateral labour agreement with Qatar (2005); and **Zimbabwe** has entered into an MOU with the Republic of South Africa to facilitate the recruitment of Zimbabwean workers on South African Farms in the Limpopo Province.
- There have been “twinning” arrangements between cities, such as between Almere in the Netherlands and Kumasi in **Ghana**, to collaborate in the areas of waste management, urban planning, women empowerment, and cultural exchanges, with the involvement of Ghanaian migrants. The Government of Italy has also assisted Ghanaian migrants enter the agricultural sector and apply improved technology to their activities. Some have ventured into pineapple and other crops.
- The **Eritrean** Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare monitors labor migrants abroad, trying to secure fair contracts and protect their welfare (particularly domestic workers), for instance working through consular networks. They have signed agreements with some countries, particularly in the Middle East, in this field.
- **Greece** has a seasonal work agreement with Egypt and Albania, and an agreement with Canada on “Volunteers for Vacations.”

Diaspora Engagement

Many governments have tried to leverage the assets of their nationals (and their descendants) living abroad through more effective diaspora engagement. The Survey asked respondents to specify the precise tools they employ to facilitate cross-border transfers of knowledge and skills. The multiple choice replies suggested that 29 countries have flexible citizenship laws or residence and visa requirements, 19 countries use tax incentives or portability of pensions and social security, while 16 countries reported they offer access to information or networks for diaspora, such as one-stop shops.

Both countries of origin and destination have proactively established programs to facilitate entrepreneurship and job creation in the country of ancestry—and to bring critical skills to areas in need, if only temporarily—by connecting diaspora members to their home communities through mentorship, traineeship programs, and networks:



- **Belgium** financed the MIDA-programme of IOM for Central Africa (RDC, Burundi, and Rwanda) from 2001-2012, with the aim of promoting the transfer of skills and knowledge of the diaspora to their country of origin. While the project was able to establish parameters for productive engagement, it is hampered by lack of capacity in the home country (both to select and carry out projects). Thus while the emphasis on knowledge transfer was deemed a successful idea, there are concerns that this initiative is not sustainable without continued donor involvement.
- **Portugal** supports the project “DIASpora for Development of Cape Verde,” which aims to build capacity among professionals working in key development sectors in Cape Verde, establish a network between diaspora members and government institutions both in Cape Verde as well as in the involved host countries; and to improve the capacity of the Government of Cape Verde to assess professional needs, disseminate information, and manage migration for development projects. The project has conducted trainings to build capacity among Cape-Verdean public administration professionals and networking missions involving Cape-Verdean diaspora entrepreneurs exploring investment possibilities in their country of origin.
- **Norway** is currently considering a project within the MIDA-framework to encourage the Somali diaspora to apply the qualifications and competences they have acquired in Norway to help rebuild the Somali state. They hope to sign an agreement soon that would encourage capacity-building projects in Somalia, such as building up the country’s public administration.

Several countries have notable examples of productive cross-border knowledge exchanges, some of them short term:

- Certain members of the Somali diaspora in **Norway** have returned home to perform important jobs (for example the Speaker of the new Somali Parliament has a diaspora

background from Norway).⁷ The Norwegian government supports various measures to promote recruitment of Norwegian-Somalis, both through international agencies like UNDP and UNICEF, as well as through Norwegian NGOs. The government also supports special programs for women, including courses for leadership training.

- Other countries with short-term exchanges include **Rwanda**, which reports that 13 specialist doctors from the Diaspora have participated in short-term programs treating Rwandans in hospitals located in remote areas of the country; **Ghana**, which has a circular migration program to encourage Ghanaian professionals to return on a temporary basis to teach and provide medical assistance in various regions (run with support from IOM, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom); and **Eritrea**, which encourages skilled diaspora professionals to return regularly to provide short- or long-term services (on a voluntary and non-paid basis) to government bodies (including ministries of health, education, and construction).
- **El Salvador** has created a “knowledge network” (El Salvador Global) that aims to contribute to the scientific, academic, technological, and business development of El Salvador by engaging highly qualified Salvadorans abroad. It taps into the knowledge, connections, and resources of Salvadorans abroad to promote short-term exchanges (such as lectures, conferences, seminars, internships, and mentoring), to foster business development and entrepreneurship in El Salvador, and to promote scientific and academic innovation in the country (for instance through university- company transfers).

Many governments focus specifically on job creation and entrepreneurship, which includes both building skills and giving individuals the tools they need to invest and navigate complex systems.

- The **Belgian** Development Cooperation funds a study helping Moroccan diaspora in Belgium identify their interests and opportunities to start a business in their country of ancestry (this study has been followed up with a pilot project, and an MOU was signed in the beginning of 2013).
- **Rwandan** diaspora youth in Belgium have organized an annual “Job in Rwanda” initiative since 2010 (through the Directorate General of Diaspora) to help Rwandan youth who have graduated from different universities find a job—helping them understand the requirements, navigate the process, how to present their CVs, identify prospective companies, and eventually link them to hiring companies.
- **Ecuador** has established an entrepreneurship network “REDIEM” to encourage provinces greatly affected by migration to generate productivity and employment.
- The **Ghana** Investment Promotion Centre (GIPC) is a one-stop-shop for diaspora who wish to invest in Ghana. It encourages diaspora members set up small and medium-size enterprises (SMEs) in Ghana to provide employment and reduce poverty.
- Diaspora NGOs in **Finland** are engaged in development cooperation projects implemented in their countries of origin (about 3.2 million EUR annually). The projects are mainly in the field of education and health, and promotion of children and women’s rights. There are also projects to support economic empowerment and the protection of the environment.
- In 2011 the **United States** helped launched IdEA – the International Diaspora Engagement Alliance – a non-profit organization managed via a public-private

⁷ The government is currently looking into how they can scale up such exchanges, for instance they are considering a project with IOM within the MIDA-framework to build capacity within the Somali diaspora to help the public administration back home; they hope to sign an agreement on this in the near future.

partnership between the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Migration Policy Institute (MPI). It provides a forum in which to foster engagement between the U.S. Government and diaspora groups, and promotes and supports diaspora-centered initiatives in entrepreneurship, volunteerism, philanthropy, diplomacy, and social innovation in countries and regions of diaspora origin. It also brings together partners from business and civil society to open opportunities for diaspora communities to give back to their countries of origin or ancestry.

Many countries now have specific institutions tasked with diaspora engagement:

- Some countries have stand-alone institutions, such as **Mexico**, which created the Institute of Mexicans Abroad (IME) to provide support to emigrants and promote leadership abroad; it helps improve the integration of Mexican communities in destination countries and maintains systematic and direct communication between Mexico and its diaspora. **Moldova** also recently established a Bureau for Diaspora Relations.
- Other governments have special diaspora units within other ministries. The government of **Rwanda** has established a Directorate General of Diaspora in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to coordinate issues related to Rwandans living abroad and provide passports and other services to diaspora. **Tanzania's** Ministry of Foreign Affairs and international cooperation has established a special desk for Diaspora to assist with various issues.
- **Togo** has established a Directorate for Togolese Abroad (which grew out of a the diaspora unit within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, and which they are hoping to expand) and has made diaspora engagement part of their national development plan—the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Employment Promotion (SCAPE).
- The **Ghanaian** Ministry of Foreign Affairs has set up a Diaspora Support Unit with the assistance of IOM to mobilize the Ghanaian Diaspora to contribute to the country's socioeconomic development. It is also expected to act as a one-stop shop for all diaspora-related information and to respond to queries from the diaspora, such as services in the areas of investment assistance and coordinating with public institutions, such as company registration, clearance of goods, etc.

Another effective method of encouraging diaspora entrepreneurship is to *create incentives and ease barriers for investment*. In some countries (Barbados, Nepal, Eritrea) returning nationals are exempt from duties on items they ship upon return, with certain governments easing restrictions specifically on imports of raw material and equipment (Burundi) to encourage investment:

- The Customs Division, of the **Ghana** Revenue Authority (GRA) grants tax incentives to diaspora, including through lower customs duties and fees, reduction in income tax rates, lower tariffs on equipment for investment, and tax deductions on charitable goods.
- **Ghana** has also offered financial bonds targeted to the diaspora (so they can assist in financing development), and the Ministry of Finance has been working with the Bank of Ghana to reduce the cost of remittances, and enhance its use for investment (as opposed to mainly for consumption). Currently, there is a World Bank project being

coordinated by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning looking at remittances in Ghana.

- **Eritrea**'s diaspora ministry encourages job creation and investment in agriculture, providing incentives for their diaspora to contribute specifically to this sector.
- Nationals of **St Kitts and Nevis** who have lived abroad for at least ten years qualify for certain tax exemptions when they return.
- Several countries (including Australia, Italy, and Canada) have made efforts to **reduce the cost of sending remittances**. **Finland** has introduced free remittances to/from Finland; **Norway** has a Sending Money Home price comparison service for remittances; and **France** has carried out research on how to reduce costs and optimize remittances, and has a comparative cost website.

There are also other incentives designed to encourage diaspora members to contribute to their country of origin, including by granting political or social rights and/or easing travel restrictions. Many countries (such as Croatia, Ecuador, Ghana, and Eritrea) facilitate the acquisition of citizenship by members of the diaspora (including by allowing dual citizenship). Some countries offer voting privileges. Ghana allows its diaspora to vote in general elections, saying that “making them a part of the democratic process will encourage them to participate fully in the country’s developmental agenda.”

One of the most active forms of engaging diaspora members in the politics of their country of ancestry is to allow them to hold some type of office, usually a special diaspora seat in the legislature, or in a non-governmental institution. **Burundi** has a member of the diaspora (currently a woman living in the Netherlands) represented in the National Women’s Forum—a regional mechanism designed to exchange good practices on gender issues. **El Salvador** also features direct representation from members of the diaspora in “Connmigrantes,” an autonomous, inter-institutional coordination body established in 2010 that advocates for the rights and development of migrants and their families, composed of both governmental and non-governmental members.

Some countries facilitate asset transfers or “portable benefits,” recognizing that the ability to take earned rights (such as social security benefits) from one country to another can be a decisive factor in a migrant’s decision to move. For example:

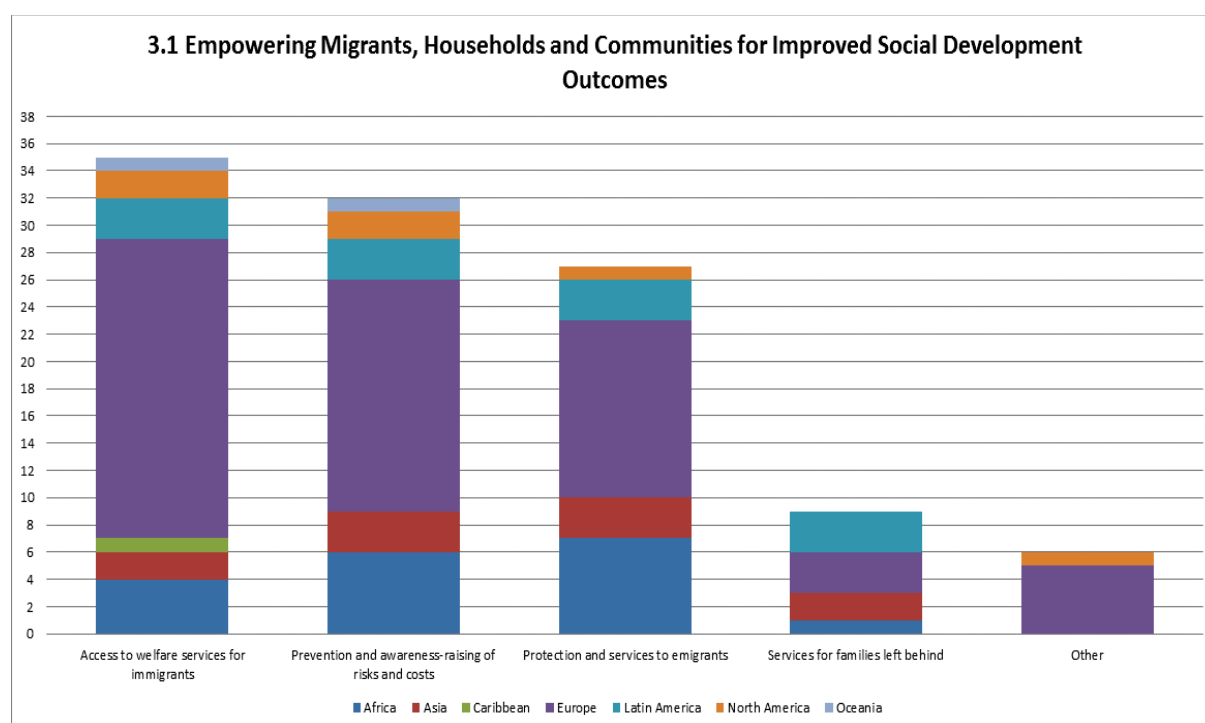
- **Ecuador** has signed various agreements on the portability and securitization of social security (mainly with other Spanish-speaking countries).
- **Liechtenstein** allows those who are returning to their country of origin to transfer social benefits gained while abroad, such as pensions or life insurance.
- Members of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), including **St Kitts and Nevis**, have an Agreement on Social Security (CASS) that protects pension rights for workers moving between CARICOM member states.
- **Sweden** has entered into social security agreements with 11 countries that cover mainly old-age pensions, disability pensions, and survivors pensions and contain coordination and aggregation rules in addition to regulating the exportability of the benefits.

Finally, some countries appeal to the *sentimental aspects of diaspora connections* to the home country, organizing festivals and cultural events to emphasize shared heritage, and connecting through social media, specialized web portals, and consulates abroad. (Eritrea is an example.)

One of the main recommendations for governments seeking to productively engage their diasporas is to learn much more about these communities—what they want, what their challenges are, and in a most basic sense, their size and location. IOM established a database concerning the diaspora residing in **Belgium**, which was a good instrument in order to match individuals who could collaborate on projects. **Burundi** also manages a database of skilled diaspora members.

Empowering and Informing Migrants, Households, and Communities

The Survey questionnaire invited participant governments to indicate whether they had policies in place offering access to welfare services for immigrants or emigrants, respectively. A similar number of countries reported on these (35, and 32 countries respectively), while somewhat fewer mentioned having prevention and awareness-raising tools on the risks and costs of migration in place. A comparatively low number of countries—only nine—reported having services for families left behind in place.



Many receiving countries have integration and training programs to help immigrants gain host-country language, skills, and knowledge of local customs at destination—some even providing skills training (including for returning migrants):

- **Ecuador**’s National Secretariat for Migrants provides information on its website of all relevant issues for migrants, including access to services.
- **Korea**’s Social Integration Program offers courses on Korean language and society to foreign immigrants, encouraging them to sign up by offering certain incentives (they will be exempt from the written exam and interview for acquiring citizenship, and the waiting period is also shortened). It seems to target migrant spouses, who have difficulties finding jobs due to language, cultural differences, and lack of skills. Mindful of such need for training, the government spent \$2.8 billion KRW

(approximately \$2.6 million USD) on this program for 3,024 marriage immigrants in 2011.

- In **Sweden**, local authorities provide various integration services for immigrants, including language training and legal aid. Some local authorities also run medborgarkontor (citizen information centers) in areas with high numbers of migrants, which provide individual assistance to migrants on how to navigate local bureaucracies, apply for benefits, and find housing.
- **Portugal** set up a “one-stop-shop” in 2004 that mainstreams the provision of immigrant services, facilitating partnerships and cooperation between civil society organizations (including immigrant associations), public authorities, and central government. It now has three centres that provide various immigration-related services in one space—even offering support services such as cultural mediators to help migrants navigate government services.
- **Denmark** also has a “one-stop-shop” that offers services to migrant workers, job-seekers, and their families. The International Citizen Service offers help with paperwork, personal career guidance, useful information about living and working conditions in Denmark, and authorization and approval of professional qualifications for regulated professions. The Danish Tax and Customs Administration (SKAT), the Danish Immigration Service, and the municipalities are all represented.
- The Government of **Albania** is working closely with local authorities on the important issue of reintegrating return migrants who have been “unsuccessful” abroad. The country has a “Strategy on Reintegration of Returned Albanian Citizens,” through which it supports returned emigrants, including those with financial problems. In order to reduce poverty and unemployment, it matches returnees with free public vocational training courses and ensures they have health care and psychological assistance if needed. The government sees this as not just benefiting individual emigrants, but also contributing to the country's broader economic development goals.

Many origin countries have programs to impart critical language and job skills to migrants before they depart:

- **Nepal** has established Migrant Resource Centers to provide information to migrants, including mandatory pre-departure training to migrants, literacy training to families of migrants, and entrepreneurship training to returnees—and they have expanded their MRCs to cover more districts (as a result of the GFMD). They also have mandatory insurance for every departing migrant.

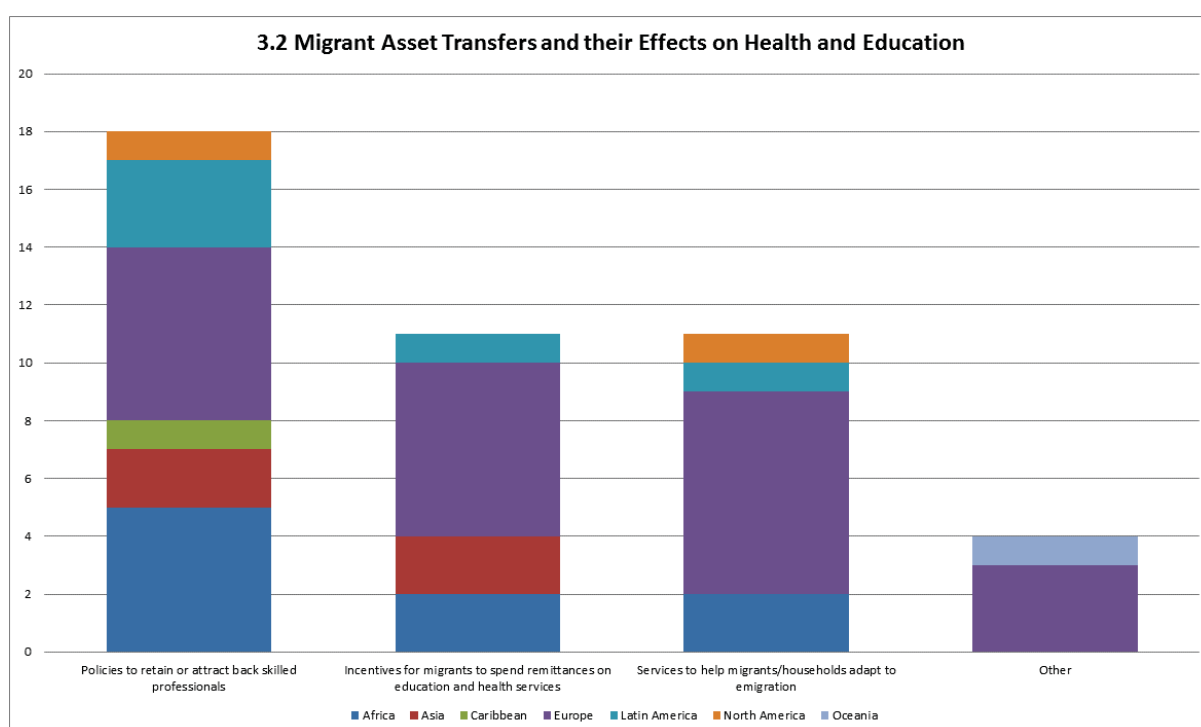
Both origin and destination countries offer information sessions about the risks and costs of irregular migration and labor exploitation, some during the aforementioned pre-departure sessions.

- The Migration Information Bureau of the **Ghana** Immigration Service has been at the forefront of prevention and awareness creation on the risks and costs of irregular migration. The Service has recently launched a documentary to be aired on all the TV networks in the country, and has been involved in Public Education Campaigns (PECs) throughout the country using lectures, drama, stories of returnees, leaflets, and ad posters. This year the Service has been to six out of the 10 regions of Ghana.
- The **Swedish** Work Environment Authority has a website in multiple languages designed to inform migrant restaurant and construction workers of their rights and entitlements in Sweden in order to minimize their risk of exploitation.

- While **Tanzania** does not have a formal immigration policy yet, they have instituted pre-departure training to better protect migrants under the government employment Agency (Tanzania Employment Service Agency (TaESA))

Migrant Asset Transfers and their Effects on Health and Education

There was a relatively lower response rate for questions about migrant's assets (human, social and financial capital) and the transfer of these in the area of health and education for improved social development outcomes. 18 countries indicated having policies to retain or attract back skilled professionals, while a similar number (11 each) reported having incentives for migrants to spend remittances on health and education services, or services to help migrants/households adapt to emigration in this regard.



Some countries have specific programs and services that target returning migrants, including some that aim to attract back skilled professionals:

- The Federation of **St Kitts and Nevis** has a Returning Nationals Secretariat, which offers assistance (to both voluntary and forced returnees) and services such as help finding jobs, locating housing, and utilizing other social services. They also offer guidance and essential information, assistance navigating the relocation bureaucracy, and even counselling where necessary.
- In collaboration with development partners, **Nepal** has established public-private partnerships to provide skills training and financial literacy programs (for instance how to establish microenterprises) for returning migrants.
- **Ecuador** has a “Welcome Home Plan,” which offers training in entrepreneurship and financial issues.

- **Barbados** offers certain scholarships that require students to return to the country and work in their field for a period of time.
- **Zimbabwe's** Ministry of Health and Child Welfare and Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education have embarked on campaigns and programs to attract back the skills that were lost (the “brain drain”) during the period of economic decline.
- The **Ghanaian** government provides health and education incentives to attract and retain professionals, including providing car loans and housing facilities. They also facilitate opportunities for circular migration, including professionals in Ghana who specialize abroad and return, and also in twinning activities between government and other countries in the educational and health sectors.

6. Summary

Governments across the world are working to factor migration into their policymaking processes. Greater mobility is often regarded as a means to enhance economic and social development in a range of different ways. New talent can reinvigorate labor markets and spark innovation, provided migrants' skills and qualifications are employed to their full potential. Diaspora members can infuse their countries of origin with skills, investments, and technology to which local entrepreneurs may not otherwise have had access—whether or not they decide to return. Governments are thinking in new and creative ways about how to benefit from (and facilitate) this circulation of skills and transnational ties in our globalized economies.

The examples of policies, projects, strategies or tools relevant to the Roundtable topics provided by governments in response to this Survey will be most helpful in advancing the objective of making the Forum process more evidence-based. They will help achieve more concrete, evidence-based and broadly relevant outcomes.

The Government Teams preparing Background papers and Annexes for the GFMD Roundtables will benefit from the information collected through the Survey in the thematic areas selected for 2013-2014. In addition, an Online Discussion will be launched on the basis of the government Survey, inviting GFMD observers, civil society, private sector, migrant and diaspora associations and academic stakeholders to provide similar input. With these steps, and building on the allocated information, examples and recommendations from this and past GFMD Chairmanships, it is hoped that the future *GFMD Policy and Practice Database* can serve as a tool for an evidence-based debate and exchange on migration and development.

ANNEX

Swedish GFMD Chairmanship 2013-2014
GFMD Thematic Survey – for GFMD Government Focal Points
 24 June 2013

General instructions for responding to the Survey questions

Please respond to this Survey questionnaire by **31 July**. The Survey questionnaire can be filled out directly in this document or online at the GFMD website <http://www.gfmd.org/en/pfp/thematic-survey>. Please send any hard copies via e-mail to: swedenchair2013-2014@gfmd.org or fax to +4122 788 4948.

There are two types of questions in this survey:

- *The multiple-choice questions ask for a number of examples of policies, strategies or tools that your government might have in place relevant to the Roundtable topics. These examples also serve as a source of inspiration for providing more in-depth information. You may provide as many specific examples as applicable of the policies and practices relevant to each GFMD Roundtable theme. You are encouraged to attach supporting documents and provide web addresses where more relevant information can be found when you send your completed questionnaire back to us (swedenchair2013-2014@gfmd.org). You can upload these supporting documents if you fill out the Survey questionnaire online (<http://www.gfmd.org/en/pfp/thematic-survey>).*
- *The other questions require a narrative answer, i.e. further explanation/description of the policies and practices that you have checked or referred to in the multiple-choice questions. You are requested to provide a response of up to 1000 words. If you are not responding to the questionnaire online, please answer through this Word document, which will automatically adjust the space requirement.*

Permission to upload data/information on the public GFMD Database

- ☐ *Please check this box if you grant the Swedish GFMD Task Force/Support Unit permission to include data/information from your responses in section A-L below, in the GFMD Policy and Practice Database.*

1.1 Operationalizing Mainstreaming and Coherence in Migration and Development Policies

A. Does your government apply any of the following strategies or tools for migration and development policy coherence?

Please check all that apply (at least one)

- ☐ Consultations and coordinating mechanisms (e.g. focal points, units, inter-ministerial taskforces)
- ☐ Incorporating migration in national poverty-reduction or development strategy plans
- ☐ Including migration in national development surveys (e.g. household surveys)
- ☐ Incorporating migration issues in development cooperation with partner countries (as a donor)
- ☐ Regularly monitoring development impacts of migration at national or sectorial level
- ☐ None/Not applicable
- ☐ Other: [Click here to enter text.](#)

B. Please provide as many specific examples as applicable of how your government has implemented or operationalized the strategies listed above: How have legislation, policy frameworks, programmes, or projects been effective for policy coherence and the mainstreaming of migration in development policies? Include if possible already evaluated initiatives. (1000 word limit)

[Click here to enter text.](#)

1.2 Framing Migration for the MDGs and the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda

C. Does your government systematically draw on the contributions or experiences of migrants/diasporas in any of the following development-related policy sectors or areas?

Please check all that apply (at least one)

- ☐ Poverty reduction
- ☐ Agriculture
- ☐ Health
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Social protection
- ☐ Employment and access to decent work
- ☐ Economic sector development and growth
- ☐ Gender and women's empowerment
- ☐ Financing for development
- ☐ None/Not applicable
- ☐ Other: [Click here to enter text.](#)

D. If relevant, please provide as many specific examples as applicable of areas where migration has contributed to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in your country. Include if possible already evaluated initiatives (legislation, policy frameworks, programmes or projects). (1000 word limit)

[Click here to enter text.](#)

2.1 Enhancing the Development Impacts of Labour Migration and Circular Mobility

E. Does your government facilitate labour migration with any of the following strategies or tools?

Please check all that apply (at least one)

- ☐ Legal framework and/or bilateral agreements addressing key labor-shortage/surplus sectors (e.g. engineering, energy/mining, IT, construction, hospitality, agriculture)
- ☐ Regulation and/or monitoring of recruitment service providers
- ☐ Internet-websites for matching employer vacancies with migrant applicants (e.g. with job descriptions, applicant CVs, model contract conditions)
- ☐ Agreements with partner countries to better assess and validate foreign credentials (e.g. bilateral or regional mutual recognition agreements).
- ☐ Partnerships with employers (e.g. employer-led language or vocational training, government support to hire migrants)
- ☐ None/Not applicable
- ☐ Other: [Click here to enter text.](#)

F. Please provide as many specific examples as applicable of the items you checked

above: How have legislation, policy frameworks, programmes or projects been effective in matching supply and demand of labor migration? Include if possible already evaluated initiatives. (1000 word limit)

[Click here to enter text.](#)

2.2 Facilitating Positive Development Impacts of Diaspora Engagement

G. Which of the following policies or tools does your government provide to facilitate diaspora transfers of knowledge, skills, investments and trade?

Please check all that apply (at least one)

- ☐ Tax incentives (e.g. exempting customs duties and fees on the importation of household goods of returnees; temporarily reducing income tax rates for returning citizens; lower tariffs on imported raw materials and equipment; or tax deductions on charitable contributions)
- ☐ Access to information or networks (e.g. “one-stop-shops” with information/networking for business loans or programmes pairing local entrepreneurs/business owners with diaspora)
- ☐ Portability of pensions and social security, or medical and life insurance
- ☐ Flexible citizenship laws or residence and visa requirements (e.g. dual/multiple citizenship, special property rights, land purchase rights, legislation that officially recognizes emigrants/members of the diaspora as an integral part of the national development plan)
- ☐ None/Not applicable
- ☐ Other: [Click here to enter text.](#)

H. Please provide as many specific examples as applicable of the items you checked

above: How have legislation, policy frameworks, programmes or projects been effective in facilitating diaspora transfers? Include if possible already evaluated initiatives. (1000 word limit)

[Click here to enter text.](#)

3.1 Empowering Migrants, Households and Communities for Improved Social Development Outcomes

I. How does your government protect, support and inform *emigrants and immigrants*?

Please check all that apply (at least one)

- ☐ Access to welfare services for *immigrants* (e.g. language training, access to legal aid, decent working conditions, social security schemes, portability of pension rights)
- ☐ Protection and services to *emigrants* (e.g. pre-departure orientation or training, insurance, consular services)
- ☐ Prevention and awareness-raising of the risks and costs of irregular migration, trafficking, smuggling and employer abuse
- ☐ Services for families left behind (e.g. financial management and entrepreneurship training, addressing dependencies, family break-ups, school dropouts, child abuse, loss of skills in local communities)
- ☐ None/Not applicable
- ☐ Other: [Click here to enter text.](#)

J. Please provide as many specific examples as applicable of the items you checked

above: How have legislation, policy frameworks, programmes or projects been implemented and effective in protecting, empowering and supporting both emigrants and immigrants? Include if possible already evaluated initiatives. (1000 word limit)

[Click here to enter text.](#)

3.2 Migrant Asset Transfers and their Effects on Health and Education

K. How does your government ensure that the transfer of remittances and other economic and social assets such as skills contribute to positive health and education outcomes?

Please check all that apply (at least one)

- ☐ Policies to retain or attract back skilled professionals (e.g. ethical recruitment guidelines, twinning initiatives between hospitals and education centres in countries of origin and residence, sabbatical leave-systems, job placement services)
- ☐ Incentive systems to encourage migrant households to voluntarily spend remittances in ways that improve access to (and quality of) education and health services (e.g. public-private partnerships, government co-funding of migrant/diaspora initiatives, micro-insurance projects)
- ☐ Services to help migrants and/or households adapt to the effects of emigration (e.g. monitoring and counteracting possible negative effects on health and education)
- ☐ None/Not applicable
- ☐ Other: [Click here to enter text.](#)

L. Please provide as many specific examples as applicable of the items you checked

above: How have legislation, policy frameworks, programmes or projects been effective in facilitating migrant asset transfers to contribute to positive health and education outcomes? Include if possible already evaluated initiatives. (1000 word limit)

[Click here to enter text.](#)

GFMD Focal points, expert network and national consultations
(information shared below will not be displayed on the public GFMD Database)

- M. As a GFMD Focal Point, please provide a list of your migration and development-related national contact points with name, function and contact details in various ministries, authorities and agencies.** The aim of this list is to improve the ability of the GFMD Thematic Roundtables to connect with appropriate expertise – including for the *GFMD Expert Network*.
[Click here to enter text.](#)
- N. If applicable, please provide examples of how your government has voluntarily implemented or followed-up on past GFMD recommendations and outcomes.**
[Click here to enter text.](#)
- O. What consultation mechanisms does your government have in place, that allow policymakers, civil society organizations and private sector stakeholders to discuss and reflect on GFMD issues and outcomes at the national and local level?**
[Click here to enter text.](#)
- P. Please provide any other comments and information that you think is relevant for the GFMD thematic priorities and work process.** Here you can also add information that did not fit within the 1000 word limit of some of the previous questions.
[Click here to enter text.](#)

Thank You!



Terms of Reference for the GFMD Government Teams and the Expert Network

Government Teams (GTs) preparing the Roundtable sessions for each GFMD Meeting are key components of the GFMD process. This work relies on strong engagement and ownership by governments throughout the year. GFMD observers are encouraged to join in the GTs to assist with thematic input and the preparation and review of background papers. Active participation in GTs will bring more fruitful, evidence-based and outcome-oriented discussions.

Governments and observers are encouraged to form the GTs at an early stage so that constructive working methods and responsibilities can be identified and implemented as efficiently as possible. The preparatory work in each GT can be greatly facilitated if the active roles for the final Roundtable sessions (Co-chairs, Coordinators, Moderators, Rapporteurs, Experts) are identified early on. It is being hoped that Co-chairs of the Roundtables will have been identified by the time of the first preparatory meetings (23 May 2013).

The following are general guidelines and it is up to each GT to use and modify them as deemed necessary. In line with GFMD's informal nature, a certain degree of flexibility in the formation and working methods of each GT should remain, ensuring effective preparation of the Roundtables and taking into account the principle of voluntary participation.

More specific guidelines for the May 2014 Stockholm GFMD Meeting Roundtable sessions will be prepared at a later stage.

Guidelines for Government Teams

General principles

Participation in GTs is voluntary. GTs should be regionally balanced and include an appropriate mix of developing and developed countries. Similarly, the Co-chairs should ideally represent different regions. An appropriate mix of thematic and substantive expertise in the GTs is essential. Each GT should have a sufficient and manageable size.

Co-chairs

Ideally, each GT should have Co-chairs that can guide and lead discussions and organization of work. They have a key role in focusing the discussion on the overall objective and expected outcomes at all times, both in the preparatory phase and at the May 2014 Stockholm GFMD Roundtable sessions. Co-chairs should agree in advance on the division of tasks, and they should be dedicated to take on their assigned responsibilities throughout the whole period.

If necessary, when deciding upon concurrent offers to serve as Co-chairs, and considering the general principles, the GFMD Chair shall take into account which government first presented its interest to Co-chair the session.

To provide opportunities for more countries to co-chair RT sessions, offers to co-chair a second or third RT session(s) will be acted upon only after no other government has indicated interest to co-chair the subject session(s). Governments that have not played a co-chairing role in the past GFMD are likewise encouraged to serve as co-chairs.

Government Team Coordinators

Each GT and Roundtable session will have a GT Coordinator supplied by the GFMD Chair's Task Force. This will ensure consistency and coherence across the GTs and in relation to the GFMD Concept Paper and Multiannual Work Plan. The GT Coordinators should also ensure relevance and coherence of the session with other regional and international processes, if applicable.

Moderators

Each GT could, if relevant, identify and assign Moderators among participant governments that can assist the Co-chairs in each Roundtable at the May 2014 Stockholm GFMD Meeting. They would briefly present and moderate discussions of thematic sub-sessions of the Roundtables.

Moderators could benefit from taking an active part in the substantive discussion and exchange of information and experience throughout the preparatory process.

Rapporteurs

The task of Rapporteurs at the May 2014 GFMD Meeting in Stockholm would be facilitated if they were identified among participant governments at an early stage. They could then follow and take active part, together with Co-chairs and Coordinators, in the whole preparatory process. Crucially, they would need to start their preparatory work for the May 2014 Roundtables once the background papers have been finalized.

At the May 2014 Roundtables, each Roundtable session (six in total) will have a Session Rapporteur summarizing the session. The General Roundtable Rapporteurs (one per Roundtable, i.e. three in all) will receive from each Government Team Coordinator the key outcomes and recommendations of the respective sessions and synthesize these for presentation in the closing plenary session.

The session rapporteurs under each Roundtable should also meet in advance, to prepare for their consolidated inputs to the General Rapporteur during the summit meeting.

GFMD Experts

GFMD Experts will be invited to contribute with knowledge-sharing in each GT and will be asked to assist with drafting the Annex of the Background papers (see below).

Team members

All team members should be active throughout and bring relevant policy expertise, government practice and useful examples or models to the discussions in the preparatory phase and at the May 2014 GFMD Meeting Roundtable sessions.

Terms of Reference for the GFMD Expert Network

The objective of the GFMD Expert Network is to facilitate the work of the governments so more governments can engage actively in the GTs throughout the year. GFMD Focal points from mainly Geneva usually take part in the preparatory phase in each GT. Some governments have smaller Permanent Representations and fewer resources in Geneva and are therefore prevented from taking part in GTs. Others are already to a large extent dependent on input from their capital-based experts from various ministries and authorities. Several GFMD Focal Points are not directly linked up with their development experts and practitioners.

In order to allow more governments to take active part in the work of the GTs, it is necessary to link the preparatory work in Geneva more directly with thematic experts in capitals, international organisations and academia. The expected outcome would be a more globally balanced representation in the Teams; more development experts and practitioners; more in-depth discussions; and more evidence-based contributions thanks to the input and support from specialized experts.

The GFMD Expert Network is not intended to be an expansion of the GFMD Focal Points network or a parallel network that might create overlaps, costs, or heavier burdens on governments. To the contrary, it is intended to assist the GFMD Focal Points in the work of GTs in the preparatory phase by sharing in the burden of providing substantive input.

Once each GT has been formed and the first working meetings have been held (23 May 2013), the GT Coordinators in conjunction with the Co-chairs will invite GFMD Focal Points in the respective GTs to identify capital-based government experts and practitioners from the field. Selected experts need to bring complementary knowledge and experience about the identified Roundtable themes. In addition, selected, voluntary experts from GFMD observers (GMG members and other international and regional organisations) and academia, including from existing regional and global networks, could be mobilized depending on the needs in each GT.

Experts are not requested to travel to Geneva to take part in preparatory GT meetings. They can take part in the work of the GTs mainly through *virtual* interaction (emails, telephone calls, video-conferences). GT Co-chairs and Coordinators will be in charge of inviting input from experts on the basis of discussions with Team members. Team members represented by their (usually) Geneva-based GFMD Focal Points will be responsible for coordinating with their capital-based experts to ensure a coherent input.

Format of the Background papers

The Background papers provide the global context for the discussions in each GT and propose some outcomes for the session. They will also provide the basis of an improved evidence-base in the thematic area covered by each Roundtable session. However, they are not meant to be extensively discussed during the Roundtable sessions at the May 2014 GFMD Meeting.

The Background paper should be prepared under the supervision of the Co-chairs, with the assistance of and input by the team members and, as appropriate, GFMD Experts, and with support and guidance of the respective GT Coordinators.

The Background papers should ideally consist of two distinct parts. The first part should be a short, 4-5 pages policy-oriented section authored by the Team's governments with the aim of

supporting and guiding the discussions at the Roundtable session. This part should succinctly outline the overall issues, the objective of the discussions, a limited number of specific questions to discuss, and the expected or suggested, concrete outcome for the Roundtable sessions.

A more substantial Annex part should contain descriptions and references to examples of relevant frameworks, policies, programmes, projects and other experiences. The Annex can also draw on relevant information that governments and observers supplied in the GFMD Survey, the Thematic meetings and the GFMD Online Discussion. This part of the Background paper aims to form the basis of an evolving catalogue of policies and practices with a view to be stored and displayed on the GFMD PpP website in a Policy and Practice Database.

GFMD Experts will be asked to assist Team members in drafting the Annex part of the Background papers. Each GT should assign one expert that can prepare a list of examples of policies and practices. This should be done together with the GT Coordinators in order to ensure overall coordination of the session, and across all Roundtables.

GFMD Online Discussions

Under the responsibility of the Co-chairs, GFMD Experts will also be in charge of organizing a GFMD Online Discussion for each Roundtable theme. On the basis of the description of each Roundtable theme in the Concept Paper and following the first GT preparatory meetings (23 May 2013), the thematic Online Discussion could be launched and go on for a period of 4-6 weeks. An aim would be to bring the preparatory processes within the government Forum and the Civil Society Days closer by offering a virtual room for exchange and interaction in advance of the May 2014 GFMD Meeting in Stockholm. The Online Discussions could be coordinated and summarized by a member of the GFMD Expert Network on behalf of the Roundtable Co-chairs. Such exchange would also aim to further enhance evidence-based outcomes and recommendations.

Planned Government Team preparatory meetings

23 May	2013	<i>1st Government Team preparatory meetings</i>
12 September	2013	<i>2nd Government Team preparatory meetings</i>
21 November	2013	<i>3rd Government Team preparatory meetings</i>
13 March	2014	<i>Final Government Team preparatory meetings (tbc)</i>

Stockholm, 13 May 2013

2 June 2014

GENERIC WORK PLAN FOR GFMD FORUM MEETINGS

Category	Activity	Description	Start date (before Forum Meeting)	End date (before Forum Meeting)	Coordination/ responsible
<i>Invitation and registration related activities</i>	General invitation	Drafting of general invitation	6 Months		Chair/SU
		Dissemination of general invitation and follow up to all GFMD focal points in Geneva and the capitals	4 months		SU
	Identification and special invitation to high level guests	Check required protocols	4 months		Chair
	Practical Information for Participants	Drafting of Practical Information for Participants	4 months		Chair/SU
		Posting of practical Information	4 months		SU
		Updating of online practical information	Ongoing		SU
	Registration process	Creation/activation of online registration	4 months		SU
		Acknowledgement of registrations	ongoing		SU
		Obtain info about hotel accommodation to ensure transportation and ground support			Chair/SU
	Weekly updates on registration overview to chair		4 months	ongoing	SU
	Determine registration deadline/extension				Chair/SU
	Briefing of Permanent Missions in Geneva and local Missions in Chair's country	Briefing on practical arrangements during last FOF meeting ahead of Forum Meeting (e.g.)			
<i>Strategic planning of the Forum Meeting</i>	Set up conceptualization/format of the Forum Meeting	Opening and closing plenary			Chair
		RT and break out sessions			Chair
		Reporting on each RT and break-out session			Chair
		Special sessions			Chair
	Conceptualization and coordination of the Common Space	Concept note			Chair/ICMC
		Format and set up			Chair/ICMC
	Conference documents	Preparation of: RT background papers, other GFMD Documents	1 year		Chair
		Preparation of program/agenda	6 months	1 week	Chair
	Coordination meeting with RT and Common Space panellists and co-chairs	Location? Time?			
	Guidelines for RT Co-	Preparation and distribution to			

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	chairs and panellists	keynote speakers, panellists, co-chairs, special session speakers, moderators, rapporteurs.			
	Speeches by Chair-in-Office Officials	Drafting of speeches and posting of speeches online			
Civil Society Days	Coordination on Overall GFMD programme				Chair/ICMC
	Chair's support	Financial support			Chair/SU
		Logistical support			Chair/SU
<u>Identification and invitation of speakers, co-chairs and panellists etc.</u>	Opening session	Key note speakers	4 months		Chair
		Other speakers			Chair
		Chair or facilitator			Chair
		Civil Society Chair			Chair
		Other guests?			Chair
	Closing session	RT general rapporteurs	4 months		Chair
		Closing speakers			Chair
		Hand-over ceremony			Chair
	Common Space	Panel speakers (opening and closing)			Chair
		Break-out panellists			Chair
	RT-sessions	Co-chairs			Chair
		Panel speakers			Chair
		Moderators			Chair
		Rapporteurs			Chair
	Special sessions	Co-chairs			Chair/organizer
		Panel speakers			Chair/organizer
		Moderators			Chair/organizer
		Rapporteurs			Chair/organizer
	SRGS				
	Future Chair				
Conference planning and logistics	Contract and signing of agreement for the venue		ASAP		Chair
	Catering services	Submission of proposal and request for quotations (meal and catering plan for meetings days)	4 months		Chair
		Awarding of contract and signing of Service Agreement	4 months		Chair
		Determine final number of guests and send to service provider	Depending on caterers deadlines		Chair
	Side Events and Exhibits (tours?)	Coordination re Venue and Logistics			Chair

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	Establish an exhibit area			Chair
	Inform interested actors about modalities			Chair
	Coordination with GMG orgs and other exhibitors			Chair
Interpretation services	Submission of proposal and request for quotations (translation equipment, simultaneous interpreters, installation of booths)			Chair/SU
	Awarding of contract and signing of Service Agreement			Chair/SU
Recording of proceedings	Determine if proceedings will be recorded by audio, video, webcast			Chair
	Make necessary arrangements			Chair
Conference venues/Room reservations	Overall coordination			Chair
	Identification of room requirements for plenary sessions, RT-sessions, bilateral and group meetings, side events, business centre, media centre, delegate lounges, others.			Chair
Physical set-up	Stage arrangements (podium, panel, backdrop, GFMD signages)			Chair/conference venue staff
	Preparation of backdrop ppt for plenary and break-out sessions			
	Designing and printing of banners			
Translation of documents	Translation of documents (procurement and awarding of contract)	6 weeks		Chair/SU
	Save in USB for dissemination to all delegates	6 weeks		
	Upload documents on GFMD website	2 weeks		SU
Name tags/badges	Design and printing			Chair
	Procurement			Chair
	Awarding of contract and signing of Service Agreement			Chair
	Dissemination of badges at GFMD booths at airports, hotels, conference venue			Chair
	Coordination with security			Chair
Conference paraphernalia	Decision on and procurement of conference paraphernalia (such as banners, USB's, bags, roll-ups, other included in the "welcome package" etc.)			Chair/SU
	Production and delivery			Chair
	Preparation/posting/distribution			Chair

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Financial Assistance and Travel facilitation	Drafting and signing agreement with IOM				Chair/SU
	Identification of eligible delegates for financial assistance	Submit list of subsidized delegates to IOM for travel booking, visa facilitation and payment of per diems			Chair/SU
		Submit list of subsidized delegates to XXX for hotel booking			
	Facilitation of issuance of visas	Invitation letters to be sent to host countries missions abroad and communication with embassies.			
		Issuance of insurance for funded delegates			
	Coordinate with Civil Society/ICMC regarding funded delegates (hotel etc.)				Chair/SU
	Hotel reservations	Booking overview and constant updating			
		Posting of info on hotels online			SU
		Confirmation of booking with hotels			
	Airport courtesies/transportation	Airport info booths (confirmation with airport, installation, maintenance)			SU/Chair
		Courtesy to high-level guests (check with protocol re pick-up, book transportation)			
Transportation	Determine transportation requirements in accordance with protocol and number of expected guests				Chair/SU
	Transportation arrangements	Procurement, awarding and signing of service agreement			Chair
		GFMD banners/flags for all vehicles?			
		Vehicle assignment and contact persons			
		Communication to all transport providers			
		Communicate transportation schedule to all delegates			
Security	Determine security requirements, in accordance with protocol	Briefing for VIP's			Chair
		Briefing of security people before the event			Chair
	Posting of information on website				SU
Publicity and Media	GFMD Website regular updates		1 year	ongoing	SU

2 June 2014

	Prepare GFMD Media Plan, pre-event and during event (print, web-based, radio, TV)		6 months		Chair
	Press-conferences	pre-event			Chair
		during event			Chair
	Invite media	Media accreditation for national and international media			Chair
	Media room at conference venue	Check technical requirements			Chair
	Create links to GFMD stakeholders	GMG and individual stakeholders			
Conference support services/staff	Note-taking	Identify note takers for plenary and break-out sessions			
		Brief note-takers on expected tasks and GFMD format of reports			
	Technical support	On standby to ensure that technical facilities are working			Chair/Conference venue staff
		Ensure that technical support staff/ppt assistants have the presentations in advance			
	Business centre	Establish a business centre at the conference venue (computers, photocopier etc)			
		GFMD business corners at hotels for delegates without own computers?			
	Meeting attachés/Liaison officers/ conference officers	Assign conference officers/attachés for plenary sessions and break-out sessions			
		Assign conference officers for delegate lounges, lunches etc.			
		Assign conference officers for bilateral meeting rooms			
		Assign protocol officers for sessions where VIP's and HL guests are present			
		Possibly: assign liaison officers for VIP's			
		Assign conference officers to the business centre			
		Brief conference officers/liaison officers	1-2 weeks		Chair
		Prepare a comprehensive staff schedule in accordance with the agenda and room planning	1 week min.		Chair
Post-GFMD Forum Meeting	Report GFMD year XXXX	Drafting of Report			Chair
		- Assignment of various sections and submission of parts			
		- Preparation of a full draft report			

2 June 2014

		- Review and finalization of Report			
		- Translation			
		- Printing and distribution			
	Financial and Narrative Report to GFMD 2012 Donors	Preparation and coordination with IOM and the Chair			
		Audit			
		Dissemination to all GFMD 2012 Donors			
	Acknowledgement and Thank You letters	To all participants			SU
		To special guests			Chair
		To donors			Chair/SU
	Archiving and Posting of all GFMD 2012 Related Materials				SU

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LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING

Between the

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)

and the

THE SWEDISH GFMD Chair 2013-2014

regarding

TRAVEL SUPPORT TO THE GLOBAL FORUM ON MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT
(2013-2014)

LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING

This Letter of Understanding (LOU) is made and entered into by and between:

The Swedish GFMD Chair 2013-2014 , represented by ambassador Eva Åkerman Börje, hereinafter referred to as the "Swedish GFMD Chair", and

The International Organization for Migration, an international inter-governmental organization, represented by its Director for Department of Resources Management (DRM), Mr. Bruce Reed, hereinafter referred to as "IOM".

Article One – Role of the Swedish GFMD chair

The Swedish GFMD chair is during its period of mandate in 2013 and 2014 the direct supervisor and controls the financial contributions that have been made to defray the costs of carrying out the GFMD process.

Article Two – Travel Services

A. IOM shall carry out international travel services for low-income country- and expert participants to three Thematic Meetings and the Business Roundtable in Geneva, and the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) Summit meeting scheduled to take

place in May 2014 in Stockholm, under the terms and conditions agreed with the Swedish Government. These services will include:

- a. Booking and ticketing of international economy round-trip airfares, including relevant associated costs;
- b. Administration and disbursement of per diem in USD, to designated conference participants;
- c. Facilitating obtaining of visas; in cooperation with the Governments of Sweden and Switzerland.

A description of the services is included in the project proposal (Annex I), which forms an integral part of this LOU. The cost of this service will be covered by the GFMD 2013-2014 budget which is managed by the GFMD support unit under the supervision and direct control of the Swedish GFMD Chair.

B. Eligible meeting participants will be advised by the Swedish GFMD Chair, that the IOM service is available to them for this purpose, the conditions of which are to be set by the Swedish GFMD Chair.

C. IOM will provide travel assistance to conference participants availing themselves of the services under this LOU, generally via the office nearest their home location, with overall coordination provided by IOM HQ.

D. IOM will assign a dedicated official at IOM HQ to coordinate these services in conjunction with Resources Management and Movement Management staff, and IOM field offices. This coordinator will also serve as communication liaison with the Swedish GFMD Chair, relevant country missions, the GFMD Support Unit and relevant designated service providers.

The personnel assigned by the IOM to undertake the activities mentioned herein, will work under the direction and supervision of the IOM and will not be considered in any way to be employed by the GFMD Chair.

E. IOM will provide regular reporting to the Swedish GFMD Chair, the Support Unit and relevant designated service providers, regarding relevant travel services, including ticketing information, itineraries and incurred expenses.

F. IOM will ensure that ticketing and travel support limits and criteria set by the Swedish GFMD Chair (designated travelers only, class of ticket, route of travel) are followed, subject to flight availability and travel requirements.

G. For travel from remote locations or for travel under unusual circumstances defined as where the round-trip airfare exceeds USD 2,500, price and routing will be cleared with the

Swedish GFMD Chair or designated service provider, prior to ticketing, and within the ticketing time limits to ensure the securing of flight reservations, which are generally subject to auto-cancellation if not ticketed on time.

H. In the event of no shows or last-minute cancellations, IOM will file refund requests wherever applicable with either the carrier or the issuing agency. However, the refund amount will not include cancellation fees and any other charges related to the trip cancellation.

Article Three – Financial Concerns and Funding

I. The total estimated costs for the services under this LOU including IOM's administrative and operational costs is USD 762,666 (Seven hundred sixty-two thousand six hundred and sixty-six US Dollars) as outlined in the budget (Annex II), which forms an integral part of this LOU. The budget prepared by IOM includes the estimated administrative and operational costs. Administrative costs include staff in Switzerland and office expenses required to coordinate services as well as a 12% overhead fee on administrative costs. The field based support costs includes a fee per ticket to cover assistance provided by IOM field offices. Operational costs include round-trip airfare to Geneva and Stockholm for participants (as determined by the GFMD Chair) to the above mentioned GFMD meetings, as well as accommodation, agreed-upon per diem and courier services for visa applications.

J. The Swedish GFMD Chair will defray all expenses incurred by IOM in rendering the services described in this LOU, with resources derived from voluntary financial contributions to the GFMD by governments and possibly other non-government donors. These funds will be deposited in the IOM administered bank account, for this purpose as referred to in Article 2(M).

K. Upon signing of this LOU, the Swedish GFMD Chair will notify governments and experts that are eligible to receive financial assistance for the thematic meetings and the Summit Meeting in Stockholm, of the services to be provided by IOM.

L. The total amount of the agreed budget will be transferred to IOM's bank account in two installments. The first installment of a sum of USD 281,232 (Two hundred and eighty one thousand two hundred and thirty two US Dollars) will be paid upon receipt of a duly signed copy of this Letter of Understanding. The second installment of a sum of USD 481,434 (Four

hundred and eighty one thousand four hundred and thirty four US Dollars) will be paid by 1 March 2014.

M. IOM shall assign a separate project code for the services and register therein all receipts and disbursements related to the project's operations and support costs as described in this LOU. The following IOM bank information is provided for this purpose:

Bank Address	399 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10043 SWIFT: CITIUS33 ABA 021000089
Bank Name	Citibank, N.A.

Account number:	IOM Geneva a/c no: 30557053
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N. At the conclusion of the activities described in this LOU, IOM will prepare a narrative and financial report of expenditures versus the estimated budget, including a listing of all air tickets purchased. The financial report will be submitted to the Swedish Chair by 30 September, 2014.

O. The budget represents an estimate of project costs. Airfares may vary from the budget due to market factors (fuel surcharges, etc.), travel preferences, seat availability and other conditions beyond IOM's control. Therefore, there will be a final cash settlement based on actual costs incurred. Additional cash transfers to IOM for valid expenditures in excess of budget, or alternately refunds to the Swedish GFMD Chair for any unspent balances will be executed following presentation by IOM of actual airfare charges, administrative and other relevant expenses and fees, to the Swedish GFMD Chair at the end of the project. Funds will be reimbursed within 30 days of presentation.

P. IOM will consult with the Swedish GFMD Chair in the event that costs for sections I and II of the budget (Annex II) are projected to exceed estimated budget amounts by more than 10%.

Q. Administration of funds, including expenditures, procurement, and financial reporting, will be carried out in accordance with IOM's financial rules, regulations and directives, including that of confidentiality, and are subject to IOM's internal and external audit requirements.

R. All amounts and financial accounts should be recorded in US Dollars. If any payments are made in a currency other than US Dollars, they shall be converted to US Dollars for purposes of financial reporting, according to the official exchange rate applied by IOM.

Article Four – Force Majeure

S. IOM shall not be liable for any delay in performing or failure to perform any of its obligations under this LOU if such delay or failure is caused by *force majeure*, such as civil disorder, military action, natural disaster and other circumstances which are beyond the control of IOM. In such event, IOM will give immediate notice in writing to the Chair of the existence of such cause or event and of the likelihood of delay.

Article Five – Confidentiality

T. All information including personal information which comes into the parties' possession or knowledge in connection with this LOU or the project is to be treated as strictly confidential. No personal information shall be communicated to any third party without the prior written approval of the person concerned. IOM shall comply with the IOM Data Protection Principles in the event that it collects, receives, uses, transfers or stores any personal data in the performance of this LOU. The obligations under this Article shall survive the expiration or termination of this LOU.

Article Six – Dispute Resolution

U. [Any differences regarding the interpretation and/or application of this LOU shall be resolved through consultation and agreement between the parties. The final decision shall be part of this LOU.]

V. Any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of or in relation to this LOU, or the breach, termination or invalidity thereof, that is not settled amicably by negotiation between the parties may be submitted by either party to arbitration. The arbitration will be carried out in accordance with the UNCITRAL arbitration rules. The arbitral award will be final and binding.

Article Seven – Status of IOM

W. Nothing in this LOU affects the privileges and immunities enjoyed by IOM as an intergovernmental organization.

Article Eight – Enforcement, Cancellation and/or Amendment to this LOU

X. This LOU will take effect upon signing by both parties and will cover related expenditures incurred and committed through no later than 31 August 2014. This LOU shall remain in force until 31 August 2014 after completion of all obligations of the parties under this LOU.

Y. The two parties acknowledge that they have reviewed this agreement and they are cognizant of all legal commitments, responsibilities, and duties assumed by both.

Z. This LOU may not be amended except by consultation and written agreement between the parties. Such correspondence shall form an integral part of this LOU.

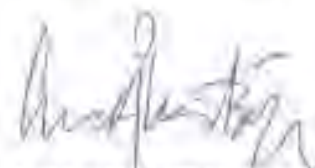
AA. The current LOU may be extended based on written agreement between both parties. Any such extension will be added as an appendix and will become an integral part to this LOU.

BB. This LOU may be terminated at any time by either party, following due consultation between the two parties, and with 30 days written notification. In the event that this Agreement is terminated prior to the completion of the services, IOM may continue to hold any unutilized funds until all commitments and liabilities incurred up to the date of termination for the implementation of the services have been satisfied and activities have been brought to an orderly conclusion. IOM shall not be obliged to repay any funds irrevocably committed in good faith by IOM before the date of notice of such termination.

Signed in Geneva, Switzerland on the 6th of November 2013.

For the Swedish GFMD Chair,

For the International Organization for Migration,



Amb. EVA ÅKERMAN BÖRJE

Swedish GFMD 2013-14 Chair

Ambassador



Mr. BRUCE REED

Director, DRM

IOM Headquarters



**GFMD FORUM MEETING 14-16 MAY 2014, STOCKHOLM
DRAFT PROGRAMME**

“Unlocking the potential of migration for inclusive development”

Wednesday 14 May

SCHEDULE	ACTIVITY	ROOM¹
10h30 – 12h30	Registration and issuance of badges (A light lunch will be served during registration and side events will be running from 11h30-12h30)	Mässtorget
OPENING CEREMONY		
12h50	All delegates have taken their seats	Mässhallen
13h00-13h15	Welcome addresses Tobias Billström, Minister for Migration and Asylum Policy, Sweden Hillevi Engström, Minister for International Development Cooperation, Sweden	Mässhallen
13h15 -13h30	Opening speeches H.R.H Crown Princess Victoria of Sweden Fredrik Reinfeldt, Prime Minister, Sweden	Mässhallen
13h30- 13h45	Keynote speech Ban Ki-moon, United Nations Secretary General	Mässhallen
13h45- 13h50	Remarks Mevlüt Çavuşoğlu, Minister for European Union Affairs and Chief Negotiator, Turkey	Mässhallen
13h50- 14h00	Report from the Civil Society Days Michele LeVoy, Chair of the Civil Society Days of the 2014 Global Forum on Migration and Development, and director of the Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants	Mässhallen
14h00-14h25	Coffee Break	Mässtorget Arkaden Galleriet
14h30 – 18h30	COMMON SPACE Peter Sutherland, the United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for International Migration Chair of the Common Space	
14h30- 15h15	Opening of Common Space Keynote speech: Hans Rosling, Professor of International Health at the Karolinska Institute and co-founder and Chairman of the Gapminder Foundation Remarks: Ayşe Cihan Sultanoğlu, Assistant Administrator and Director, Regional Bureau for Europe and CIS, UNDP	Mässhallen

¹ All events, except the Official Banquet Dinner, take place at the Münchenbryggeriet Conference Centre, Stockholm.



GFMD FORUM MEETING 14-16 MAY 2014, STOCKHOLM

SIMULTANEOUS BREAK-OUT SESSIONS

15h30- 17h30

<p>Situating migration and migrants in national and post-2015 international development agendas – partnering with the international development community, national policy makers and development, migrant and other civil society organisations</p> <p><u>Moderator:</u> John Bingham</p> <p><u>Speakers:</u> William Lacy Swing, Director General, IOM</p> <p>Amina Mohamed, Special Advisor of the Secretary-General on Post-2015 Development Planning</p> <p>Riaz Hamidulla, Director General for Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bangladesh</p> <p>Fernando Frutuoso de Melo, EuropeAid Director General</p> <p>Ignacio Packer, Secretary General, Terre des Hommes</p> <p>Aileen Constantino-Peñas, Deputy Executive Director, Atikha Overseas Workers and Communities Initiative, Inc., Philippines</p> <p>Room: Mässhallen</p>	<p>Realising decent labour migration and decent employment - partnering with states, businesses, labour organisations, diaspora entrepreneurs and other civil society organisations</p> <p><u>Moderator:</u> Khalid Koser</p> <p><u>Speakers:</u> Guy Ryder, Director General, ILO</p> <p>Rosa Pavanelli, General Secretary, Public Services International</p> <p>Mark Davidson, Director General, International and Intergovernmental Affairs, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Canada</p> <p>Nissanka Wijeratne, Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Employment Promotion and Welfare, Sri Lanka</p> <p>Tristan Forster, Chairman, FSI Worldwide</p> <p>Frederick Muia, Senior Adviser, IOE</p> <p>Room: Nobelterrassen</p>	<p>Empowering migrants and communities for social inclusion and human development - partnering with states, local authorities and civil society</p> <p><u>Moderator:</u> Kathleen Newland</p> <p><u>Speakers:</u> Anne Richard, Assistant Secretary, State Department, USA</p> <p>Juan Jose Garcia Vasquez, Vice-Minister for Salvadorans Abroad, El Salvador</p> <p>Monami Maulik, Founder and Executive Director, DRUM – Desis Rising Up and Moving, United States of America</p> <p>Sicel'mpilo Shange-Buthane, Director of CoRMSA, South Africa</p> <p>John G. Bongat, Mayor of the City of Naga, Philippines</p> <p>Charlotte Svensson, Director, Labour Market Administration, City of Stockholm</p> <p>Room: Riddarsalen</p>
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GFMD FORUM MEETING 14-16 MAY 2014, STOCKHOLM

17h40-18h30	Conclusion of Common Space	Mässhallen
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Report from breakout sessions by session moderators

Concluding remarks by the Chair of the Common Space

WELCOME RECEPTION

19h00 – 21h00	Welcome reception for civil society, governments and observers hosted by the Government of Sweden	Mälarsalen
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GFMD FORUM MEETING 14-16 MAY 2014, STOCKHOLM

Thursday 15 May

SCHEDULE	ACTIVITY			ROOM
09h00-9h30	Remarks Ambassador Eva Åkerman Börje, GFMD 2013-2014 Chair Representatives of the EU Cecilia Malmström, Commissioner of the European Commission in charge of Home Affairs Angelos Syrigos, Secretary General of Population and Social Cohesion of the Hellenic Ministry of Interior, the Hellenic Presidency of the EU			Mässhallen
SIMULTANEOUS ROUNDTABLE SESSIONS				
09h35- 12h20	Roundtable 1.1 <i>Operationalizing mainstreaming and coherence in migration and development policies</i> Co-chairs: Russia and Switzerland Room: Riddarsalen	Roundtable 2.1 <i>Enhancing the development impacts of labour migration and circular mobility through more systematic labour market and skills matching</i> Co-chairs: Morocco and Spain Room: Nobelterrassen	Roundtable 3.1 <i>Empowering migrants, their households and communities for improved protection of rights and social development outcomes</i> Co-chairs: Ecuador and Greece Room: Fogelströmmrummet	
(Coffee served near the breakout rooms at 10h30)				
12h30 – 14h20	LUNCH			Mälarsalen
SIMULTANEOUS ROUNDTABLE SESSIONS				
14h30 – 17h30	Roundtable 1.2 <i>Framing migration for the MDGs and the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda</i> Co-chairs: Bangladesh, Belgium and Mexico Room: Riddarsalen	Roundtable 2.2 <i>Facilitating positive development impacts of diaspora engagement in skills transfers, investments and trade between countries of residence and origin</i> Co-chairs: Ethiopia and the Netherlands Room: Nobelterrassen	Roundtable 3.2 <i>Migrants’ social and financial remittances (asset transfers) and their effects on health and education</i> Co-chairs: El Salvador and United Arab Emirates Room: Fogelströmmrummet	

(Coffee served near the breakout rooms at 15h30)



GFMD FORUM MEETING 14-16 MAY 2014, STOCKHOLM

17h40 -18h00	Summary of day 1 Ambassador Eva Åkerman Börje, GFMD 2013-2014 Chair	Mässhallen
DINNER		
18h00-19h00	Boat transport from the Münchenbryggeriet to the Vasa Museum <i>Exact time for departure TBA</i>	
19h30	Official Banquet Dinner, hosted by Hillevi Engström, Minister for International Development Cooperation and Tobias Billström, Minister for Migration and Asylum Policy	The Vasa Museum



GFMD FORUM MEETING 14-16 MAY 2014, STOCKHOLM

Friday 16 May		
SCHEDULE	ACTIVITY	ROOM
OPENING PLENARY SESSION		
09h00-09h15	Guy Ryder, Director General, International Labour Organisation (ILO), 2014 Chair of the Global Migration Group	Mässhallen
SPECIAL SESSIONS		
09h20 – 12h00	<div> Special session on the Future of the Forum (Heads of delegation only) Co-chairs: Ambassador Eva Åkerman Börje and SRSG Peter Sutherland ROOM: Riddarsalen </div> <div> Platform for Partnerships Co-chairs: Morocco and Turkey ROOM: Mässhallen </div>	
(Coffee will be served near the breakout rooms at 10h30)		
12h00 – 13h30	LUNCH	Mälarsalen
12h15-13h00	Side event: Special session on Enhancing Coordination between the GFMD and the United Nations System: SRSG Sutherland, Global Migration Group and the GFMD	Mässhallen
REPORTS TO THE PLENARY		
13h30-15h00	Report on Roundtable and Special Sessions	
	Report on Roundtable 1 Outcomes - <i>Integrating migration in global, regional and national development agendas</i> <u>General Rapporteur:</u> Government of Jamaica	Mässhallen
	Report on Roundtable 2 Outcomes - <i>Migration as an enabler for inclusive economic development</i> <u>General Rapporteur:</u> Government of Kenya	
	Report on Roundtable 3 Outcomes - <i>Migration as an enabler for inclusive social development</i> <u>General Rapporteur:</u> Government of Mexico	
	Report on Special Sessions	
	Concluding comments by SRSG Peter Sutherland	



GFMD FORUM MEETING 14-16 MAY 2014, STOCKHOLM

CLOSING SESSION

15h00 - 15h10	Conclusion by Ambassador Eva Åkerman-Börje	Mässhallen
15h10 - 15h20	Statement by incoming Chair Turkey	Mässhallen
15h20 – 15h30	Closing remarks Hillevi Engström, Minister for International Development Cooperation Tobias Billström, Minister for Migration and Asylum Policy	Mässhallen

Final Agenda

Pailles, Port Louis, Mauritius 21-22 November 2012

Swami Vivekananda International Convention Center (SVICC)

Wednesday, November 21

SCHEDULE	ACTIVITY		VENUE
8:15 - 9:15	Arrival of Delegates (Doors will close at 9:00 am)		
Opening Ceremony			
9:30 - 9:35	Welcome Address / Call to Order	Mr Ali Mansoor, GFMD 2012 Chair	Plenary Hall
9:35 - 9:55	Opening Speeches	H.E. Dr Mohamed Ibn Chambas, Secretary General, African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States	
		Sir Peter Sutherland, UNSG Special Representative for Migration and Development	
9:55 - 10:05	Key Note Speech	Dr The Hon Arvind Boolell, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration & International Trade, Republic of Mauritius	
10:10-10:20	Report of the Civil Society Days	Chairperson of the Civil Society Days	
10:20 - 10:30	Report of the Global Migration Group	Mr Yury Fedotov, Global Migration Group Chair and Director General, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	
Common Space (CS)			
10:30 – 10:55	Opening Plenary Session of the Common Space – Moderator: Dr Khalid Koser, Deputy Director, Geneva Centre for Security Policy		
	Introduction to the Common Space	Amb William Lacy Swing, Director General, International Organization for Migration	Plenary Hall
	Statement by the European Union	Mr Stefano Manservisi, Director General for Home Affairs, European Commission	
	Statement by the African Union	Dr. Mustapha Sidiki Kaloko, Commissioner for Social Affairs	
10:55 - 11:00	Delegates proceed to the Common Space breakout sessions – Coffee will be served near the breakout rooms		
11:00 – 12:30	CS Breakout session 1 - Diaspora alliances and partnerships for development Moderator: Dr Kathleen Newland, Director, Migration Policy Institute		Paille-en-queue
	CS Breakout session 2 - Common ground and partnerships to protect migrants in distress Moderator: Sir Peter Sutherland, UNSG Special Representative on International Migration and Development		Pink Pigeon
	CS Breakout session 3 - Labour mobility and skills development for inclusive growth and jobs Moderator: H.E. Constantjin van Orange Nassau, Deputy Head of Cabinet Vice President Kroes, European Commission		Kestrel
12:30 – 12:40	Delegates proceed to the Plenary Hall		
12:40 – 14:00	Closing Plenary Session of the Common Space – Moderator: Dr Khalid Koser, Deputy Director, Geneva Centre for Security Policy		
	Reports on CS Breakout Sessions	Ms Carmelita S Dimzon, Administrator of OWWA, Philippines Mr Francois Crépeau, UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants Ms Audrey d'Hotman de Villiers, Manager, Corporate Social Responsibility, Rogers & Company Limited	Plenary Hall
14:00 – 15:30	Lunch; End of Civil Society participation in the Government Meeting		Atrium

Final Agenda

Pailles, Port Louis, Mauritius 21-22 November 2012

Swami Vivekananda International Convention Center (SVICC)

Roundtable Sessions (RT)

15:30 - 18:30	RT Session 1.1 - Beyond-the-Border Skills and Jobs for Human Development Co-chairs: Mr Ali Mansoor (Mauritius); Mr Alex Zalami (UAE) Rapporteur: Dr Md Shahidul Haque (Bangladesh)	Paille-en-queue
	RT Session 2.1 - Supporting National Development through Migration Mainstreaming Processes, Extended Migration Profiles and Poverty Reduction Strategies Co-chairs: Amb Omar Hilale (Morocco); Amb Eduard Gnesa (Switzerland) Rapporteur: Mr Justin McDermott (Sweden)	Pink Pigeon
	RT Session 3.1 - Improving Public Perceptions of Migrants and Migration: Challenging Preconceptions and Shaping Perceptions Co-chairs: Mr Mark Davidson (Canada); Amb Ulises Canchola Gutiérrez (Mexico); Mr. Ilya Malenko (Russia)	Kestrel
19:00 - 20:30	Welcome Reception hosted by The Hon Xavier-Luc Duval, Vice Prime Minister, Minister of Finance and Economic Development, Republic of Mauritius	Domaine les Pailles

Thursday, November 22

SCHEDULE	ACTIVITY	VENUE
Roundtable Sessions (RT)		
9:00 - 12:00	RT Session 1.2 - Supporting Migrants and Diaspora as Agents of Socioeconomic Change Co-chairs: Amb Francis Hurtut (France); Mr Zaddock Madiri Syong'oh (Kenya); Mr Mohammed Bernoussi (Morocco)	Paille-en-queue
	RT Session 2.2 - Addressing South-South Migration and Development Policies Co-chairs: Dr Md Shahidul Haque (Bangladesh); Dr Prosper Asima (Ghana) Rapporteur: Mr Paulo Cavaleri (Argentina)	Pink Pigeon
	RT Session 3.2 - Migrant Protection as Integral to Migration Management Co-chairs: Amb M.A. Getahun (Ethiopia); Ms Kate O' Malley (Australia) Rapporteur: Amb M.A. Getahun (Ethiopia)	Kestrel
12:00 - 13:30	Lunch	Atrium
13:30 - 16:30	RT Session 3.3 - Protecting Migrant Domestic Workers-Enhancing their Development Potential Co-chairs: Amb Evan Garcia (Philippines); Amb Ercumend Ahmet Enc (Turkey) Rapporteur: Mr Philippe Bronchain (Belgium)	Kestrel
	Special Session on the Future of the Forum (Heads of delegations only) Chair: Amb Shree Servansing, Permanent Representative of Mauritius to the United Nations and Other International Organizations in Geneva and GFMD 2012 Assessment Chair	Paille-en-queue
	Working Session on the Platform for Partnerships Co-chairs: Mr Kristof Tamas (Sweden), Mr Christoph Graf (Switzerland), and Mr Kaan Baskurt (Turkey)	Utilizing the PfP for Sharing Knowledge and Promoting Partnerships in Migration and Development Pink Pigeon
16:30 - 17:00	Coffee Break	Atrium

Final Agenda

Pailles, Port Louis, Mauritius 21-22 November 2012

Swami Vivekananda International Convention Center (SVICC)

Closing Plenary Session

17:00 - 18:00	Reports on the Roundtables and Special Session on the Future of the Forum		Plenary Hall
	Report on RT 1 outcomes	General Rapporteur: Mrs Marcela Chacon, Vice Minister of Public Security, Republic of Costa Rica	
	Report on RT 2 outcomes	General Rapporteur: Amb Abdulaziz Musa Dankano, Director in Charge of Migration and Consular Matters, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nigeria	
	Report on RT 3 outcomes	General Rapporteur: Ms Catherine Wiesner, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM), Department of State, United States of America	
	Comments by the World Bank	Mr Mahmoud Mohieldin, Managing Director, World Bank	
	Report on the Special Session on the Future of the Forum	Amb Shree Servansing, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Mauritius In Geneva	
	Comments by UNSG Special Representative for Migration and Development	Sir Peter Sutherland	
18:00 - 18:10	Conclusions by the GFMD 2012 Chair	Mr Ali Mansoor	
18:10 - 18:20	Hand-over / Statement by the Incoming Chair Sweden	Amb Eva Åkerman-Börje, Government Offices, Sweden	
18:20 - 18:30	Closing Remarks	Mr. S. Ragen, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment of the Republic of Mauritius	

GFMD 2011 Concluding Debate

1–2 December 2011, Palais des Nations, Geneva

“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 Issues, 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”¹	Room XIX
13:00–15:00	Lunch	Room XIX
15:00–18:00	Simultaneous Working Sessions I	
<div> <p><i>Cluster I – Labour Mobility and Development</i></p> <p>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</p> <p>Room XVI</p> </div> <div> <p><i>Cluster I – Labour Mobility and Development</i></p> <p>Lowering the Costs of Migration for Higher Development Gains</p> <p><i>Co-Chairs:</i> Nigeria – H.E. Ambassador Martin Uhomoibhi, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs UAE – Mr. Alex Zalami, Adviser to the Minister of Labour</p> <p>Room XXIV</p> </div> <div> <p><i>Cluster III – Tools for Evidence-based Migration and Development Policies</i></p> <p>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</p> <p>Room XXV</p> </div>		
18:30–21:00	Cocktail Reception	Delegates' Restaurant, 8th floor

¹ Please see separate documents for details.

2 December 2011 – Day 2

8:30–9:00	Welcome Coffee	Rooms XXV, XXIV, XVI
9:00–12:00	Simultaneous Working Sessions II	
	<div> <p><i>Cluster I – Labour Mobility and Development</i></p> <p>Global Care Workers at the Interface of Migration and Development</p> <p><i>Co-Chairs:</i> Ghana – Ms. Mary Mpereh, Principal Planning Analyst for the National Development Planning Commission</p> <p>Jamaica – Mr. Easton Williams, Director, Social Policy Planning and Research, Planning Institute of Jamaica, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade</p> <p>Room XXIV</p> </div> <div> <p>Cluster II – Addressing Irregular Migration through Coherent Migration and Development Strategies</p> <p><i>Co-Chairs:</i> El Salvador – H.E. Juan José García Vasquez, Deputy Foreign Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Turkey – H.E. Ambassador Sakir Fakili, Director General, Consular Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Room XVI</p> </div> <div> <p><i>Cluster III – Tools for Evidence-based Migration and Development Policies</i></p> <p>Impact Assessments of Migration and Development Policies</p> <p><i>Co-Chairs:</i> Morocco – H.E. Mohammed Bernoussi, Secretary General, Ministry in Charge of the Moroccan Community Residing Abroad</p> <p>Switzerland – Mr. Michel Mordasini, Director for Global Cooperation, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Room XXV</p> </div>	
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	
	<div> <p>GFMD Assessment (Phase I) Heads of Government delegations</p> <p><i>Co-Chairs:</i> H.E. Sir Peter Sutherland, Special Representative of the UNSG for International Migration and Development</p> <p>Ambassador Eduard Gnesa, GFMD Chair-in-Office</p> <p>Room XVI</p> </div> <div> <p>Platform for Partnerships: Progress and outlook</p> <p><i>Co-Chairs:</i> Mauritius – H.E. Ambassador Usha Dwarka-Canabady, Head, Economic Directorate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Liechtenstein – Mr. Hans Peter Walch, Head, Migration and Passport Office</p> <p>Room XXV</p> </div> <div> <p>Relationship between the GFMD and Non-governmental Partners</p> <p><i>Co-Chairs:</i> Mexico – Ambassador Ernesto Céspedes Oropeza, Director-General of Global Issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Netherlands – Mr. Han Peters, Director Consular Affairs and Migration Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Room XXIV</p> </div>	
16:30–17:00	Coffee Break	Escargot Bar
17:00–18:30	<p>Concluding Session</p> <p><i>Reports on the Working Sessions by the Cluster Rapporteurs:</i> 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. Kaçım Kellal, Head, Department of International Affairs and Solidarity Development</p> <p><i>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</i></p> <p>Closing Remarks</p> <p><i>Conclusions</i> by the outgoing GFMD Chair, Ambassador Eduard Gnesa, Switzerland</p> <p><i>Handover ceremony</i> of the GFMD Chairmanship</p> <p><i>Statement</i> by the incoming GFMD Chair, H.E. Ali Mansoor, Financial Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Mauritius</p> <p><i>Closing address</i> by H.E. State Secretary Peter Maurer, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Switzerland</p>	Room XIX



FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT

Contributions to GFMD 2013-2014 Budget

Executing agency:	GFMD Support Unit
Project partner agencies (or national counterparts):	
Geographical coverage:	
Project management site:	IOM Headquarters
Target group(s):	
Project period and duration:	01 January 2013 to 30 June 2014
Reporting period:	01 January 2013 to 30 June 2014
Total confirmed funding:	
Funds contributed by [donor(s)]:	USD 2,607,227
Cumulative expenditure during reporting period:	USD 1,670,385

1. SUMMARY

This narrative report is foremost addressed to the Governments of Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, India, Israel, the Principality of Liechtenstein, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. All these Governments have provided financial assistance to the GFMD 2013-2014 budget¹. A more detailed report from the Swedish Chairmanship will be available in October 2014.

The report² presents the total international financial contributions³ (USD 2,607,227), including left-over funding from previous GFMD Chairmanships. The contributions were paid into designated IOM bank accounts and managed by the GFMD Support Unit under the general supervision and authority of the Chair-in-Office. The report also accounts for the various expenditures in accordance with the established budget of the GFMD 2013-2014 prepared by the Swedish Chairmanship.

However, this report does not cover the many generous in-kind contributions that were extended to the Swedish GFMD Chair by governments, international organizations and private entities that helped in one way or another in the organization of GFMD 2013-2014 preparatory and thematic meetings, as well as business roundtables.

¹ See Annex 1 for GFMD Sweden 2013-2014 budget proposal.

² The report has been duly audited by the External Auditor of the IOM (see Annex 2 for the Independent Auditor's Report).

³ See Annex 3 for the Summary of International Contributions towards GFMD 2013-2014 (in USD).

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The GFMD is a state-led, voluntary, non-binding and informal consultative process open to all states that are Members or Observers of the United Nations, and other GFMD Observers. Observers include United Nations agencies and other international organisations and regional bodies. Since 2007, the GFMD has established itself as a global space promoting an informal and voluntary dialogue among states and international partners to address issues of international migration and its inter-linkages with development. The objectives of the Forum are to foster cooperation, partnerships and action-orientated outcomes at the national, regional and global levels.

GFMD meetings, bringing together on average government representatives from around 150 different countries as well as international organizations, have been held in Brussels (2007), Manila (2008), Athens (2009), Puerto Vallarta (2010), Geneva (2011), Port Louis (2012) and Stockholm (2014). The Forum Meetings have been structured around Roundtable discussions (from 2007 to 2014) or Clusters (2011), with a focus on issues proposed by host governments and adopted by the GFMD Steering Group and the larger Friends of the Forum, following a multi-step government-led but multi-stakeholder consultation process.

The Government meeting is usually preceded by the meeting of the civil society, which is called the Civil Society Days (CSD). The CSD is attended by select representatives from different civil society sectors including NGOs, migrant and diaspora associations, academia and faith-based groups. In addition, civil society members are invited to the Common Space – a formal part of the GFMD Forum Meeting – where Governments and civil society meet to exchange ideas and experiences. Both the GFMD Forum Meeting (i.e. the Government meetings and Common Space) and the CSDs have addressed various substantive issues within the framework of the respective GFMD Chair-in-Offices' overarching themes.

The opening of the GFMD 2014 Forum meeting, held in Stockholm on 14-16 May 2014, was attended by around 800 delegates from about 130 UN Member States, 30 international organizations and many representatives from civil society. The meeting was organized under the overarching theme, "Unlocking the Potential of Migration for Inclusive Development." It was the pinnacle of an 18-month long preparatory period that included 5 rounds of preparatory meetings of the GFMD Troika, Steering Group and Friends of the Forum in Geneva, 4 preparatory meetings in the government teams as well as 4 thematic meetings on the substantive priorities of the Swedish GFMD Chair. The GFMD 2013-2014 work programme was guided by the report of a two-year assessment of the GFMD process which commenced under the Swiss Chairmanship in 2011 and was finalized by the Mauritian Chairmanship in 2012. In addition to organizing traditional government-led Roundtables at the Forum meeting, GFMD 2013-2014 sought to implement the assessment report's concrete recommendations for the Forum's future development and strategic direction.

The Swedish Chair also led the GFMD in preparing for its participation in global debates on migration and development, notably the second UN High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development held in October 2013 and the ongoing consultations for the post-2015 development agenda⁴. Sweden seized this opportunity to enhance the profile of the GFMD process and to advocate for the inclusion of migration in the global development agenda.

⁴ The post-2015 development agenda will contain a number of Sustainable Development Goals which will succeed the Millennium Development Goals as they mature in 2015.

3. ACTIVITIES

A. The GFMD 2013-2014 Preparatory Process

The Minister of Migration and Asylum Policy, Mr Tobias Billström (Ministry of Justice), and the Minister for International Development Cooperation, Ms Hillevi Engström⁵ (Ministry for Foreign Affairs) had joint responsibility for the Swedish Chairmanship. An Ambassador, Ms Eva Åkerman Börje, was appointed to lead the Chairmanship and a Swedish GFMD Secretariat⁶. The Ambassador chaired all preparatory meetings of the GFMD in Geneva, except for the government team meetings, and represented the GFMD on behalf of the Swedish Chairmanship in regional and international events related to migration and development.

To launch its Chairmanship, Sweden organized a half-day seminar in Stockholm on 31 January 2013, the purpose of which was to spread information about the GFMD, the Swedish priorities and programme for its Chairmanship, and Swedish policies on migration and development. A smaller launch was held in New York, at the margins of the 2nd High Level Dialogue (HLD) in October 2013.

The Swedish concept paper and work programme was endorsed by the Forum in May 2013 after a broad-based consultative process involving the GFMD Troika, Steering Group and Friends of the Forum (including comments from Civil Society through the global coordinator for Civil Society Days, the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)).

The overall theme, Unlocking the potential of migration for inclusive development, reflects the Swedish position that migration is a critical enabler for development, and that coherent policies and international cooperation are crucial, and hold the key, to releasing this potential. Three mutually reinforcing objectives were set for the GFMD 2013-2014: a more development focused, a more dynamic and a more durable forum. The efforts to include migration in the post-2015 development agenda were at the core of the ambition to make the GFMD more development oriented, as it helped focus the discussions on migration from a development-centred approach.

Three Roundtable themes were agreed on, each containing two separate roundtables:

- RT Theme 1: Integrating migration in global, regional and national development agendas
 - RT 1.1: Operationalizing mainstreaming and coherence in migration and development policies
 - RT 1.2: Framing migration for the MDGs and the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda
- RT Theme 2: Migration as an enabler for inclusive economic development
 - RT 2.1: Enhancing the development impacts of labour migration and circular mobility through more systematic labour market and skills matching
 - RT 2.2: Facilitating positive development impacts of diaspora engagement in skills transfer, investments and trade between countries of residence and origin
- RT Theme 3: Migration as an enabler for inclusive social development
 - RT 3.1: Empowering migrants, their households and communities for improved protection of rights and social development outcomes
 - RT 3.2: Migrants' social and financial remittances (asset transfers) and their effects on health and education

⁵ When Sweden assumed the Chairmanship, Ms Gunilla Carlsson was the Minister for International Development Cooperation. Ms Hillevi Engström assumed the post in September 2013.

⁶ The GFMD Secretariat, established in the Government Offices, was composed of the following: Ambassador/Chair of the GFMD, three Senior Policy Advisers (responsible for substantive issues), one Project Manager/Senior Policy Adviser (working both with the overall project management as well as substantive issues), two Project Administrators (one administrator for the whole period and one extra during the peak period) and two trainees (who worked only during the last six months).

Since the Swedish Chairmanship views the preparatory process as vital, considerable weight was given to enhancing the government ownership, engagement and exchange in the roundtable preparations. A new format for engagement on substantive discussions was developed. Government Teams were formed for each roundtable at an early stage in the process. There were a total of four preparatory meetings in each government team, allowing for in-depth discussions and sharing of experiences and expertise throughout the year. These government teams brought together an average of 16 governments and 10 international organizations. In total, 48 countries and 18 observer organizations were actively engaged in the preparations in one or more of the government teams. Expert networks were identified and tied to each Government Team. A survey structured around the thematic priorities of the 6 roundtables was conducted. An online discussion was carried out which linked to the 6 thematic roundtables and the business roundtable.

The Chair also organized 4 thematic meetings on:

Thematic Meeting 1: Operationalizing Mainstreaming of Migration in Development Policy and Integrating Migration in the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda

Thematic Meeting 2: Recruitment, Labour Migration and Diaspora: Improving labour market complementarities and economic development outcomes

Thematic meeting 3: Migration as an Enabler for Inclusive Social Development-Enhancing migrant empowerment and voluntary social and economic asset transfers

Thematic Meeting 4: The Role of Business in International Migration – engaging the private sector as partners for positive development outcomes

These preparatory meetings and activities advanced the substantive discussions and fortified the ground for more evidence-based discussions.

The Chairmanship period also coincided with two important global processes/meetings, namely, the second High-level Dialogue (HLD) on international migration held in New York in October 2013 and the ongoing process of defining post-2015 development goals. The Swedish Chair represented the GFMD in these important processes. Following the recommendation of the consolidated assessment report, the Swedish Chair, in cooperation with all past Chairs and the future Chair, on behalf of all Friends of the Forum, submitted to the UN Secretary General a coordinated and comprehensive GFMD Thematic Recollection on the Forum's achievements, practices and thematic outcomes from 2007 to end 2012. The GFMD thematic recollection served as the Forum's contribution to the 2013 HLD. The Declaration coming out of the HLD, in turn, established that the United Nations system can benefit from the discussions and outcomes from the GFMD, and that the GFMD is a valuable forum for holding frank and open discussions and has helped to build trust among participating stakeholders through the exchange of experiences and good practices, and by virtue of its voluntary, informal state-led character.

Seeking to promote a broader ownership of the GFMD process, the Swedish GFMD Chair intensified its engagement with all concerned stakeholders. The Chair drew support from the Global Migration Group (GMG) which included the provision of data and expertise, background papers, speakers, examples of project activities and assistance with identifying countries with relevant policy examples and experiences. The Chair also attended or was represented in select meetings of Regional Consultative Processes (RCPs). Efforts were likewise made to strengthen cooperation with civil society and to support the civil society's 8-point "5-year Action Plan for Collaboration."

Finally, in pursuit of the assessment report recommendation to engage the private sector as a separate and distinct stakeholder, the Chair conducted a series of six informal business roundtables on access to skills and talent and a mapping study on government-business partnerships on international

migration, and on the basis of these efforts, identified concrete recommendations for future collaboration with the private sector.

Sweden sought to capitalise nationally on the GFMD Chairmanship by engaging national actors to broaden coherence and cooperation on the issue of migration and development. In order to arrive at the priorities of the Swedish Chairmanship, the GFMD Secretariat embarked on a stock-taking exercise to clarify existing Swedish Government policy on migration and development, which was later explained in a Programme Document.⁷ The Swedish Chair and its Secretariat engaged relevant local actors including government agencies, businesses, NGOs, media, youth, and other civil society actors throughout its chairmanship

As Chair, Sweden benefitted from the assistance of the existing GFMD supporting structures⁸: a) the Troika consisting of past, present and future Chairs⁹ offered strategic guidance; b) the GFMD Steering Group (SG)¹⁰ granted substantive inputs and political support; c) the Friends of the Forum (FoF)¹¹ provided a platform for substantive discussions and relayed Forum-related information to governments and other stakeholders; and d) the Support Unit (SU) provided essential administrative, financial and organizational support to the Chair-in-Office, as well as managed the GFMD Platform for Partnerships (PfP).

Highlights of the GFMD 2013-2014 Civil Society Days and the 7th GFMD Forum Meeting

A. The Civil Society Days, 12 to 14 May 2014¹²

As in GFMD 2011 and GFMD 2012, the ICMC coordinated the GFMD 2013-2014 civil society process including the organization of the Civil Society Days (CSD) in Stockholm on 12 to 14 May 2013. An International Steering Committee¹³ provided advice on the GFMD Civil Society programme and participation. Over 220 migrant and civil society leaders from all over the world, plus almost 80 representatives of governments and international organizations, attended the CSD. Ms. Michele LeVoy and Mr. Gibril Faal acted as co-chairs of the GFMD 2013-2014 Civil Society Days. The CSD report¹⁴ calls for “human dignity as well as accountability [to be] cornerstones to policies on migration and development in the next 15-year period.”

In addition to the traditional CSD programme, the civil society discussed the “Stockholm Agenda” on migrants and migration-related goals and targets in post-2015 global and national development agendas -- a new framework and set of rights-based goals and targets that connect migrants, diaspora and migration with human and economic development.

⁷ The Programme Document is available at:

http://www.regeringen.se/download/a0202013.pdf?major=1&minor=208405&cn=attachmentPublDuplicator_0_attachment

⁸ These structures were laid out in the GFMD Operating Modalities adopted by governments at the first GFMD meeting in Brussels in 2007.

⁹ The GFMD Troika 2013-2014 was comprised of Sweden, former Chair Mauritius, and future Chair Turkey. In accordance with earlier agreement, the work leading up to the HLD was also carried out in an extended Troika which included all previous Chairs, the current and the future Chair.

¹⁰ Under the Swedish Chairmanship, the GFMD Steering Group included: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, India, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Kenya, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and the United States of America

¹¹ The GFMD Friends of the Forum consist of all states that are Member States and Observers of the United Nations, selected specialized UN agencies and relevant international organizations, international foundations and regional processes.

¹² See <http://www.gfmdcivilsociety.org> for the CSD 2014 programme.

¹³ The ISC was comprised of around 30 members representing a diverse group of civil society leaders active in migration and development worldwide. See: <http://gfmdcivilsociety.org/international-steering-committee> for more information.

¹⁴ See <http://gfmdcivilsociety.org/results-gfmd-2014/> for the report of 2013-2014 Civil Society Days.

B. The Forum Meeting, 14 to 16 May 2014¹⁵

Some 800 delegates representing around 130 UN Member States, 30 international organizations and the civil society attended the opening ceremony of the 7th GFMD Forum Meeting held on 14 May 2014 at the Münchenbryggeriet Conference Center, Stockholm. The event was opened by Minister for Migration and Asylum Policy Mr. Tobias Billström and Minister from International Development Cooperation Ms. Hillevi Engström. H.R.H. Crown Princess Victoria of Sweden and Swedish Prime Minister Fredrik Reinfeldt delivered opening speeches. The United Nations Secretary General (UNSG), Mr. Ban Ki-moon held the keynote speech, Mr. Mevlüt Çavuşoğlu, Minister for EU Affairs delivered remarks on behalf of incoming Chair Turkey and Ms. Michele LeVoy, CSD co-chair reported from the Civil Society Days. The participation of all the distinguished speakers in the opening ceremony manifested the importance of migration and development and the role of the GFMD.

The opening ceremony was followed by the 2014 Common Space (CS) around the central theme, “Partnering to realise the potential of migrants and migration for inclusive development” which had been prepared jointly by the Chair-in-Office and the civil society coordinator ICMC. The CS was attended by representatives from governments, civil society and international organizations. The CS began with a scene-setting plenary session chaired by Mr. Peter Sutherland, UN Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) for International Migration and Development. In the plenary session, the key note speech was given by Professor Hans Rosling and remarks were made by Ms. Ayşe Cihan Sultanoğlu, Assistant Administrator and Director, Regional Bureau for Europe and CIS, UNDP. Delegates thereafter proceeded to three simultaneous break-out sessions on the issues of a) migration in the post-2015 development agenda, b) decent labour migration and employment, and c) migrants’ empowerment for social inclusion and human development. The conclusions of the break-out sessions were then reported in plenary by the CS session moderators.

On 15 May, the Government Meeting opened with a brief plenary session attended by GFMD governments and Observers, and chaired by Ambassador Eva Åkerman Börje. After some introductory remarks by the Chair two representatives of the EU spoke: Ms. Cecilia Malmström, Commissioner of the European Commission in charge of Home Affairs and Mr. Angelos Syrigos, Secretary General of Population and Social Cohesion of the Hellenic Ministry of Interior, the Hellenic Presidency of the EU. This was followed by two rounds of simultaneous Roundtable sessions – one in the morning and another in the afternoon.

On 16 May, Mr. Guy Ryder, Director General of the International Labour Organization (ILO), addressed the plenary on behalf of the incumbent Chair of the Global Migration Group (GMG). The intensive and rich debates then continued during the simultaneous special sessions on the Future of the Forum and the GFMD Platform for Partnerships.

The closing session of the 7th GFMD Forum Meeting was held in the afternoon of 16 May, bringing back all delegates and special guests in plenary. It began with the reports from the GFMD 2014 Roundtables and special sessions, followed with comments by Mr. Sutherland and concluding speech by Ambassador Åkerman Börje. A brief ceremony on the handover of the Chairmanship from Sweden to Turkey then ensued, after which Ms Esen Altuğ, Deputy Director General for Migration, Asylum and Visa (MFA) delivered a statement on behalf of incoming Turkish GFMD Chair. The 2014 Forum Meeting was closed jointly by Minister Billström and Minister Engström.

¹⁵ See Annex 4 for the Programme of the 7th GFMD Forum Meeting.

As evidence of sustained and growing interest in the GFMD process, a number of side events¹⁶ were also organized at the margins of the Forum Meeting.

4. RESULTS

A. Substantive

GFMD 2013-2014 marked new milestones for the GFMD process. Guided by the recommendations of the 2011-2012 GFMD assessment report, the Swedish Chair led the GFMD in striving to make it more development-focused, more dynamic and more durable. Under the overarching theme, “Unlocking the potential of migration for inclusive development,” the Swedish Chair led the GFMD to be more development centered.

GFMD 2013-2014 discussions have enhanced the understanding of the essential role that migration and coherent policies in the area of migration and development play in promoting inclusive social and economic development. These include integrating migration in development planning and agenda setting, labour market matching, skills recognition and diaspora engagement for trade, investment and skills transfers. The crucial role of different stakeholders was underlined. States, international organizations and civil society shared experience of their efforts to empower migrants and protect their human rights. How migrants’ financial and social remittances can contribute to positive development in the areas of health and education was explored. It was emphasized that migrants’ greater capabilities to become even greater agents of development can be unlocked by crafting coherent policies on migration and development. The Swedish Chair also put emphasis on the gender dimension of the migration and development nexus, by bringing to light the gender perspective in one of the roundtables and one thematic meeting. In addition at the Platform for Partnerships session at the Forum meeting, UN Women presented a new manual (policy tool) for mainstreaming the gender perspective into migration and development policies. This included gender dynamics of remittances and an explanation of how migration can both cement and change power dynamics and gender inequalities.

Sweden introduced a new format for the work in the government teams. The main aim was to strengthen the involvement and ownership by states. This is crucial for a voluntary state-led process like the GFMD. Through agreeing to form Government Teams for each roundtable at an early stage in the process and holding thematic meetings directly linked to the topics discussed in these roundtables, greater government ownership and expertise from capitals was injected into the dialogue.

To promote policy coherence on migration and development, GFMD 2013-2014 examined how migration can be mainstreamed in national development planning. In this regard, the UN Secretary General at the 2013 HLD identified the need for national development strategies and plans that include migration in greater degree, to allow governments and other development stakeholders to analyse, plan for and act upon the opportunities and challenges that migration brings for development. A key priority was to include migration in the development agenda post-2015. On this issue, important progress was made, and recommendations summarising the deliberations at the GFMD Forum Meeting in this regard were communicated to UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon¹⁷.

The six GFMD Roundtables in Stockholm yielded a list of recommendations and outcomes for governments and partners to follow up and implement on their volition.

¹⁶ See <http://www.gfmd.org/docs/sweden-2013-2014> for more information about the GFMD 2013-2014 side events.

¹⁷ A copy of the letter from the Swedish Chair addressed to UNSG Ban Ki-Moon can be found here: <http://www.gfmd.org/docs/sweden-2013-2014>.

Finally, the Swedish Chairmanship inspired concrete initiatives at the national level which aim to strengthen and demonstrate the links between migration and development. These efforts include setting up a web-based information service that will enable consumers to compare the cost of transferring remittances from Sweden to low and middle income countries and mapping existing migration statistics and migration-relevant data in Sweden, with focus on circular migration patterns and remittances. The activities in Sweden also prompted civil society actors to form two additional NGOs: a youth-led group on migration and development, and a working group on migration and development with a diaspora focus spanning Sweden, Norway, Finland and Denmark.

B. Impact on the GFMD Process

In pursuit of a more development-focused forum, the Swedish Chair not only shone the spotlight on migration's developmental impact, but also increased efforts to engage more development actors to the table. Record high participation of government officials from development ministries and agencies at the Forum Meeting in Stockholm was noted. Their continued engagement and contribution will be important for an effective analysis, planning, acting upon and monitoring the opportunities and challenges that migration brings to development.

During the Swedish Chairmanship the Forum has come a long way in enhancing and clarifying the roles of the different supporting structures of the GFMD in order to have more effective working methods. New terms of references were developed and agreed upon for all GFMD structures, the Troika, the Steering Group and the Friends of the Forum. A new process for the membership of the Steering Group was introduced with the aim of creating a more effective Steering Group while maintaining a manageable size. GFMD Roundtable team terms of reference was also refined to strengthen government involvement, identify more capital-based experts and practitioners working in the field of migration and development, encourage more substantive inputs and expand the evidence base for the GFMD process.

A new format for GFMD roundtable background papers was introduced which includes a brief theoretical and policy framework and a compilation of policies and practices related to the topic at hand. This innovation not only sharpened the focus on the key issues of the roundtable, but also fostered the sharing of concrete programmes and policies by the team members, thereby increasing the accumulated knowledge of the GFMD for the benefit of all.

At the suggestion of the UNSG, a coordination mechanism was established between the leaderships of the GFMD and the GMG, and the UNSG Special Representative for international migration. The objective is to convene regular meetings between the SRSG and the Troika of the GFMD and the GMG to identify shared priorities in order to improve coordination and cooperation in international migration.

Noteworthy, too, is the new format for engaging with the private sector that was developed as a result of GFMD 2013-2014. This will ensure a more systematic and effective partnership between governments and the business community in harnessing the positive impact of migration for development and vice-versa.

In addition, the Swedish Chair worked hard together with the GFMD Support Unit to strengthen the evidence base and enhance the Forum's impact on the global migration and development agenda through the creation of the new Policy and Practice Database and improvement of the GFMD Platform for Partnerships¹⁸. As of reporting time, there are now 507 entries in the Policy and Practice Database,

¹⁸ The GFMD Policy and Practice Database may be accessed through the GFMD Platform for Partnerships via this link: <http://www.gfmd.org/pfp>.

consisting of policies and programmes shared by around 180 governments and international organizations.

Finally, to promote a more sustainable and durable Forum, GFMD 2013-2014 established a new long-term financing framework and format for a multi-annual work plan. Together these tools will increase transparency, predictability and facilitate the work of incoming GFMD Chairs. The long-term financing framework includes the creation of a multiannual funding mechanism, a standardised budget, and an established pledging mechanism with a formal pledging meeting at the outset of each Chairmanship. The meeting should also make room for the civil society to present their budget and work plan as an integral part of the meeting. A review of the framework is scheduled in 2017.

Efforts were also undertaken to reinforce the GFMD Support Unit, which provides administrative, financial and logistical support to the GFMD Chair-in-Office and is, thus, vital to the process.

5. CONSTRAINTS AND ACTIONS TAKEN

Some challenges and constraints encountered during the GFMD 2013-2014 Chairmanship are described below to identify areas for improvement and lessons learned.

1) Participation in GFMD preparatory and thematic meetings in Geneva

The Support Unit received very encouraging registrations from the Friends of the Forum to the preparatory and thematic meetings in Geneva. On at least 2 occasions, last minute change of meeting rooms had to be done to accommodate the number of registered delegates. However, the actual turnout was at least 30% shorter than the number that registered. This had impact on costs incurred for bigger rooms, meals and catering and other miscellaneous expenses.

2) Financial Assistance to Developing Countries

As in the past, to promote balanced participation from developing countries in the summit meetings of the GFMD, limited financial assistance was offered to delegates from low-income countries. From 2007 to 2012, the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of states also had the possibility to avail of funding assistance from the ACP Secretariat.¹⁹ The Swedish Chair requested the ACP Secretariat to continue this support. However, the latter was no longer in a position to provide funding for GFMD participants in 2014. This obviously had consequences on the total number of delegates that was funded.

3) GFMD Support Unit capacity

A perennial challenge for the GFMD Support Unit has been the lack of sufficient and competent staff that could support all the activities of the Chair-in-Office. The 18-month Swedish Chairmanship entailed more work for the GFMD Support Unit because of the intensive preparations (5 rounds of back-to-back preparatory meetings, thematic survey, Policy and Practice Database, etc.) for the Forum Meeting in Stockholm. During this period, the GFMD Support Unit had between 3 to 5 persons only, mostly interns or short term staff. Reinforcement of the Support Unit had been a priority for the Swedish Chair, and recruitment is now underway to have a full-pledged Admin and Finance Assistant who can help the Head of SU with the bulk of admin and logistical work, and a Programme Officer who can assist with communications, Platform for Partnerships and other more substantive work of the Support Unit.

¹⁹ From 2007 to 2012, the ACP Secretariat in Brussels offered financial assistance to Member States. Through this facility, an average of 35 participants from ACP countries were able to attend each GFMD summit meeting.

6. FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Sweden assumed the Chairmanship of the GFMD for the period 01 January 2013 to 30 June 2014. In May 2013, the Swedish Chair proposed a budget to the Friends of the Forum with the following cost elements:

I. Preparatory Costs	584,440
II. Organization of the Final Meeting	1,544,934
III. GFMD Support Unit operations	981,278
IV. Contingency	93,320
	=====
Total Proposed Budget	USD 3,203,972

The Chair called on all governments to offer voluntary contributions to support the activities during the 18-month long Chairmanship. In September 2013, the proposed budget was reduced to USD 2,921,492, owing to two factors: a) preparatory costs went down after adjusting the budget for thematic meetings, based on actual cost of the first GFMD thematic meeting in May; and b) the operational budget of the SU decreased because of delay in hiring the Admin and Finance Assistant and Programme Officer positions.

17 Governments, including Sweden, offered financial contributions to the GFMD 2013-2014, namely: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, India, Israel, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and the United States of America.

The Chair acknowledged the financial support received from these countries during the preparatory meetings in Geneva. In-kind contributions were also offered in the form of meeting venues and other logistical support for GFMD thematic meetings²⁰.

As in past years, all international contributions were received and managed by the GFMD Support Unit under the direct supervision of the Swedish GFMD Chairmanship, and in coordination with the IOM Department of Resources Management.

The following explains the Financial Report²¹ for the period ended 30 June 2014, prepared by the IOM Department of Resources Management in coordination with the GFMD Support Unit.

a) Sources of Funds

The Swedish Chairmanship began with left-over funds from GFMD 2011 and GFMD 2012, amounting to USD 598,021 which were carried forward to the GFMD 2013-2014 budget, after coordination with the respective governments, namely, France, India, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Norway, Spain, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates. Between June 2013 and July 2014, additional fresh contributions were received from the governments of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Israel, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and the United States of America, with the combined total of USD 2,009,206. As indicated in Annex 3, the total fund available for GFMD 2013-2014 was USD 2,607,227.

²⁰ Special thanks to Western Union in New York and to the Swedish Representation in Brussels for hosting business roundtable events.

²¹ See Annex 5, Financial Report on GFMD-Related Activities for the period ended 30 June 2014.

This amount did not include the budget of the Government Offices of Sweden which covered a large share of the organizational expenses of the 7th Forum meeting, as well as the costs of the GFMD 2013-2014 Secretariat.

All contributions were deposited in designated IOM bank accounts. The GFMD Support Unit was informed of the fund transfers made to these bank accounts. Conversely, all disbursements made by the GFMD Support Unit were checked by the IOM, to ensure that these were made in conformity with international accounting standards and upon clearance or due authorization from the GFMD Chair.

It is noteworthy that 59% of the contributions were non-earmarked, affording the GFMD Chair the flexibility to apply contributions where there were funding gaps in the budget. This is a remarkable progress from previous years, wherein significant left-over amounts had to be returned to the donors because they could not be utilized for other purposes. Below provides an overview of earmarked and non-earmarked contributions:

Earmarking of Funds Received	Donor Countries	Amount	%age
Participation of delegates from developing countries (especially the African region)	Mexico, Sweden, United Kingdom	180,361	6.9%
Organizational expenses	Canada	25,000	1.0%
Thematic and preparatory meetings	Sweden, Switzerland	254,131	9.7%
Support Unit / Platform for Partnerships (PfP)	Belgium, Netherlands, Switzerland, United States of America	549,188	21.1%
Non-earmarked	Australia, France, India, Israel, Liechtenstein, Norway, Spain, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates	1,473,547	56.5%
Civil society	Australia, Sweden	125,000	4.8%
Total Funds Received USD		2,607,227	100.0%

B. Actual Expenditure

Excluding the payment made to the civil society which was not part of the GFMD Chair's budget, the total expenditures charged against contributions to GFMD 2013-2014 added up to USD 1,545,385, or 53% of the total budget proposal of USD 2,921,492. Following the budget structure of GFMD 2013-2014, expense items comprised of preparatory costs, organization of the Forum meeting and GFMD Support Unit operational costs. The respective shares of these costs against a) total expenditure and b) total budget are shown below:

EXPENDITURE	Budget (\$)		Amount Spent (\$)		% Share to Total Expenditure
I. Preparatory Costs		420,200		354,764	23%
1. Preparatory Meetings in Geneva	50,000		45,891		
2. Thematic Meetings	320,200		265,560		
3. Research / Consultancy	50,000		43,313		
II. Final Meeting		1,544,934		388,596	25%
1. Travel and participation costs, including travel support service by IOM	649,434		360,422		
2. Organizational costs	895,500		28,175		
III. GFMD Support Unit (including PfP)		871,266		802,025	52%
1. Staff costs	722,867		616,467		
2. Office costs	106,910		147,322		
3. Overhead	41,489		38,236		
Total Expenditures		2,921,492		1,545,385	100%

The actual expenditure of GFMD 2013-2014 was exceptionally lower than projected because of the following reasons:

1. The Government Offices of Sweden shouldered 95% of the total organizational costs of the Forum Meeting;
2. Actual costs of ticket and other travel related expenses of funded delegates, both for the thematic and Forum meetings, were 45% lower than estimate. As explained by the service provider -- IOM Movement Management Unit -- it was difficult to predict the actual itinerary and corresponding costs of delegates coming from different regions of the world. The budget estimate for the flight ticket was thus computed by using a common cost per head. In addition, unlike in previous years, IOM field missions did not play a role in securing flight itineraries for GFMD funded delegates. For GFMD 2013-2014, travel booking was done directly by a team based in IOM Headquarters. Thus, the budget for service fees paid to field missions was not utilized, resulting in significant savings for the GFMD process.
3. Preparatory costs were 15% less than projected because of actual costs of organizing four thematic meetings. As availability of capital-based delegates varied from one thematic meeting to another, the actual turn-out of funded delegates was only 80 instead of the target 100. Aside from this, there were some small savings made with respect to organizational costs, for example, due to a lunch hosted by the KNOMAD during the 3rd thematic meeting in November 2013.
4. Actual costs of the GFMD Support Unit were lower than projected due to the delay in hiring the Programme Officer and Admin and Finance Assistant.

A more detailed explanation of the various expenses is provided below:

1. Preparatory Costs

a) Preparatory meetings of the Troika, Steering Group and Friends of the Forum in Geneva

The Swedish Chair called five rounds of back-to-back preparatory meetings of the Troika, Steering Group (SG) and Friends of the Forum (FOF) in Geneva, held in February, May, September and November 2013 and the last one in March 2014. Each SG meeting gathered around 30 governments while each FOF meeting registered an average of 120 to 150 delegates from around 80 countries and 20 GFMD Observers.

All meetings were held at the International Labour Organization (ILO) building. The ILO offered meeting rooms free of charge for the February and May 2013 rounds. Thereafter, the GFMD paid rental for use of GFMD meeting rooms. For all rounds of meetings, expenses were incurred for conference-related services such as simultaneous interpretation (in three languages: English, French and Spanish), sound technician who recorded the proceedings, security and other miscellaneous items (e.g., water, coffee, etc).

b) Thematic Meetings

The Swedish Chair organized three regular Thematic Meetings and one specifically dedicated to engaging the private sector in dialogue in order to prepare for and support the work of the Government Teams and the preparations of the Forum Meeting in May 2014. These meetings -- open to all GFMD member states and observers - were designed to advance the substantive discussions and prepare the ground for more evidence-based Roundtable discussions.

Each thematic meeting was attended by approximately 150 participants from governments, international organizations and civil society. To attract global participation, all thematic meetings were arranged in Geneva back-to-back to the regular FOF meeting, and limited financial assistance was offered to enable up to 25 capital-based experts from low-income countries to attend each meeting.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) provided travel services for low-income country-and expert participants to the thematic meetings and the business roundtable in Geneva, as well as the Forum Meeting in Stockholm (see more below). Under the terms and conditions agreed with the Swedish Government by virtue of a Letter of Understanding²², these services included:

- a. Booking and ticketing of international economy round-trip airfares, including relevant associated costs;
- b. Administration and disbursement of per diem in USD to designated conference participants;
- c. Facilitating obtaining of visas in cooperation with the Governments of Sweden and Switzerland.

The IOM relied on the list of funded delegates prepared by the GFMD Support Unit, as cleared by the Chair's office. The Support Unit provided frontline services to the delegates by liaising and assisting them with their registration and participation in the thematic meeting.

In addition to the cost of travel and participation expenses of capital-based experts and panellists from developing countries, expenses incurred for thematic meetings also included organizational costs.

²² See Annex 6 for the Report on IOM travel assistance to GFMD 2013-2014.

c) Research / Consultancy

A key recommendation coming out of the GFMD 2012 Assessment Report was to consider the private sector, including employers and recruitment agencies, as a distinct and separate stakeholder group that requires a dedicated consultation system. One major initiative taken by the Swedish Chair in this regard was to commission The Hague Process on Refugees and Migration (THP) in cooperation with the International Organisation of Employers (IOE) to conduct a mapping study focusing on top ten skills shortage sectors: 1) Extractive industries, 2) Information & Communications Technology, 3) Financial services, 4) Banking, 5) Construction, 6) Healthcare/Elderly care, 7) Insurance, 8) Recruitment, 9) Education and 10) Tourism. The study aimed at a) understanding how business approached migration, b) laying the foundation for a strategy for how states and businesses could address migration and mobility within the framework of the GFMD process and c) strengthening the evidence base/contributing to the Policy and Practice database. Preliminary results and outcomes of the mapping study were presented during the March 2014 thematic meeting (Business Roundtable) in Geneva, attended by government and business representatives. The final report²³ by THP includes the feedback and recommendations from this meeting, which are reflected in the GFMD strategy for private sector engagement as adopted by the FOF at the Forum meeting in Stockholm.

2. Organizational Costs of the 7th Forum Meeting (Stockholm)

The Swedish Government covered the bulk of organizational costs of organizing the Forum meeting in Stockholm, including the cost of the conference centre, transportation, meals and catering, and other logistical expenses. Only the following costs have been charged to GFMD international contributions:

- (1) flight tickets, hotel accommodation, and per diems paid to funded delegates from developing countries, and travel facilitation services by IOM.

As in the past, the Swedish Chair offered financial assistance for the travel and participation of delegates from the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Other Low Income Countries (OLICs). Delegates from developing countries and non-state actors who played an important role as co-chairs, rapporteurs, panellists or note-takers of roundtables, common space, and the PfP session were also covered. In the end, 13 non-state actors and 99 delegates from 87 developing countries were funded out of GFMD international contributions. However, only 96 government delegates managed to travel to Stockholm.

- (2) translation (into French and Spanish) of the final Roundtable background papers

- (3) miscellaneous expenses (transportation of materials, printing of roll up banners, etc.)

All these expenses were paid out of earmarked contributions for travel and organizational expenses, as well as some non-earmarked contributions.

As with GFMD thematic meetings, the travel and participation of funded delegates was facilitated by using the IOM travel services, with the GFMD Support Unit providing liaison and other frontline services to GFMD delegates on behalf of, and under direct supervision by the GFMD 2013-2014 Secretariat.

²³ See <http://gfmd.org/docs/sweden-2013-2014> for the THP report on "Engagement with the Private Sector on International Migration."

3. GFMD Support Unit

The costs of running the GFMD Support Unit for eighteen months amounted to USD 802,025. 77% of this amount was spent on salaries and costs of staff consisting of the Head of the Support Unit (18 months), an Admin and Finance Assistant (6 months), a Programme Officer (6 months), and 2 interns/short term staff (18 months)²⁴.

Under the direct supervision of the Swedish GFMD Chair, the GFMD Support Unit fulfilled its mandate described in the GFMD Operating Modalities established in 2007²⁵ :

- a) Managed GFMD-related data and information,
- b) Managed internationally-contributed GFMD funds on the basis of a provisional budget established by the Chair-in-Office,
- c) Performed administrative, financial and logistical functions (including meetings), and
- d) Operated the GFMD website

As the GFMD has evolved through the years, so did the tasks of the Support Unit. The office has administered the GFMD Platform for Partnerships which it helped develop in 2010.²⁶ In close coordination with the GFMD 2013-2014 Secretariat, the Support Unit created the migration and development (M&D) Policy and Practice Database (PPD) in early 2014. This new GFMD mechanism was established through the generous funding from Switzerland, which enabled the GFMD Support Unit to hire a Programme Officer to help set up and populate the PPD.

The GFMD Support Unit organized all 5 rounds of GFMD preparatory meetings of the Troika, Steering Group and Friends of the Forum in Geneva, as well as thematic meetings and Roundtable preparatory meetings. It also provided advice and assistance to the GFMD 2013-2014 Secretariat concerning the organization of the Forum Meeting.

The GFMD Support Unit managed the communications flow between the Chair and the different GFMD bodies throughout the Swedish Chairmanship, i.e., by sending all official communications on GFMD matters, preparatory meetings, official invitation and practical information regarding the Forum Meeting, thematic survey, online discussion, and other activities. The office maintained and constantly updated the GFMD focal points and mailing lists and followed up with concerned governments and Observers to obtain the most recent contact details of the country/organization's focal points. It also replied to varied queries from governments, international organizations, civil society and other stakeholders concerning GFMD matters, after coordination with the Swedish Chair and the GFMD 2013-2014 Secretariat.

The GFMD Support Unit helped the Chair in preparing the budget proposal of GFMD 2013-2014, organized the donor's luncheon meeting in March 2013, liaised with donor countries if requested by the Chair, facilitated the receipt and recording of international contributions, coordinated with IOM Legal and Resource Management Departments concerning the arrangements/agreements governing each contribution, and managed the funds received in accordance with the budget proposal, under the direct supervision of the Swedish GFMD Chair and in coordination with IOM.

As in past years, the GFMD Support Unit provided direct and frontline assistance to the Swedish Chair and GFMD 2013-2014 Secretariat in terms of registration (via online and offline mechanisms), practical

²⁴ In addition, the GFMD web portal administrator works at IOM Manila Administrative Center, but all costs for his position are included in the budget for web portal maintenance.

²⁵ See <http://gfmd.org/process/operating-modalities>.

²⁶ The PfP was established in 2010 under the Mexican GFMD Chairmanship to foster the exchange of knowledge and experiences in migration and development, as well as networking between and among governments and other actors. See www.gfmd.org/pfp for more information about the GFMD Platform for Partnerships.

information, visa and hotel requirements of funded delegates and other logistical support to GFMD meetings. The Support Unit administered the Chair's financial assistance to eligible delegates who attended the preparatory and thematic meetings in Geneva, as well as the Forum Meeting in Stockholm. In this regard, the Support Unit worked closely with the IOM Movement Management Unit and the GFMD 2013-2104 Secretariat in facilitating the travel and participation of GFMD delegates to Geneva and Stockholm.

4. Facilitation of contribution to the Civil Society

During the Steering Group deliberations on the establishment of the long-term financing framework for the GFMD, the question of GFMD's contribution to the organization of the civil society process was addressed. There was a consensus around civil society's important contribution to the GFMD process. However, views differed on whether or not a standard contribution to civil society should be included in the GFMD standardized budget. The majority held the view that a contribution to the civil society budget should not form part of the standardized GFMD budget, given the fact that the GFMD is a state-led process and that the civil society also works independently. Nonetheless, it was agreed that separate contributions may be offered by donor countries to the civil society process.

Against this backdrop, Australia and Sweden contributed the amounts of USD 25,000 and USD 100,000, respectively, to the civil society. Both amounts were received through the IOM system, and paid to the bank account of the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC), CS coordinating office. However, while transfer of said amounts was facilitated by the GFMD Support Unit/IOM, the latter had no role in terms of managing the funds and cannot account to the donors for their disbursement.

C. Left over Balance

The international contributions were utilized to cover the various expenses according to the following guidelines –

- a) As a general rule, all contributions are subject to pro-rating system, i.e., the amount charged is determined on the basis of the share of the contribution to total funds that are either a) received for a certain purpose (earmarked) or b) non-earmarked.
- b) All earmarked contributions are first utilized according to the specific purposes for which they were offered (i.e., travel, organizational costs, preparatory and thematic meetings, Support Unit/PfP).
- c) All non-earmarked contributions are pooled together to cover the budget gaps. These non-earmarked amounts are classified in three groups – (i) realigned amounts from previous years, (ii) amounts below USD 10,000 and (iii) fresh contributions.
- d) Non-earmarked contributions classified as (i) and (ii) above are applied in full in order to avoid creating an undue administrative burden of carrying forward very small amounts (e.g., USD 10 balance from a USD 1,000 contribution) or left-over amounts from many years back (e.g., unspent balance from 2011 leftover contribution, etc) which result when using the pro-rating system across the board.

All contributions earmarked for preparatory and thematic meetings, travel and participation of developing countries, organizational expenses and the GFMD Support Unit²⁷ were fully utilized. Below table shows the gap remaining after application of these earmarked contributions:

Earmarking of Funds Received	Contributions	Expenses	Gap
Participation of delegates from developing countries (especially the African region)	180,361	360,422	(180,061)
Organizational expenses	25,000	28,175	(3,175)
Thematic and preparatory meetings	254,131	311,451	(57,320)
GFMD Support Unit, including PFP	549,188	802,025	(252,837)

To cover the remaining costs, non-earmarked contributions were then applied. Following the guidelines above, first to be exhausted were left-over non-earmarked contributions from GFMD 2011 and 2012. These, however, did not sufficiently settle all expenditures.

To settle the remaining costs of \$ 49,505, fresh contributions were applied. These included the contributions from Australia (\$150,000), Liechtenstein (\$31,746), Norway (\$ 50,075) and Turkey (\$ 688,705). As the Turkish contribution was primarily aimed at preparing the Turkish GFMD Chairmanship, the Swedish Chair decided not to use this amount and instead distribute the remaining expenditure on a pro-rata basis to the contributions of Australia, Liechtenstein and Norway.

An overview of the allocation of funds, as well as left-over balances is found below:

Donors	Contribution (USD \$ Value)	Allocation	Amount Utilized	Left Over
I. Expenditure in relation to the GFMD Chair's Budget				
Australia	150,000	GFMD Support Unit	32,032	117,968
Belgium	66,837	GFMD Support Unit	66,837	-
Canada	25,000	Organizational expenses	25,000	-
France	3,464	Thematic Meetings	3,464	-
India	50,000	Travel and participation of developing countries	50,000	-
Israel	5,000	Travel and participation of developing countries	5,000	-
Liechtenstein	31,746	GFMD Support Unit	6,778	24,968
Liechtenstein	25,079	GFMD Support Unit	25,079	-
Mexico	50,000	Travel and participation of developing countries	50,000	-
Netherlands	67,024	GFMD Support Unit	67,024	-

²⁷ Out of the \$ 147,800 Swiss contribution earmarked for the enhancement of the GFMD Platform for Partnerships, only \$81,980 was utilized to cover the costs of the Programme Officer who helped populate the new GFMD Policy and Practice Database, leaving a balance of \$ 65,820. The lower expenditure in this area is due to a delay in the hiring process.

Donors	Contribution (USD \$ Value)	Allocation	Amount Utilized	Left Over
Norway	90,376	Travel and participation of developing countries; GFMD Support Unit	90,376	-
Norway	50,075	GFMD Support Unit	10,693	39,382
Spain	79,102	GFMD Support Unit	79,102	-
Sweden - MFA	97,358	Travel and participation of developing countries	97,358	-
Sweden - MOJ	154,131	Preparatory and Thematic meetings	154,131	-
Switzerland - HSD	147,800	GFMD Platform for Partnerships	81,980	65,820
Switzerland - SDC	100,000	Thematic meetings	100,000	-
Switzerland - FOM	107,527	GFMD Support Unit	107,527	-
Turkey	150,000	Thematic meetings; Research/Consultancy; Travel of developing countries; Organizational Costs; GFMD Support Unit	150,000	-
Turkey	688,705	Not yet allocated	-	688,705
United Arab Emirates	150,000	Thematic meetings; GFMD Support Unit	150,000	-
United Kingdom	33,003	Participation of developing countries	33,003	-
United States of America	160,000	GFMD Support Unit	160,000	-
Subtotal	2,482,227		1,545,386	936,843
II. Contribution to Civil Society				
Australia	25,000	Civil Society	25,000	-
Sweden - MFA	100,000	Civil Society	100,000	-
Subtotal	125,000	Civil Society	125,000	-
TOTAL	2,607,227		1,670,385	936,843

A total of USD 936,843 remained unspent after covering all expenses related to GFMD 2013-2014. Of this amount, USD 65,820 was left over from an earmarked contribution to the GFMD Platform for Partnerships. The rest (USD 871,020) of balance resources are non-earmarked and include the contribution from Turkey of USD 688,705 during the Swedish Chairmanship which was aimed foremost to prepare the Turkish Chairmanship.

Subject to the agreement of the respective donors, the above left-over amounts may be carried forward to support the Turkish GFMD 2014-2015 budget. If approved, these left-over amounts can help with the implementation of the newly established long-term financing framework for the GFMD. This framework provides that there should be a minimum amount of USD 400,000 to be made available for the incoming Chairs at the start of each Chairmanship, in order to cover the first six months operational costs of running the GFMD process i.e., the Support Unit costs as well as organization of preparatory meetings.

7. CONCLUSIONS

The Swedish Chairmanship set out a bold and forward-looking agenda aiming to move the Global Forum to the next phase. Building on the progress made under earlier Chairmanships and guided by the GFMD assessment report, much has been achieved during the Swedish Chairmanship. GFMD 2013-2014 helped consolidate knowledge and promote a common understanding of the development impacts of migration. It has also broadened and deepened the engagement and partnership with all concerned stakeholders on migration and development – governments, international organizations, RCPs, private sector, and the civil society.

In order to enhance the impact of the GFMD on the global migration and development agenda, the Swedish Chairmanship saw the importance of the GFMD to engage with other ongoing processes, most importantly, the 2013 HLD preparations and the post-2015 development agenda consultations. A Thematic Recollection was communicated to the HLD and recommendations on including migration in the post-2015 development agenda were delivered to the UN Secretary General.

The GFMD received the highest recognition by the global community at the October 2013 HLD, when the UN Secretary General hailed the process for building a climate of trust among governments and other stakeholders on migration and development. This led to the adoption of a Declaration acknowledging “that the Global Forum on Migration and Development has proved to be a valuable forum for holding frank and open discussions, and that it has helped to build trust among participating stakeholders through the exchange of experiences and good practices, and by virtue of its voluntary, informal State-led character.”

The UNSG renewed his appreciation for the GFMD during the Stockholm meeting by recognizing that the GFMD has become an increasingly valuable space for dialogue, cooperation and confidence building, and by highlighting the importance of the Forum meeting in relation to the post-2015 development agenda. He challenged the GFMD to work with the United Nations family in helping realize the UNSG’s 8-point agenda for action on “Making migration work.”²⁸

With continued support from donor countries and other partners, the GFMD 2013-2014 achievements and lessons learned will guide the incoming GFMD Chair Turkey, in particular, and the GFMD process in general, in responding to this challenge.

8. ANNEXES

Annex 1:	GFMD 2013-2014 Budget Proposal
Annex 2:	Independent Auditor’s Report
Annex 3:	Summary of International Contributions towards GFMD 2013-2014 (in USD)
Annex 4:	Programme of the 7 th GFMD Forum Meeting
Annex 5:	Financial Report on GFMD-Related Activities for the period ended 30 June 2014.
Annex 6:	Report on IOM travel assistance to GFMD 2013-2014

²⁸ On 25 July 2013, UNSG Ban Ki-Moon submitted to the General Assembly a “Report on International Migration and Development” that includes an 8-point agenda for action revolving covering the following policy areas: protecting human rights; lowering the costs of migration; ending exploitation; helping stranded migrants; raising public awareness; integrating migration into the development agenda; gathering more reliable data; and enhancing partnerships.



Provisional Budget
GFMD 2013 – 2014 Sweden
For the Period 1 January 2013 to 30 June 2014 (18 months)
Revised as of 5 September 2013
All estimates are in USD (\$)

		Budget estimates USD (\$)
I. PREPARATORY COSTS		420,200
1. Preparatory Meetings in Geneva ¹	50,000	
2. Thematic Meetings ²	320,200	
2.1 Travel and participation cost of Developing countries	250,800	
2.2 Organizational costs	69,400	
3. Research / Consultancy	50,000	
II. FINAL MEETING		1,544,934
1. Travel and Participation Costs of Developing Countries and Panelists, including travel support service from IOM	649,434	
2. Organizational Costs of GFMD 2014 Stockholm meeting	895,500	
2.1 Convention center	150,000	
2.2 Technical set-up	106,646	
2.3 Interpretation	127,415	
2.4 Meals and catering	291,649	
2.5 Conference services	86,075	
2.6 Miscellaneous	133,715	
III. GFMD SUPPORT UNIT³		871,266
1. Staff costs	672,547	
2. Office costs	157,230	
3. Overhead costs	41,489	
IV. CONTINGECY (3%)		85,092
TOTAL	USD	2,921,492

¹ This estimate covers the cost of organizing 5 meetings of the GFMD Steering Group and the Friends of the Forum in Geneva during the 18 months period.

² As outlined in the draft concept paper and work program of GFMD 2013-2014, the Chair proposes to hold three preparatory thematic meetings in 2013 and a Roundtable with the private sector in early 2014.

³ The costs of the GFMD Support Unit include the operation of the enhanced GFMD Platform for Partnerships, from 1 August to 30 June 2014.

Annotations:

- The Swedish Government will cover the cost of the Swedish Secretariat and cost related to the 2014 GFMD forum meeting, including the cost of the venue for the civil society meeting. In addition the Swedish government will also make a smaller contribution to the civil society activities.
- The issue of including a contribution to civil society in the GFMD standard budget will be further discussed in the deliberations of a more predictable funding mechanism for the GFMD.
- The Swedish GFMD Chair invites the Friends of the Forum to make voluntary financial contributions based on this budget as well as on the budget to be presented by the Coordinator of the GFMD civil society activities.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To,
The Chair-in-office,
Global Forum on Migration and Development,
Geneva

Report on the 2013-14 Financial Report of the Global Forum on Migration and Development

We have audited the financial report of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) for the period 1st January 2013 to 30th June 2014 in respect of GFMD Related Activities (RA) and GFMD Support Unit (SU).

Management's Responsibility

GFMD Support Unit is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the

financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial report presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the GFMD Related Activities and GFMD Support Unit for the period 1st January 2013 to 30th June 2014.

Dt: 8 October 2014



(Aman Deep Chatha)
Sr. Director (Audit)
External Auditor



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Financial Contributions to the GFMD 2013-2014 Budget

The Government of Sweden extends its gratitude to the Governments of Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, India, Israel, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States for offering financial support to the Swedish Chairmanship of GFMD 2013-2014.



OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO SWEDEN GFMD 2013-2014

Donors	Amount	USD Equivalent (\$)	Allocation
Australia	USD 125,000	125,000	Non-earmarked
Australia	USD 25,000	25,000	Civil Society
Belgium	EUR 50,000	66,836	GFMD Support Unit
Canada	USD 25,000	25,000	Organizational expenses
France	USD 3,464	3,464	Non-earmarked
India	USD 50,000	50,000	Non-earmarked
Israel	USD 5,000	50,000	Non-earmarked
Liechtenstein	USD 25,079	25,079	Non-earmarked
Liechtenstein	CHF 30,000	31,746	Non-earmarked
Mexico	USD 50,000	50,000	Travel and participation of African countries
Netherlands	EUR 50,000	67,024	GFMD Support Unit
Norway	USD 90,376	90,376	Non-earmarked
Norway	NOK 300,000	50,075	Non-earmarked
Spain	USD 79,102	79,102	Non-earmarked
Sweden - MFA	SEK 658,700	97,358	Travel and participation of developing countries
Sweden - MFA	SEK 641,297	100,000	Civil Society
Sweden - MOJ	SEK 1,000,000	154,131	Preparatory and Thematic meetings
Switzerland - HSD	USD 147,800	147,800	GFMD Platform for Partnerships
Switzerland - SDC	USD 100,000	100,000	Thematic meetings
Switzerland - FOM	CHF 100,000	107,527	GFMD Support Unit
Turkey	USD 150,000	150,000	Non-earmarked
Turkey	EUR 500,000	688,705	Non-earmarked
United Arab Emirates	USD 150,000	150,000	Non-earmarked
United Kingdom	GBP 20,000	33,003	Participation of developing countries
United States	USD 160,000	160,000	GFMD Support Unit
TOTAL		USD 2,607,227	



**GFMD FORUM MEETING 14-16 MAY 2014, STOCKHOLM
DRAFT PROGRAMME**

“Unlocking the potential of migration for inclusive development”

Wednesday 14 May

SCHEDULE	ACTIVITY	ROOM¹
10h30 – 12h30	Registration and issuance of badges (A light lunch will be served during registration and side events will be running from 11h30-12h30)	Mässtorget
OPENING CEREMONY		
12h50	All delegates have taken their seats	Mässhallen
13h00-13h15	Welcome addresses Tobias Billström, Minister for Migration and Asylum Policy, Sweden Hillevi Engström, Minister for International Development Cooperation, Sweden	Mässhallen
13h15 -13h30	Opening speeches H.R.H Crown Princess Victoria of Sweden Fredrik Reinfeldt, Prime Minister, Sweden	Mässhallen
13h30- 13h45	Keynote speech Ban Ki-moon, United Nations Secretary General	Mässhallen
13h45- 13h50	Remarks Mevlüt Çavuşoğlu, Minister for European Union Affairs and Chief Negotiator, Turkey	Mässhallen
13h50- 14h00	Report from the Civil Society Days Michele LeVoy, Chair of the Civil Society Days of the 2014 Global Forum on Migration and Development, and director of the Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants	Mässhallen
14h00-14h25	Coffee Break	Mässtorget Arkaden Galleriet
14h30 – 18h30	COMMON SPACE Peter Sutherland, the United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for International Migration Chair of the Common Space	
14h30- 15h15	Opening of Common Space Keynote speech: Hans Rosling, Professor of International Health at the Karolinska Institute and co-founder and Chairman of the Gapminder Foundation Remarks: Ayşe Cihan Sultanoğlu, Assistant Administrator and Director, Regional Bureau for Europe and CIS, UNDP	Mässhallen

¹ All events, except the Official Banquet Dinner, take place at the Münchenbryggeriet Conference Centre, Stockholm.



GFMD FORUM MEETING 14-16 MAY 2014, STOCKHOLM

SIMULTANEOUS BREAK-OUT SESSIONS

15h30- 17h30

<p>Situating migration and migrants in national and post-2015 international development agendas – partnering with the international development community, national policy makers and development, migrant and other civil society organisations</p> <p><u>Moderator:</u> John Bingham</p> <p><u>Speakers:</u> William Lacy Swing, Director General, IOM</p> <p>Amina Mohamed, Special Advisor of the Secretary-General on Post-2015 Development Planning</p> <p>Riaz Hamidulla, Director General for Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bangladesh</p> <p>Fernando Frutuoso de Melo, EuropeAid Director General</p> <p>Ignacio Packer, Secretary General, Terre des Hommes</p> <p>Aileen Constantino-Peñas, Deputy Executive Director, Atikha Overseas Workers and Communities Initiative, Inc., Philippines</p> <p>Room: Mässhallen</p>	<p>Realising decent labour migration and decent employment - partnering with states, businesses, labour organisations, diaspora entrepreneurs and other civil society organisations</p> <p><u>Moderator:</u> Khalid Koser</p> <p><u>Speakers:</u> Guy Ryder, Director General, ILO</p> <p>Rosa Pavanelli, General Secretary, Public Services International</p> <p>Mark Davidson, Director General, International and Intergovernmental Affairs, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Canada</p> <p>Nissanka Wijeratne, Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Employment Promotion and Welfare, Sri Lanka</p> <p>Tristan Forster, Chairman, FSI Worldwide</p> <p>Frederick Muia, Senior Adviser, IOE</p> <p>Room: Nobelterrassen</p>	<p>Empowering migrants and communities for social inclusion and human development - partnering with states, local authorities and civil society</p> <p><u>Moderator:</u> Kathleen Newland</p> <p><u>Speakers:</u> Anne Richard, Assistant Secretary, State Department, USA</p> <p>Juan Jose Garcia Vasquez, Vice-Minister for Salvadorans Abroad, El Salvador</p> <p>Monami Maulik, Founder and Executive Director, DRUM – Desis Rising Up and Moving, United States of America</p> <p>Sicel'mpilo Shange-Buthane, Director of CoRMSA, South Africa</p> <p>John G. Bongat, Mayor of the City of Naga, Philippines</p> <p>Charlotte Svensson, Director, Labour Market Administration, City of Stockholm</p> <p>Room: Riddarsalen</p>
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GFMD FORUM MEETING 14-16 MAY 2014, STOCKHOLM

17h40-18h30	Conclusion of Common Space <i>Report from breakout sessions by session moderators</i> <i>Concluding remarks by the Chair of the Common Space</i>	Mässhallen
WELCOME RECEPTION		
19h00 – 21h00	Welcome reception for civil society, governments and observers hosted by the Government of Sweden	Mälarsalen



GFMD FORUM MEETING 14-16 MAY 2014, STOCKHOLM

Thursday 15 May					
SCHEDULE	ACTIVITY	ROOM			
09h00-9h30	<p>Remarks Ambassador Eva Åkerman Börje, GFMD 2013-2014 Chair</p> <p>Representatives of the EU Cecilia Malmström, Commissioner of the European Commission in charge of Home Affairs</p> <p>Angelos Syrigos, Secretary General of Population and Social Cohesion of the Hellenic Ministry of Interior, the Hellenic Presidency of the EU</p>	Mässhallen			
SIMULTANEOUS ROUNDTABLE SESSIONS					
09h35- 12h20	<table> <tr> <td> <p>Roundtable 1.1 <i>Operationalizing mainstreaming and coherence in migration and development policies</i></p> <p>Co-chairs: Russia and Switzerland</p> <p>Room: Riddarsalen</p> </td><td> <p>Roundtable 2.1 <i>Enhancing the development impacts of labour migration and circular mobility through more systematic labour market and skills matching</i></p> <p>Co-chairs: Morocco and Spain</p> <p>Room: Nobelterrassen</p> </td><td> <p>Roundtable 3.1 <i>Empowering migrants, their households and communities for improved protection of rights and social development outcomes</i></p> <p>Co-chairs: Ecuador and Greece</p> <p>Room: Fogelströmrummet</p> </td></tr> </table> <p>(Coffee served near the breakout rooms at 10h30)</p>	<p>Roundtable 1.1 <i>Operationalizing mainstreaming and coherence in migration and development policies</i></p> <p>Co-chairs: Russia and Switzerland</p> <p>Room: Riddarsalen</p>	<p>Roundtable 2.1 <i>Enhancing the development impacts of labour migration and circular mobility through more systematic labour market and skills matching</i></p> <p>Co-chairs: Morocco and Spain</p> <p>Room: Nobelterrassen</p>	<p>Roundtable 3.1 <i>Empowering migrants, their households and communities for improved protection of rights and social development outcomes</i></p> <p>Co-chairs: Ecuador and Greece</p> <p>Room: Fogelströmrummet</p>	
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12h30 – 14h20	LUNCH	Mälarsalen			
SIMULTANEOUS ROUNDTABLE SESSIONS					
14h30 – 17h30	<table> <tr> <td> <p>Roundtable 1.2 <i>Framing migration for the MDGs and the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda</i></p> <p>Co-chairs: Bangladesh, Belgium and Mexico</p> <p>Room: Riddarsalen</p> </td><td> <p>Roundtable 2.2 <i>Facilitating positive development impacts of diaspora engagement in skills transfers, investments and trade between countries of residence and origin</i></p> <p>Co-chairs: Ethiopia and the Netherlands</p> <p>Room: Nobelterrassen</p> </td><td> <p>Roundtable 3.2 <i>Migrants' social and financial remittances (asset transfers) and their effects on health and education</i></p> <p>Co-chairs: El Salvador and United Arab Emirates</p> <p>Room: Fogelströmrummet</p> </td></tr> </table> <p>(Coffee served near the breakout rooms at 15h30)</p>	<p>Roundtable 1.2 <i>Framing migration for the MDGs and the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda</i></p> <p>Co-chairs: Bangladesh, Belgium and Mexico</p> <p>Room: Riddarsalen</p>	<p>Roundtable 2.2 <i>Facilitating positive development impacts of diaspora engagement in skills transfers, investments and trade between countries of residence and origin</i></p> <p>Co-chairs: Ethiopia and the Netherlands</p> <p>Room: Nobelterrassen</p>	<p>Roundtable 3.2 <i>Migrants' social and financial remittances (asset transfers) and their effects on health and education</i></p> <p>Co-chairs: El Salvador and United Arab Emirates</p> <p>Room: Fogelströmrummet</p>	
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GFMD FORUM MEETING 14-16 MAY 2014, STOCKHOLM

17h40 -18h00	Summary of day 1 Ambassador Eva Åkerman Börje, GFMD 2013-2014 Chair	Mässhallen
DINNER		
18h00-19h00	Boat transport from the Münchenbryggeriet to the Vasa Museum <i>Exact time for departure TBA</i>	
19h30	Official Banquet Dinner, hosted by Hillevi Engström, Minister for International Development Cooperation and Tobias Billström, Minister for Migration and Asylum Policy	The Vasa Museum



GFMD FORUM MEETING 14-16 MAY 2014, STOCKHOLM

Friday 16 May		
SCHEDULE	ACTIVITY	ROOM
OPENING PLENARY SESSION		
09h00-09h15	Guy Ryder, Director General, International Labour Organisation (ILO), 2014 Chair of the Global Migration Group	Mässhallen
SPECIAL SESSIONS		
09h20 – 12h00	<div> Special session on the Future of the Forum (Heads of delegation only) Co-chairs: Ambassador Eva Åkerman Börje and SRSG Peter Sutherland ROOM: Riddarsalen </div> <div> Platform for Partnerships Co-chairs: Morocco and Turkey ROOM: Mässhallen </div>	
(Coffee will be served near the breakout rooms at 10h30)		
12h00 – 13h30	LUNCH	Mälarsalen
12h15-13h00	Side event: Special session on Enhancing Coordination between the GFMD and the United Nations System: SRSG Sutherland, Global Migration Group and the GFMD	Mässhallen
REPORTS TO THE PLENARY		
13h30-15h00	Report on Roundtable and Special Sessions	
	Report on Roundtable 1 Outcomes - <i>Integrating migration in global, regional and national development agendas</i> <u>General Rapporteur:</u> Government of Jamaica	Mässhallen
	Report on Roundtable 2 Outcomes - <i>Migration as an enabler for inclusive economic development</i> <u>General Rapporteur:</u> Government of Kenya	
	Report on Roundtable 3 Outcomes - <i>Migration as an enabler for inclusive social development</i> <u>General Rapporteur:</u> Government of Mexico	
	Report on Special Sessions	
	Concluding comments by SRSG Peter Sutherland	



GFMD FORUM MEETING 14-16 MAY 2014, STOCKHOLM

CLOSING SESSION

15h00 - 15h10	Conclusion by Ambassador Eva Åkerman-Börje	Mässhallen
15h10 - 15h20	Statement by incoming Chair Turkey	Mässhallen
15h20 – 15h30	Closing remarks Hillevi Engström, Minister for International Development Cooperation Tobias Billström, Minister for Migration and Asylum Policy	Mässhallen



GLOBAL FORUM ON MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT GFMD 2013 - 2014

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

for the period from 01 January 2013 to 30 June 2014

<u>CONTRIBUTIONS</u>	USD
I. LEFT-OVER FUNDS FROM PREVIOUS GFMD	
France / GFMD 2012	3,464
India / GFMD 2012	50,000
Liechtenstein / GFMD 2012	25,079
Mexico / GFMD 2012	50,000
Norway / GFMD 2012	90,376
Spain / GFMD 2010/2011	79,102
Turkey / GFMD 2012	150,000
United Arab Emirates / GFMD 2012	150,000
<i>Sub-total I. Left-over funds from previous GFMD</i>	<i>598,021</i>
II. 2013-2014 FRESH CONTRIBUTIONS	
Australia / July 2013	75,000
Australia / May 2014	100,000
Belgium / EUR 20,000 / September 2013	26,076
Belgium / EUR 30,000 / July 2014	40,761
Canada / December 2013	25,000
Israel / December 2013	5,000
Liechtenstein / CHF 30,000 / July 2013	31,746
Netherlands / EUR 50,000 / November 2013	67,024
Norway / NOK 300,000 / May 2014	50,075
Sweden / SEK 1,000,000 / January 2014	154,131
Sweden / SEK 1,300,000 / June 2013	197,358
Switzerland / August 2013	80,000
Switzerland / CHF 100,000 / August 2013	107,527
Switzerland / February 2014	67,800
Switzerland / May 2014	20,000
Switzerland / September 2013	80,000
Turkey / EUR 500,000 / November 2013	688,705
United Kingdom / GBP 20,000 / March 2014	33,003
United States of America / September 2013	160,000
<i>Sub-total II. 2013-2014 Fresh contributions</i>	<i>2,009,206</i>
<u>Total resources</u>	<u>2,607,227</u>

<u>EXPENDITURE</u>	<u>Budget</u>	
I. PREPARATORY COSTS		
1. Preparatory Meetings in Geneva	50,000	45,891
2. Thematic Meetings	320,200	266,183
2.1 Travel and participation costs of Developing countries including travel support service from IOM	250,800	197,786
2.2 Organizational costs	69,400	68,397
3. Research / Consultancy	50,000	43,313
Sub-total I. PREPARATORY COSTS	420,200	355,387
II. FINAL MEETING		
1. Travel and Participation Costs of Developing Countries and Panelists, including travel support service from IOM	649,434	359,799
2. Organizational Costs of GFMD 2014 Stockholm meeting	895,500	28,175
Sub-total II. FINAL MEETING	1,544,934	387,973
III. GFMD SU		
1. Staff costs	672,547	616,467
2. Office costs	157,230	147,322
3. Overhead	41,489	38,236
Sub-total III. GFMD SU	871,266	802,025
IV. CONTINGENCY (3%)	85,092	-
V. CIVIL SOCIETY	-	125,000
Total Expenditures	<u>2,921,492</u>	<u>1,670,385</u>
Balance of resources carried forward at 30 June 2014	USD	<u>936,843</u>

As the responsible project manager, I certify that the financial and narrative reports are correctly stated in accordance with IOM internal rules and procedures.



Estrella Lajom
Head, GFMD Support Unit
Geneva, 19 September 2014



IOM International Organization for Migration
 OIM Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations
 OIM Organización Internacional para las Migraciones

TRAVEL SUPPORT FOR GLOBAL FORUM ON MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT GFMD 2013 - 2014

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

for the period from 01 May 2013 to 31 August 2014

USD

EXPENDITURE

A. 4 THEMATIC MEETINGS IN GENEVA

I. STAFF AND OFFICE COSTS

Budget

STAFF

IOM Geneva

Coordinating and Managing Officer	8,400	7,956
Local Staff	7,600	4,473
Temporary Staff for Peak Service Period	-	-
<i>Stockholm - Backstopping Support on TDY basis</i>	-	-
Support staff - Travel	-	-
Support Staff - DSA	-	-

OFFICE

Communications and Office Supplies	200	180
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Sub-Total Staff and Office Costs	16,200	12,610
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OVERHEAD (12%)	1,944	1,513
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Total I. Staff and Office costs including Overhead	18,144	14,123
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II. FIELD BASED SUPPORT COSTS (fee per service)

Delegates with Travel Assistance - USD 100 per Ticket	4,000	-
Delegates with Visa Assistance - USD 50 per Visa	2,000	-

Total II. Field Based Support Costs (fee per service)	6,000	-
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III. OPERAATIONAL COSTS

Round Trip Tickets	230,000	114,627
Per Diem Geneva / Stockholm	28,000	21,096
Per Diem in Transit	4,000	67
Visa Courier Services	3,600	-

Total III. Operational Costs	265,600	135,791
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Sub-total A. 4 THEMATIC MEETINGS IN GENEVA	289,744	USD 149,913
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B. SUMMIT MEETING IN STOCKHOLM**I. STAFF AND OFFICE COSTS****Budget***STAFF**IOM Geneva*

Coordinating and Managing Officer	13,500	18,918
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Local Staff	44,880	21,670
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Temporary Staff for Peak Service Period	5,000	5,929
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Stockholm - Backstopping Support on TDY basis

Support staff - Travel	600	865
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Support Staff - DSA	7,700	3,551
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OFFICE

Communications and Office Supplies	2,000	1,820
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Sub-Total Staff and Office Costs

73,680	52,753
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OVERHEAD (12%)

8,842	6,330
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Total I. Staff and Office costs including Overhead

82,522	59,083
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II. FIELD BASED SUPPORT COSTS (fee per service)

Delegates with Travel Assistance - USD 100 per Ticket	7,000	-
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Delegates with Visa Assistance - USD 50 per Visa	2,500	50
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Total II. Field Based Support Costs (fee per service)

9,500	50
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III. OPERAATIONAL COSTS

Round Trip Tickets	300,000	148,005
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Per Diem Geneva / Stockholm	64,800	51,707
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Per Diem in Transit	8,000	-
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Visa Courier Services	8,100	165
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Total III. Operational Costs

380,900	199,877
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Sub-total B. SUMMIT MEETING IN STOCKHOLM

472,922	259,010
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Total Expenditures at 31 August 2014

762,666	USD	408,924
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As the responsible project manager, I certify that the financial and narrative reports are correctly stated in accordance with IOM internal rules and procedures.



Bruce Reed

Director

Department of Resources Management

Geneva, 19 September 2014

OPERATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE GFMD STEERING GROUP

Prepared by Swedish GFMD 2013-2014 Chair

The aim of the Swedish Chairmanship was to move into a second phase of the Global Forum – building on the progress made over the six previous chairmanships as well as the results from the two-year assessment of the GFMD and the second High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development. As a follow-up to the assessment much focus during the Swedish Chairmanship was on improving the GFMD as a process. Several initiatives were taken but work still remains to be done especially in implementing some of the frameworks that were developed.

This report to the Steering Group highlights some recommendations on the way forward coming out of the Swedish Chairmanship. It focuses foremost on the process related aspects and strategic questions of the GFMD, in which the Steering Group has a special role.

1. Implementing the terms of references for the Troika, Steering Group and Friends of the Forum

While keeping the informality of the GFMD, work has been carried out to enhance and clarify the roles of the different structures of the GFMD. Terms of references were developed for the different structures, including a system for a more effective Steering Group. One considerable change is the limitation of members and a soft rotational system for the Steering Group. It is now important that these instruments are implemented in order to make them operational and effective. In essence this means:

- The SG is now comprised of the 29 countries that during the Swedish Chairmanship confirmed their willingness to continue as SG members
- The number of members of the SG should be kept at no more than 30
- In order to allow for new members to join the SG and at the same time avoid expanding its size, an informal rotational system is applied to allow countries to express their interest to join the SG and for others to rotate off for a certain period of time
- Once a year, in connection with the annual pledging meeting countries will be asked to reconfirm their interest and commitment to continue as members of the SG the following year. Non-SG members will at the same time be given the possibility to express their interest to join the SG for a certain period of time
- Given the virtue of its leadership of the GFMD process, the Troika will have a role in the discussions of the composition of the SG in order to ensure a well-functioning and dynamic SG that also allows for new members to join

2. Continuing to reinforce the Support Unit

The Support Unit is a key component of the Forum's supporting framework and helps assure continuity from one Chair to the next. The Swedish Chair therefore worked to reinforce the Support Unit. A well-functioning Support Unit will be crucial for the continued viability of the GFMD.

The process of recruiting a new professional staff (P2) has started. This post will help strengthen the capacity of the support unit and will be focusing on communication. The aim is also to have a more stable situation with a permanent administrative assistant and not rely too much on temporary short-term interns.

3. Implementing the long-term financing framework; and

There are several new elements that have been introduced to the GFMD-process through the new long-term financing framework. The main features are:

- A multiannual funding mechanism with a clear governance and accountability framework
- A standardized budget used by all Chairs-in-office with indicative figures for costs that are relatively constant from one year to the next. A standardized budget facilitates the setting up of a Chairmanship budget and the comparison from one year to the next
- An established pledging mechanism, which implies that a formal pledging meeting is organised at the outset of each chairmanship. The meeting will also make room for civil society to present their budget and work plan for pledges as an integral part of the meeting
- A review of the framework is scheduled for 2017

The framework will become effective upon the written agreement between the Chair-in-office and IOM, as the host of the Support Unit. The role of the Chair-in-office and the Troika, in cooperation with all participating states, is to implement and make the best use of this new framework which will greatly improve the transparency and predictability of the GFMD.

One issue that was highlighted during the discussion on the new long-term financing framework was whether or not contributions to GFMD can be counted as official development assistance (ODA) according to OECD/DAC standards/norms (DAC-ability). The issue of the DAC-ability of contributions to the GFMD was latest discussed in OECD Working Party on Statistics (WP/STAT) in the summer 2012. In the report of the meeting the following can be found regarding funding to GFMD *“On the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), Sweden proposed and the meeting agreed that all contributions earmarked for developmental purposes should be reportable as ODA, not just contributions to developing country representatives’ participation costs.”* This statement leaves some room for interpretation by donor governments. However it can be problematic as the GFMD is not included on the OECD list of organizations that are DAC-able and most governments therefore exclude contributions to the GFMD from ODA statistics. During the Swedish Chairmanship there were countries that expressed an interest to pursue this issue further. It would be recommendable that participating states of the GFMD takes this issue further within the OECD.

4. Updating the GFMD Multi-annual work plan;

A format for a multi-annual work plan has been adopted for the GFMD. The Chair-in-Office will need to review this based on its own priorities and update the work plan in consultation with the Troika. As the priorities of the incoming Chair become known, they should also be included in the work plan. It would be valuable to use the regular meetings between the SRSG and the respective Troikas of the GFMD and GMG to convey member state concerns and thus try to influence the work plan of the GMG. Similarly, consideration may be given to the work plan of the GMG when updating the work plan of the GFMD in order to identify possible synergies.

5. Memorandum of understanding between the GFMD and IOM

Work to clarify the roles and responsibility between the Chair-in-office, the Support Unit and the IOM, as the hosting entity of the Support Unit, has been initiated. The proposal is that no changes are done in the actual Memorandum of Understanding with IOM on the hosting arrangements but that revisions are instead done in its annex. The changes are for example introduced to make sure the new features of the long-term financing framework is properly accounted for. The Troika and IOM are in the process of finalising the changes to the annex and hopefully these can be presented to the steering group shortly.

6. The format of government teams and thematic meetings

In order to enhance the government ownership and the substantial discussions in the GFMD, a new format of working with the government teams and thematic meetings was introduced. Through forming government teams for each roundtable at an early stage in the process, and holding thematic meetings directly linked to the topics discussed in these roundtables, greater government ownership and expertise from capitals were injected into the dialogue. It is therefore recommended that this new format continues. During the Swedish chairmanship, efforts were also made to set up expert networks linked to each roundtable. The result of this was mixed and based on this experience the recommendation would be to draw on existing expertise and networks (e.g. the GMG and KNOMAD) rather than creating separate ones for GFMD purposes.

7. Encouraging an active use of and sharing of experiences through the Platform for Partnerships and the Policy Practice Database

During the chairmanship, Sweden also worked with the GFMD Support Unit to strengthen the evidence base and enhance the Forum's impact on the global migration and development agenda. To this effect, a new Policy and Practice Database was developed and the Platform for Partnerships was strengthened, which was made possible thanks to the generous support from the Government of Switzerland. The Chair-in-Office, through the Support Unit, needs to continue efforts to keep this database up to date, by capturing and entering new experiences shared during e.g. thematic meetings and in the background papers for the roundtables. Governments are also encouraged to liaise with the Support Unit to update existing or remove outdated examples in the Policy Practice Database. This should be a recognized task for GFMD Focal Points.

8. Developing a communication plan for the GFMD

In order to enhance the impact of the GFMD on the global migration and development agenda, a need has been recognized to develop a communication plan for the GFMD. Consideration could be given by the Chair to work with a team of governments willing to support the Chair-in-Office in this endeavor. This model was used in developing the long-term financing framework during the Swedish Chairmanship and it proved to be very valuable. One of the aims with the strengthening of the Support Unit is also that they can facilitate in the development and implementation of a communication plan.

9. Cooperation with stakeholders

Sweden aimed at improving the cooperation between the Global Forum and different stakeholders, in particular the Global Migration Group (GMG), civil society and the private sector.

- Use the potential of the regular meetings between UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration and the leadership of the GMG and the GFMD to identify shared priorities and develop closer cooperation
- Continue to build on the strong cooperation with civil society, including by giving consideration to increase cooperation with diaspora and youth organisations
- Building on and strengthening the format for engaging the private sector