

Report of the Swedish Chairmanship of the Global Forum on Migration and Development 2013-2014

*Unlocking the Potential of Migration
for Inclusive Development*



Report of the Swedish Chairmanship of the Global Forum on Migration and Development 2013-2014. Produced by the Government Offices of Sweden in October 2014. Printed by Elanders.

For more information, please contact the GFMD Support Unit: supportunit@gfmd.org

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Foreword by Ambassador Eva Åkerman Börje



I am pleased to present this report of the Swedish Chairmanship of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), which includes the preparatory work and the Forum Meeting held in Stockholm on 14-16 May 2014. I extend my sincere gratitude to the Troika, the Steering Group and the Friends of the Forum for placing their trust in Sweden to chair the Global Forum at a crucial moment in its history and for their strong support. Much has been achieved by all of us working together during the Swedish chairmanship:

governments and international organizations in partnership with civil society. Collectively we have been able to start the upgraded phase of the Global Forum that was the goal we set for ourselves more than 18 months ago. The progress made was only possible thanks to the dedicated efforts of all parties involved. Many organizations and persons deserve a special thanks.

I would like start by thanking the Troika, which has been invaluable for the Swedish Chair. Without its support and guidance the work would not have progressed the way it did.

Much appreciation also goes to all the governments that have contributed with active participation and financial support to the process. Many of you have provided continuous support which is very important to the GFMD. The GFMD is not an expensive process; nevertheless the process would not be able to continue without the generous financial assistance from the participating states. Sweden would like to extend a sincere appreciation to the Governments of Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, India, Israel, the Principality of Liechtenstein, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and the United States of America for their financial contributions.

A person who deserves particular recognition is the UN Special Representative on International Migration and Development, Peter Sutherland. His accurate guidance and relentless support has been, and continues to be, instrumental in making the Forum the success that it is. He has been invaluable to the Swedish chairmanship and to me personally.

We have benefited from the timely assistance of the Support Unit. With limited manpower they have provided extensive assistance in the organization of all the meetings, the creation and development of the Policy and Practice Database, keeping track of the administrations, communication and all other types of support we needed to carry out our chairmanship.

Many international organizations, in particular the Global Migration Group and a number of its member agencies, have provided strong support both through the substantial input to the roundtables and the thematic meetings. Without their engagement and input we would not have had the evidence base that led to such fruitful cooperation. The International Organization for Migration, as the host of the GFMD Support Unit, deserves a special mentioning for its valuable work.

The role of the International Catholic Migration Commission, in coordinating the 2013-2014 civil society process and successfully organizing the Civil Society Days, was critical in reinforcing our message of closer partnership with non-state actors. Mr John Bingham has been instrumental in our cooperation with civil society. I would also like to extend our appreciation to our local civil society partner, Caritas Sweden and especially George Joseph, for the important work in engaging Swedish civil society.

In Sweden, many actors have been involved in our chairmanship. I am truly grateful for the leadership shown by the responsible ministers and the engagement and input from colleagues in different ministries, in Sweden and around the world at our embassies and representations, as well as the support from several state agencies.

Finally, I would like to take the opportunity to wish Turkey the best of luck and all success as the new Chair of the Global Forum. I feel convinced that the Turkish chairmanship will ensure that the GFMD remains relevant to countries with different migration experiences and at all stages of development, as a platform for constructive dialogue.

I feel privileged to have worked with something so truly meaningful and urgent together with all of you.

Eva Åkerman Börje
Ambassador, Swedish chairmanship of the GFMD

Foreword by Mr Peter Sutherland, United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration



Sweden has been indispensable to the creation and sustenance of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD).

Since at least the 1990s, Sweden has been playing a transformative role in migration—defining the international policy agenda, working diligently to establish a global consensus for action, and setting an example with smart, humane policies at home. Then, in 2006, Sweden played a pivotal role in the creation of the Global Forum, which aimed to

ensure that the positive potential of international migration is fully realized.

So it was both appropriate and fortunate that Sweden served as Chair of the GFMD during a critical period. After a series of six successful Forums—in Belgium, the Philippines, Greece, Mexico, Switzerland, and Mauritius—the Swedish chairmanship was extended to 18 months to allow countries to also focus on the UN High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (UN HLD), held in New York City in October 2013.

Sweden used that time to enormous advantage. It established a deeper, more enduring foundation for the Forum by proposing ways to consolidate its governance, make its operations more professional, and secure its finances. It unfolded a deliberative, systematic process that engaged 48 governments for a full year to prepare the 7th Forum in Stockholm. And it magnified the contributions of civil society to the GFMD by dedicating a full day to the Common Space.

But Sweden not only strengthened the Forum as a process, it also leveraged it for a critical practical outcome: To explore why and how migration should be part of the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda. This theme was woven throughout the flawless, five-day GFMD that attracted over 140 UN member states and almost a thousand delegates in all.

Equally important, Sweden contributed to the extraordinary success of the second UN HLD, which produced a declaration on migration and development that crystallized an agenda for action shared by the entire international community.

Such a resounding consensus, built around a tangible set of goals, would not have been possible before the advent of the GFMD.

The Forum created a safe space in which stakeholders from around the world can gather, learn, deliberate, and foster cooperation—far from the destructive distractions of domestic politics. It is especially remarkable that the Forum has flourished in the midst and aftermath of the global financial crisis, and while extremism has ascended in many parts of the world.

The GFMD has allowed us to carefully examine the evidence and to deliberate on practical solutions to the challenges and opportunities of international migration. It has allowed states to establish a common understanding of migration, and to see clearly that many of the policies we need to pursue are not ones that pit states against other states—or ones that oppose the interests of migrants to the interests of states. They are primarily policies that squeeze out bad actors—rapacious recruiters, venal smugglers, race-baiting populists, and unscrupulous employers. This, in turn, has allowed stakeholders across the board to agree on a set of priorities for action.

The Forum now enters a new and exciting period, entrusted in the coming year to Turkey—a country whose profound experience of both emigration and immigration, as well with humanitarian action, will bring critical new dimensions to the GFMD and to the global migration debate.

As we continue to move forward, we must constantly remind ourselves that the Forum is not an end in itself. Ultimately, it will be judged, quite simply, by whether it succeeds in making international migration safer for migrants and more fruitful for them, for their countries of origin, and for the new communities in which they establish themselves.

Peter D. Sutherland

United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for International Migration

Executive Summary

With a history of active engagement in global cooperation on migration and development, it was with great enthusiasm that Sweden assumed the chairmanship of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD). The Minister for Migration and Asylum Policy, Mr Tobias Billström and the Minister for International Development Cooperation, Ms Hillevi Engström¹ assumed joint responsibility for the chairmanship, signifying a whole of government approach to promoting coherence in the field of migration and development. A dedicated secretariat, staffed with national policy experts, was established under the leadership of an Ambassador appointed by the Swedish Government.

The timing of the chairmanship made it a unique opportunity to usher the process into a second phase, building on the Forum's gradual progress and achievements since 2007. Following a two-year assessment of the GFMD, the Swedish chairmanship acted on concrete recommendations to improve the functioning of the process. As the chairmanship coincided with the second UN High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (UN HLD) as well as the preparations of the post-2015 development agenda, the GFMD engaged in those processes to enhance its impact on the global migration and development agenda.

As part of the effort to reinforce the GFMD, additional weight was given to the preparatory process, where government ownership and engagement is manifested and the bulk of policy exchange takes place. The current report thus gives account, not only of the GFMD Forum Meeting at the end of the chairmanship, but also of the preparatory process and the progress made over the eighteen-month chairmanship.

Three core objectives were set for the chairmanship: a more *development-focused*, more *dynamic* and more *durable* Forum.

A More Development-focused Forum

The aim to strengthen the development focus of the Forum was captured in the overarching theme of the Swedish chairmanship – *Unlocking the Potential of Migration for Inclusive Development*. In short, this meant exploring how more coherent and innovative policies on migration and development can

¹When Sweden assumed the chairmanship, Ms Gunilla Carlsson was the Minister for International Development Cooperation. Ms Hillevi Engström assumed the post in September 2013.

enhance the positive contributions of migration to inclusive economic and social development. In more concrete terms, this meant structuring the preparatory work as well as the concluding GFMD Forum Meeting around three broad roundtable themes, broken down into two roundtables for each theme as set out below:

Roundtable Theme (RT) 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

Roundtable Theme (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
- RT 2.2: Facilitating positive development impacts of diaspora engagement in skills transfer, investments and trade between countries of residence and origin

Roundtable Theme (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
- RT 3.2: Migrants' social and financial remittances (asset transfers) and their effects on health and education

A More Dynamic Forum

With regard to making the Forum more *dynamic*, Sweden sought to reinforce the involvement and ownership by states and better reach out to other stakeholders such as the Global Migration Group (GMG), civil society and the private sector. A number of initiatives were taken to enhance the government engagement in and ownership of the process: establishing clear terms of reference for the government teams, forming each roundtable at an early stage in the process; establishing expert networks for each government team; conducting a survey and hosting an online discussion structured around the thematic priorities of the roundtables; and holding thematic meetings directly linked to the topics discussed in these roundtables. This meant that expertise from capitals was injected into the dialogue, with more substantive input and more evidence-based roundtable discussions as a result.

The Swedish chairmanship encouraged continued engagement by the GMG in the GFMD process, including the thematic meetings, roundtable preparations, the Platform for Partnerships as well as in the voluntary follow-up of the outcomes of the GFMD. Examples of such support during the Swedish chairmanship included, but were not limited to the provision of data and expertise, background papers, speakers, examples of project activities and assistance with identifying countries with relevant policy examples and experiences. Following the recommendation from the 2013 UN HLD, regular meetings were held between SRSG Sutherland, the leadership of the GMG and the GFMD Troika.

The Chair coordinated closely with civil society, in particular the Global Civil Society Coordinator, International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) and the national GFMD civil society focal point Caritas Sweden. Additional efforts were made to seek input from diaspora networks and youth groups. The Chair explored and developed a format for engaging the private sector.

During the chairmanship, several steps were taken to improve the functioning of the governing mechanisms and support structures of the GFMD. New terms of reference for the Troika, Steering Group and Friends of the Forum were adopted at the GFMD Forum Meeting in Stockholm. The capacity of the Support Unit was strengthened.

A More Durable Forum

A more *durable* Forum was about creating conditions for a long-term process with larger impact on the global, regional and national policy agendas. A new long-term financing framework and a format for a multi-annual work plan were developed. The incoming Chair will need to implement this financing framework and continue updating the multi-annual work plan in cooperation with the Troika. Together these tools will increase transparency, predictability and facilitate the work of incoming Chairs. 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 were also made to share the accumulated knowledge of the GFMD with the broader international community. The creation of the *GFMD Policy and Practice Database* makes available the accumulated knowledge and good practices to broader group of stakeholders.

The GFMD Forum Meeting

The chairmanship culminated with the GFMD Forum Meeting, which took place in Stockholm 14-16 May 2014. The meeting was attended by some 800 participants from 140 countries, 30 international organizations and including some 250 representatives from civil society organizations. The Forum Meeting was opened by prominent speakers, including H.R.H. Crown Princess Victoria of Sweden, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and the Prime Minister of Sweden, Mr Fredrik Reinfeldt. In addition, the two responsible ministers, Mr Tobias Billström, Minister for Migration and Asylum Policy and Ms Hillevi Engström, Minister for International Development Cooperation gave welcoming statements, Mr Mevlüt Çavuşoğlu, Minister for EU Affairs of the Republic of Turkey, shared some of the priorities for the incoming Turkish GFMD Chair and Ms Michele LeVoy, Chair of the GFMD Civil Society Days reported on the outcomes of the Civil Society Days.

The opening session was followed by the Common Space session which was chaired by SRSG Sutherland and brought together representatives from governments, international organizations and civil society. The Common Space included three breakout sessions along the themes of the roundtables of the government meetings and the Civil Society Days.

The government meeting had six roundtables clustered in three broad themes as set out above. *In roundtable theme 1: Integrating migration in global, regional and national development agendas* the importance of mainstreaming migration into development planning was emphasized and there was an agreement that the inclusion of migration and migrants in the post-2015 development agenda would be an important impetus for further policy coherence between migration and development and for safeguarding the rights of migrants. Recommendations to this effect were communicated to the United Nations' Secretary-General. *Roundtable theme 2: Migration as an enabler for inclusive economic development* aimed at advancing the thinking on labour migration by focusing on better skills matching as well as on the role of the diaspora in promoting trade and investments. *Roundtable theme 3: Migration as an enabler for inclusive social development* looked at migrant empowerment and voluntary social and financial remittances. Particular attention was given to migrants' access and contribution to the health and education sectors.

At the Special Session on the Future of the Forum, the work that had been carried out to improve the GFMD as a process was endorsed and participating states raised substantive issues they would like to see in future discussions. The Platform for partnerships session provided an opportunity for selected delegations to showcase how the platform's different modalities can be used for policy makers. The need for more evidence-base supporting migration and development policy making and the importance of more systematic information gathering was stressed, as was the partnership between KNOMAD and the GFMD. There was also a Special Session on enhancing the cooperation between the GFMD and the United Nations System, chaired by SRSG Sutherland. In this session a commitment was expressed by the Troikas of the GFMD and GMG respectively to work in closer partnership, while maintaining the state-led nature of the GFMD.

Side-Events

A number of side-events were held during the GFMD Forum Meeting, hosted by governments and international organizations. These included a private sector lunch; a GMG-event on youth and migration; a high-level lunch on migration in the post-2015 development agenda; an OECD/European Commission closed door event with countries participating in a project on interrelations between public policies, migration and development; an event

hosted by Switzerland on the Nansen Initiative on cross-border displacement in the context of disasters; an event hosted by the United States on Migrants in Countries in Crisis; and a World Bank/KNOMAD hosted event on remittance data.

The GFMD Civil Society Days

The GFMD Civil Society Days (CSD) took place over two days immediately preceding the GFMD Forum Meeting. The CSD brought together approximately 250 participants from different civil society actors and a number of government participants. They engaged in roundtable discussions closely linked to the themes found in the roundtables of the Swedish chairmanship.

Closing Reflections and the Way Forward

The report closes with reflections on achievements, lessons learned and challenges that still remain. These are clustered under the three focus areas of the chairmanship – a more development focused, dynamic and durable Forum. Attention is also given to some of the lessons learnt from the organization of the Swedish chairmanship and the Forum Meeting in Stockholm. It concludes by establishing that through the common efforts of governments and international organizations, in partnership with civil society, the GFMD has become a more effective platform for global cooperation on migration and development.



Photos from the preparatory process. Photo: Government Offices of Sweden

1. Introduction

Sweden has a long history of active engagement in the global cooperation on migration and development; it was one of the countries co-chairing the Global Commission on International Migration and has been a member of the Steering Group of the GFMD since its inception. This engagement is founded on two main national policy sources. The first is Sweden's existing migration policy, which identifies development as one explicit goal. The objective of Sweden's migration policy is to ensure a sustainable migration policy that safeguards the right to seek asylum and, within the framework of regulated immigration, facilitates mobility across borders, promotes demand-driven labour migration, harnesses and takes into account the effects of migration on development and deepens European and international cooperation. Second is Sweden's Policy for Global Development, which establishes that policy coherence is essential to achieve the aim of contributing to equitable and sustainable global development. The policy singles out migration as one of six prioritized policy areas and acknowledges that migrants today have greater opportunities than ever before to contribute to development.

Sweden believes that the GFMD has contributed greatly to the global, regional and national policy debates on migration and development. The Forum 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, the GFMD 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 has helped to build trust among states and stakeholders by enabling them to constructively address sensitive issues. As for concrete outcomes of the GFMD, there are records of good practices on bilateral labour arrangements; benchmarks, monitoring and licensing systems for recruiters and other intermediaries; sharing of legal frameworks that enable mobility and skills circulation; and sharing of practices to facilitate productive investments and spending on health and education through remittances, among other things. From one year to the next, the GFMD has successfully discussed, in greater depth, selected themes and identified new ones.

With a strong commitment to the work of the GFMD, Sweden was eager to take on the challenge of chairing the Global Forum. Sweden set out to

build on the progress made and aimed to launch a new, second phase of the Forum. Sweden held the chairmanship at a particularly interesting point in time. A two-year assessment, which commenced under the Swiss chairmanship and was finalized by the Mauritian chairmanship, had provided a set of concrete recommendations for the Forum's future development and strategic direction. It was also an important period for the global debate on migration and development more broadly – with the second UN High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (UN HLD) happening in October 2013 and the ongoing preparations for the post-2015 development agenda². Sweden seized this opportunity to make the work of the GFMD even more relevant and enhance the profile of migration on the global development agenda. Drawing on its key policy documents, the Swedish Chair took development objectives as the starting point and sought to identify how policy coherence in the field of migration and development could enhance the economic and social development impacts of migration. In short, Sweden saw this as a unique opportunity to raise key priorities and strengthen the development dimension of the migration and development nexus.

This report provides a summary of the Swedish chairmanship of the GFMD, from 1 January 2013 until 30 June 2014. As such, it covers the preparatory stages, where the bulk of the work is carried out, as well as the Forum Meeting 14-16 May 2014 in Stockholm. The report thus places more emphasis on the GFMD as a process than previous GFMD reports. It thereby manifests that the GFMD is not only a meeting once a year but a year-round process.

²The post-2015 development agenda will contain a number of Sustainable Development Goals which will succeed the Millennium Development Goals as they come to a closure in 2015.



Photos from the preparatory process. Photo: Government Offices of Sweden

2. Preparatory Process

2.1 Preparing the Swedish Chairmanship

2.1.1 The Swedish Organization

The Minister of Migration and Asylum Policy, Mr Tobias Billström (Ministry of Justice), and the Minister for International Development Cooperation, Ms Hillevi Engström³ (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 Secretariat for the Swedish chairmanship of the GFMD. The Secretariat was established in the Government Offices staffed with nationally appointed subject matter experts serving as senior policy advisors. This model was chosen with the aim of enhancing the national responsibility of the process and priorities by the Chair, rather than relying on the previous practice of engaging international advisors with a prominent role in the Chair's task force. The chairmanship, including the Swedish Secretariat, was co-financed fifty-fifty by the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, thus demonstrating the joint leadership by the two ministries and ministers as well as a whole of government approach to enhance policy coherence.

2.1.2 Programme and Priorities of the Swedish Chairmanship – the GFMD Concept Paper 2013-2014

The priorities of the Swedish chairmanship were established in a concept paper⁴. This concept paper was endorsed by the Friends of the Forum in May in 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 the Civil Society Days, the International Catholic Migration Commission, ICMC).

The Concept Paper outlined the overall theme for the Swedish chairmanship, *Unlocking the potential of migration for inclusive development*. This not only situated migration as a critical enabler of development, but also indicated that coherent policies and international cooperation are crucial, and hold the key, to releasing this potential. Three mutually reinforcing objectives were set: a more *development* oriented, a more *dynamic* and a more *durable* Forum.

³ When Sweden assumed the chairmanship, Ms Gunilla Carlsson was the Minister for International Development Cooperation. Ms Hillevi Engström assumed the post in September 2013.

⁴ The Concept Paper is available at: http://www.gfmd.org/files/documents/gfmd_sweden2013-2014_concept_paper.pdf

These three objectives all found a strong mandate in the recommendations from the Assessment Report.

With regards to the *development* focus of the Forum, efforts were made to shift the dialogue from a migration-centred approach to an approach that takes development objectives as a point of departure; namely, how migration can contribute to inclusive economic and social development, for the migrants themselves, their families as well as countries of origin and destination. There were also conscious efforts to engage more development actors in the Forum.

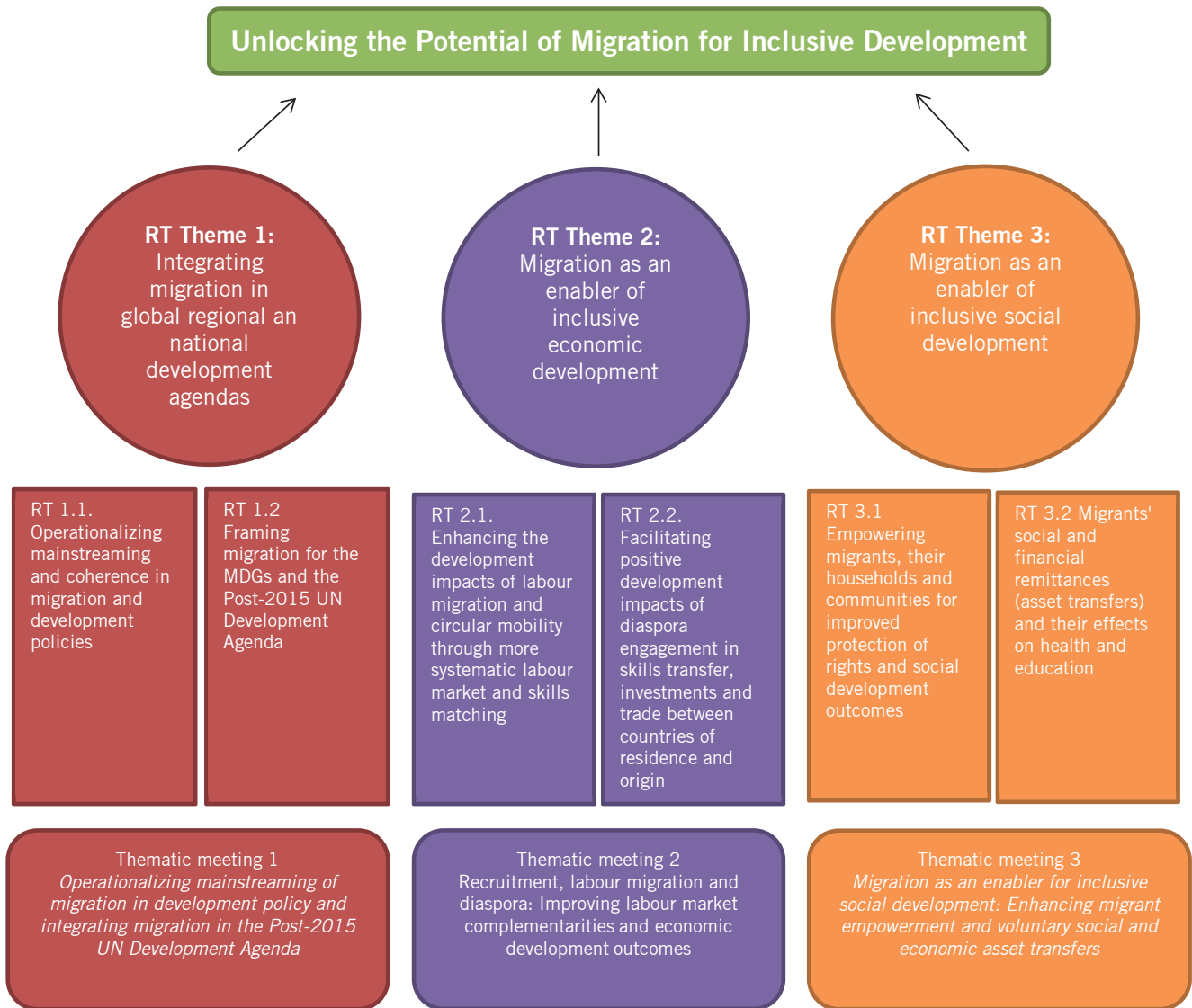
In making the Forum more *dynamic*, the Chair sought to reinforce the involvement and ownership by states, through for example increased involvement of experts from government offices and agencies, and strived for better outreach to other stakeholders such as the Global Migration Group (GMG), civil society and the private sector. The Chair also set out to develop the governing mechanisms of the process including new terms of reference for the Troika, Steering Group and Friends of the Forum, as well as to strengthen the capacity of the Support Unit. By ensuring that the accumulated knowledge and good practice is shared and implemented more broadly it was also hoped that the GFMD would have a more significant impact on the global migration and development agenda.

As for making the Forum more *durable*, the Chair sought to make the process more stable and predictable through establishing a multi-year financing framework and a multi-annual work plan.

In terms of substance, three roundtable themes were agreed to, each containing two separate roundtables. The three themes, roundtables and associated thematic meetings are illustrated in the figure below.

The themes were selected with the ambition to enhance the development dimension of the Forum, as well as the discussions and outcomes from the GFMD roundtables from 2007 to 2012 and with a view to be interlinked and mutually reinforcing.

Overview of the thematic priorities



2.1.3 Launch in Sweden and in New York

To launch Sweden's chairmanship, the Government arranged a half-day seminar in Stockholm on 31 January 2013. Among the speakers were the Swedish Minister for Migration and Asylum Policy Mr Tobias Billström, the State Secretary for the Minister for International Development Cooperation, Ms Sofia Strand, and the UN Special Representative (SRSG) of the Secretary-General for International Migration, Mr Peter Sutherland.

The purpose of the launch was to spread information about the GFMD and the Swedish chairmanship, including the Swedish priorities and programme and to inform about the existing Swedish policies on migration and development. The launch also aimed at raising awareness among Swedish actors about the Swedish chairmanship and at inspiring to engagement and national activities within the nexus of migration and development.

The half-day event brought together more than 130 participants representing the Government Offices of Sweden, relevant Swedish authorities, the civil society and the private sector, international organizations and representatives from embassies in Stockholm as well as the media.

A smaller launch of the GFMD chairmanship was also held in New York to reach out to the Permanent Missions and UN agencies in New York with information about the Swedish chairmanship and its priorities. Minister Billström spoke at the launch. The event in New York was seen as particularly important in view of the 2013 UN HLD and the need to raise awareness of the importance of including migration in the post-2015 development agenda among actors in New York who would be more directly involved in the preparation of this agenda.

2.2 The Meetings of the Troika, Steering Group and Friends of the Forum

During the 18-month chairmanship, Sweden called five rounds of meetings in Geneva with the GFMD Troika, Steering Group (SG) and Friends of the Forum (FoF) in February, May, September and November 2013 as well as in March 2014.

Drawing on the findings of the Assessment Report, the Swedish Chair aimed at avoiding duplication of work and facilitating maximum utility

and complementarities between the activities of the Troika, the SG and the FoF. The Swedish Chair focused the discussions in the Troika and in the SG on issues related to the process and improving the working methods of the GFMD. These meetings were well attended and generated strategic insights into the current and future functioning of the process.

Efforts were made to increase the focus on substantive discussions in the FoF meetings. The meetings gathered on average 120 to 150 delegates from around 80 countries and 20 GFMD Observers per meeting. As thematic meetings were planned back-to-back with the preparatory meetings, funded delegates from capitals were also able to attend the FoF meetings. From the contributions received to the GFMD process, the Swedish chairmanship was able to offer financial assistance to about 20-25 participants from low-income countries to each round of meetings.

2.3 Roundtable Preparations

Sweden placed great emphasis on the work carried out during the preparatory process in the GFMD and priority was therefore given to enhancing government ownership, engagement and exchange in the roundtable preparations. A new format for the substantive discussions was developed. *Government teams* were formed for each roundtable at an early stage in the process. 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 allowing other actors than government representatives to inform the preparations. Thematic meetings were held directly linked to the topics discussed in these roundtables. In sum, these initiatives generated greater government ownership and expertise from capitals was injected into the dialogue. By strengthening the involvement and encouraging more substantive input, the ground for more evidence-based roundtable discussions was prepared.

2.3.1 Government Teams

The formation of government teams started in May 2013. As in the past, each government team was co-chaired by 2-3 governments, representing different migration perspectives and stages of development. These Co-Chairs led the preparatory meetings which took place in Geneva, in immediate connection to the other regular meetings of the GFMD. There was a dedicated coordinator

from the Swedish Secretariat supporting the work of each government team, including in drafting the background papers. 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. A rapporteur was chosen from each government team for their respective roundtables at the GFMD Forum Meeting. The Support Unit provided session note-takers for all preparatory meetings.

2.3.2 Expert Networks

As part of the Swedish chairmanship's ambition to improve the evidence-base and enhance government engagement and participation in the government teams, a GFMD Expert Network was set up for each of these teams. Government members of each government team were asked to identify capital-based experts and practitioners from the field. In addition, selected, voluntary experts from GFMD observers (GMG members and other international and regional organizations) and academia, including from existing regional and global networks, were mobilized depending on the needs of each government team. The ambition was that the burden of providing substantive input would be shared more evenly across the members of the teams and for the assignments to be cost-free to the GFMD-process. On the one hand, it brought in some additional policy examples, but these were unevenly divided among different government teams. On the other hand, in some cases, some of the most active experts were already members of the government teams, meaning that engaging them as part of an expert network rather than as members of the government team placed an additional administrative burden on the Chair. It also generated expectations from some experts, who were not part of the government teams, to be more involved in the work of these teams.

2.3.3 GFMD Survey

To promote a more evidence-based GFMD process and support the preparations of the GFMD roundtables, a survey was conducted among GFMD focal points of governments and observers. The survey aimed at determining the interest in roundtable participation, sharing policies,

practices and experiences linked to the Chair's thematic priorities, and identifying capital-based experts. 48 governments participated in the survey⁵ which was structured around the thematic priorities of the six roundtables of GFMD 2013-2014. As such, the final report from the survey provided a brief overview of GFMD governments' policies and practices in support of the preparatory work of each GFMD roundtable. The responses revealed a heightened awareness of migration as a cross-cutting issue; 38 of the 48 respondents reported having some mechanism to mainstream migration into their development planning and/or increasing coordination horizontally across government, and all but nine countries said they incorporated migration either into national development plans, household surveys, or cooperation with other countries. Some noteworthy findings included:

- While most countries have policies or mechanisms to protect immigrants, slightly fewer have policies designed to protect emigrants; and still fewer have policies that target families left behind;
- Most countries affirmed that their government regularly draw on the contributions of migrants in a number of areas key to development, yet only a limited number of respondents reported that they regularly monitor the impact of migration on development;
- Only nine countries of the sample indicated having established partnerships with employers in the area of labour migration, even though the vast majority relies on bilateral agreements to fill shortages in key sectors;
- All but eight countries reported some systematic policy to facilitate transfers of knowledge and skills from their nationals abroad. In addition, many countries of destination are making important contributions to facilitate cross-border transfers that benefit migrants' countries of origin. However, very few high-income countries have mechanisms in place to maintain ties with *their* nationals abroad.

The policies shared were fed into the preparatory discussions in the government teams and were later uploaded to the GFMD Policy Practice Database⁶.

⁵ The final report of the GFMD 2013-2014 thematic survey is available at: http://www.gfmd.org/files/documents/gfmd_sweden2013-2014_thematic_survey_report.pdf.

⁶ [Http://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd](http://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd)

2.3.4 Online Discussion

In an attempt to improve outreach, open the GFMD to inputs from more stakeholders and enhance the knowledge generation of the GFMD, a one-month (February 2014) online discussion was launched on the themes of the roundtables. It was also hoped that this would 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 meeting. This gathered a total of 33 comments originating from government officials, civil society representatives and private individuals. Since the comments were largely stand-alone interventions on the topics, it proved difficult to consolidate them and it was unclear whether this input was consulted and taken into consideration by the government teams. It is therefore uncertain if the online discussions contributed to the background papers and meeting discussions as originally envisaged.

2.3.5 Thematic Meetings

The Swedish Chair organized three regular *thematic meetings* and one specifically dedicated to engaging the private sector in dialogue (see “Cooperation with the Private Sector” below for more details) in order to prepare for and support the work of the government teams and the preparations of the GFMD Forum Meeting in May 2014. These meetings were designed to advance the substantive discussions and prepare the ground for more evidence-based roundtable discussions. While the substantive preparations of the thematic meetings were led by the Chair’s Secretariat, the Swedish Chair invited two governments at a time to co-convene each thematic meeting. The GFMD Support Unit supported the overall organization of each meeting, including the financial assistance for capital-based experts, who either served as panellists or made interventions from the floor to share their national experiences on the topics discussed. Background papers, issues briefs and speakers were offered by the GMG, its member agencies as well as think tanks and independent academics.

The thematic meetings were open to all GFMD participating states and observers. Each meeting was attended by approximately 150 participants including government officials, international organizations and invited civil society representatives. In order to attract global participation, these thematic meetings were arranged in Geneva back-to-back with the regular Steering Group and Friends of the Forum meetings. The participation of

some 25 experts from capitals from low-income countries in each meeting was made possible by generous funding from GFMD-participating states. The three thematic meetings were held in a constructive spirit and participatory manner and contributed to further enhancing and strengthening the policy focus of the GMFD. Much was gained by making the thematic meetings directly relevant to the roundtables. By sharing concrete policy examples, these meetings facilitated input to the background papers of the roundtables and provided inspiration for recommendations from these. The policies and practices shared at the thematic meetings were also uploaded to the Policy Practice Database⁷, and could thereby potentially inspire to practical action by more governments.

Thematic Meeting 1: Operationalizing mainstreaming of migration in development policy and integrating migration in the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda (22 May 2013).⁸

This thematic meeting was co-convened by the Governments of Switzerland and Bangladesh. Mr Mordasini, Assistant Director-General of the Swiss Development Cooperation Agency, shared the positive experience of Switzerland in promoting and implementing policy coherence in migration and development. Ambassador Abdul Hannan, Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations in Geneva related how Bangladesh has mainstreamed migration into their national development planning, with remittances constituting the largest single source of external financial inflows to the country. Other panellists included representatives from the governments of Ghana, Thailand and the Philippines, as well as SRSG Sutherland, IOM and UNDP. In short, the meeting explored modalities for the inclusion of migration in the post-2015 development agenda as well as national experiences and lessons learned in operationalizing the mainstreaming of migration in key development analysis and planning. This included how to draw on migration for development outcomes in specific sectors and what this could mean for the post-2015 development agenda. A discussion paper was prepared by UNDP and IOM with input from a number of GMG agencies⁹. Separate background notes were also provided by ILO¹⁰, OHCHR¹¹, and UNICEF¹².

⁷ <http://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd>

⁸ The report from Thematic Meeting 1 is available at: http://www.gfmd.org/files/documents/gfmd_sweden2013-2014_thematic_meeting1_summary_report.pdf

⁹ The draft discussion paper is available at: http://www.gfmd.org/files/documents/gfmd_sweden2013-2014_thematic_meeting1_discussion_paper.pdf. Input was drawn from ILO, OHCHR, UNFPA and UNICEF.

¹⁰ The background note from ILO is available at: http://www.gfmd.org/files/documents/Background_Note_ILO_Contribution_of_labour_migration_to_the_Development_Agenda.pdf.

¹¹ The background note from OHCHR is available at: http://www.gfmd.org/files/documents/Background_Note_OHCHR_migration%2C_development_and_human_rights.pdf.

¹² The background note from UNICEF is available at: http://www.gfmd.org/files/documents/Migration_Mainstreaming_Education_and_Health-Draft2c-UNICEF-DPS_20May2013.pdf.

Thematic Meeting 2: Recruitment, labour migration and diaspora: Improving labour market complementarities and economic development outcomes (11 September 2013).¹³

This thematic meeting was co-convened by the governments of Morocco represented by Mr Abdelouahed Souhail, Minister of Employment and Vocational Training, and the Netherlands represented by Ambassador Roderick van Schreven, Permanent Representative of Netherlands to the United Nations in Geneva. Panellists included representatives from the governments of Canada, Ethiopia, Mali and the United Arab Emirates as well as the ILO, IOM and OECD. The meeting sought to identify mechanisms and measures whereby labour migration and circular forms of mobility, diaspora entrepreneurship and investments can lead to more inclusive economic development outcomes for migrants, employers and communities of both countries of origin and destination. The meeting established that international labour market complementarities could be enhanced through efficient systems of labour matching and cross-border flows of skills, e.g. by improving the mutual recognition of skills and validation of foreign qualifications as well as by addressing abuse, exploitation and disinformation by intermediaries such as recruiters. With regards to diaspora entrepreneurs and investors, governments were encouraged to work more actively to engage these. A wide range of policy tools were mentioned, including to facilitate temporary return of qualified nationals, issuing diaspora bonds as well as promoting collective investment instruments, access to credit and loans, tax incentives and portability of skills. Emphasis was also given to the importance of supporting the diaspora abroad in order to promote and protect their rights. A background paper was prepared by the Migration Policy Institute in consultation with the Swedish GFMD Chair¹⁴.

Thematic Meeting 3: Migration as an enabler for inclusive social development: Enhancing migrant empowerment and voluntary social and economic asset transfers (20 November 2013).¹⁵

This thematic meeting was co-convened by the governments of Greece and El Salvador. It explored both how migration and migrants could contribute and gain access to social development outcomes in the sectors of health and education. Mr Angelos Syrigos, Secretary-General of Population and Social Cohesion, Directorate General for Migration Policy and Social Integration, Ministry of Interior from Greece, shared practices to empower migrants and

¹³ The report from Thematic Meeting 2 is available at: http://www.gfmd.org/files/documents/gfmd_sweden2013-2014_thematic_meeting2_summary_report.pdf

¹⁴ The background paper is available at: http://www.gfmd.org/files/documents/gfmd_sweden2013-2014_thematic_meeting2_background_paper.pdf

¹⁵ The report from Thematic Meeting 3 is available at: http://www.gfmd.org/files/documents/gfmd_sweden2013-2014_thematic_meeting3_summary_report.pdf

minimize the human and social costs of migration. Ms Ada Abrego, Director General of Migration and Development, in the Ministry for El Salvadorians living abroad, accounted for the positive impact of migration on health and education, while at the same time highlighting some of the challenges faced. Panellists included representatives from Kenya, Pakistan, the United Kingdom, the United States, IOM, UNICEF and the World Bank as well as the diaspora and academia. Speakers mentioned examples of both brain drain and brain gain. In terms of enhancing migrants' empowerment and access to health and education, examples of practices listed included regional agreements to guarantee the rights of migrant workers; offering dual citizenship; tasking overseas missions to provide information and referral services to migrants abroad as well as engage authorities in destination countries over migrants' rights; extending access to services to migrants, including those in irregular status; as well as providing scholarships/bourses to cover the fees of migrant students. With regards to enhancing the impact of voluntary contributions to the health and education sectors by migrants, policy examples included encouraging temporary return of health and education professionals as well as overseas volunteering; fixed-term training to enable circular migration and skills development among health professionals; and engaging the diaspora, including by thematic groupings, to encourage support to and investment in national development efforts in e.g. the health and education sectors. A background paper was prepared by the GMG¹⁶ along with an annex provided by UNICEF¹⁷.

2.4 Strengthening the Platform for Partnerships and the Creation of a Policy and Practice Database

The GFMD Assessment in 2012 affirmed the potential of the Platform for Partnerships¹⁸ (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. 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 mechanism that facilitates

¹⁶ The background paper, GMG Issues Brief No. 3: Migration as an Enabler for Inclusive Social Development, is available at: http://www.gfmd.org/files/documents/GMG-Issues-Brief-No-3_Migration-as-an-enabler-for-inclusive-social-development.pdf

¹⁷ http://www.gfmd.org/files/documents/GMG-Issues-Brief-No-3_Annex_Full-Input_UNICEF_Remittances.pdf

¹⁸ 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.

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.

Towards this end, the Swedish Chair worked together with the GFMD Support Unit in developing a solid and searchable GFMD Policy and Practice Database (PPD) inside the online PfP, which is integrated within the GFMD web portal. The database was set up in early 2014 and now serves as a repository of more than 500 migration and development policies, programmes and practices that around 180 governments have done or are doing, including those in partnership with other relevant stakeholders (governments, international organizations and civil society). The creation of the PPD was made possible thanks to the generous support extended by the Government of Switzerland.

2.5 Cooperation with Different Stakeholders

2.5.1 Cooperation with the Global Migration Group

The GMG and its member agencies were regularly invited to GFMD meetings as part of the Friends of the Forum. The Swedish Chair interacted with the three Chairs (ESCAP, on behalf of the UN Regional Commissions in the first half of 2013, IOM in the second half of 2013 and ILO in 2014) during its chairmanship. The Swedish Chair addressed a letter to the Chair of the GMG and all its member agencies expressing that the contributions and input from GMG agencies and organizations, jointly or separately, towards enhancing the impact of the GFMD on the global, regional and national policy agendas, would be of significant importance. The Chair further expressed that cooperation and consultation with GMG agencies and organizations had greatly benefited the GFMD process through the provision of expertise and the voluntary follow-up of the Forum's output and recommendations. The Swedish chairmanship thus encouraged continued engagement by the GMG in the GFMD process, including the thematic meetings, roundtable preparations, the Platform for Partnerships as well as in the voluntary follow-up of the outcomes of the GFMD. Examples of such support during the Swedish chairmanship included, but were not limited to the provision of data and expertise, background papers, speakers, examples of project activities and assistance with identifying countries with relevant policy examples and experiences. Following the recommendation from the

2013 UN High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, regular meetings were held between SRSG Sutherland, the leadership of the GMG and the GFMD Troika.

2.5.2 Cooperation with Regional Consultative Processes

The Swedish Chair shared the concept paper with the regional consultative processes (RCPs) in order for them to engage with and contribute to the discussions of the GFMD. All regional consultative and integration processes were 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. The GFMD Chair also attended or was represented in select meetings of RCPs.

2.5.3 Cooperation with Civil Society Globally

From the outset the Chair liaised with the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) in their role as the Civil Society Coordinating Office for the GFMD. The ICMC, in turn, worked closely with its International Civil Society Steering Committee (ISC) which comprised 34 diaspora and migrant organizations, labour unions, academics, the private sector, and development and rights-based advocacy civil society organizations worldwide. As in prior years, the ISC advised ICMC in its coordination of the GFMD Civil Society programme and participation. The Chair sought input from and consulted with civil society on the Swedish Concept Paper as it was circulated for consultation with GFMD governments and other stakeholders. Meetings were regularly arranged with ICMC in conjunction with the GFMD preparatory meetings in Geneva. As the Global Coordinator of the Forum's Civil Society Days (CSD), ICMC was also invited to the preparatory meetings of the government teams. Discussions addressed how to support fundraising efforts (pledging) to ensure that civil society had opportunities, such as the *Friends of the Forum* sessions, to appeal to governments for support to civil society-led processes within the GFMD framework. Throughout the Swedish chairmanship, ICMC and its partners organized regional and thematic consultations with civil society groups around the world, seeking input and feedback that led to a common civil society position on critical migration and development issues, the "5-year, 8-point Plan of Action for Collaboration with States." The Plan served as the backbone of civil society's participation in the UN High Level Dialogue

on Migration and Development in New York in 2013 and the GFMD process culminating in the 2014 Forum Meeting in Stockholm. As the Forum Meeting drew closer, the Chair and ICMC collaborated on the structure, proposed participants, thematic focus and key outcomes of the Common Space where civil society and government representatives met. Deliberate efforts were made to incorporate civil society's 5-year Action Plan for Collaboration into the Common Space agenda, as well as to link this to ongoing discussions related to the post-2015 development agenda. A well-received innovation that the Chair made possible was the extra time made available for five small breakfast tables involving some 23 global leaders of civil society in direct, issue-specific conversations with 17 governments. Between the various Geneva-based GFMD meetings, the Chair's civil society focal point liaised with both local (Caritas) and international (ICMC) representatives, in addition to direct outreach to individual civil society groups, to ensure that an open line of communication was maintained between the chair and civil society globally. The Chair also participated in a number of civil society events worldwide, including several meetings arranged by diaspora organizations with regional representation. Where it was not possible to attend in person, the Chair taped video messages that were aired at the event in question.

2.5.4 Cooperation with the Private Sector

With the recommendations of the Assessment Report as the starting point, Sweden made one of its priorities as Chair to explore how engagement with the private sector within the GFMD could be strengthened and what the optimal format for such engagement could be. To ensure a balanced representation of interests, the Chair approached mobility from two perspectives: a) migrant labour, and b) services for migrants. Desk research conducted by the chair in consultation with the *World Economic Forum – Global Agenda Council on Migration* (WEF-GAC on Migration) identified the *global competition for skills* as the key issue of convergence between the concerns of businesses and governments in all global regions, and across all levels of economic development over the coming two decades. Next, the Chair commissioned a *mapping study* conducted by *The Hague Process on Refugees and Migration* (THP) in cooperation with the *International Organisation of Employers* (IOE) focusing on the following 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 GFMD mapping study aimed at a) understanding how business approached migration, and b) getting their ideas on how states and businesses could discuss migration. Preliminary results of this study were presented at the GFMD thematic meeting on Private Sector Engagement in March, 2014 which was subsequently finalized and shared on the GFMD website, incorporating feedback from the private sector participants.¹⁹

With assistance from a government team on private sector engagement²⁰ which met regularly as part of the GFMD preparatory meetings, the Chair conducted a series of six informal business roundtables on access to skills and talent in partnership with the WEF-GAC on Migration, the *Council for Global Immigration and invited private sector participants*. The first was held in New York, coinciding with the second UN HLD in October 2013. A second roundtable with a specific focus on Information & Communications Technologies (ICT) was held in Brussels in February, 2014. To give as many governments as possible the opportunity to participate in a business roundtable, the thematic meeting in Geneva in March, 2014, included an additional four roundtable discussions on the following sectors: 1) Extractive Industries, 2) Ethical Recruitment, 3) Financial Services, and 4) Emerging Needs. In total, the six roundtables held during the Swedish chairmanship addressed perspectives and sought feedback from *all ten* of the pre-identified sectors. These sectors were chosen in order to incorporate the interests of both origin and destination countries; the protection of migrants' rights and opportunities; services that require migrant labour at all skills levels, and services for migrants; states' and businesses' concerns about the global competition for skills; as well as projected needs.

2.6 Engagement and Participation in International Meetings and Processes as the GFMD Chairmanship

During the Swedish chairmanship two particularly important processes/meetings took place, namely the second UN HLD and the ongoing process of defining the Sustainable Development Goals of the post-2015 development agenda.

¹⁹ The mapping study is available at: http://www.gfmd.org/files/documents/gfmd_sweden2013-2014_thematic_meeting4_final_report.pdf

²⁰ Government RT Team on Private Sector Engagement: Australia, Canada, Netherlands, Turkey, USA, Moldova, Morocco.

2.6.1 The High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development

Since the second UN HLD took place during the Swedish chairmanship of the GFMD, the GFMD process facilitated for stakeholders to prepare for this important meeting. As proposed in the GFMD Assessment Report, a *Thematic Recollection* was developed for submission to the UN HLD²¹. The Chair, in consultation with the previous Chairs and forthcoming Chair of the GFMD developed this Thematic Recollection, which was also open to input from the Steering Group and Friends of the Forum. This Recollection, which presented the results of the GFMD since the previous UN HLD (2006), was submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations²² by the Chair of the GFMD. On behalf of the GFMD, Mr Tobias Billström, Minister for Migration and Asylum Policy delivered a statement based on the Thematic Recollection during the opening of the UN HLD²³.

The Thematic Recollection established that the GFMD has built trust and helped shape the global debate on migration and development and that it is the most important and tangible deliverable in the field of migration and development coming out of the previous UN HLD (2006). This Recollection further emphasized the substantive relevance of the work of the GFMD by concluding that the Forum had generated important progress in the following subject-matters: *strategies for minimizing costs/maximizing human development; labour migration and mobility; diasporas; remittances; strategies for addressing irregular migration and enabling regular migration; the rights of migrants; policy coherence and mainstreaming; data and research, governance of migration and coordination of dialogue and civil society and the private sector.*

The success of the UN HLD, including the adoption of a Declaration, bore witness to the trust that had developed in the field of migration and development, much of which was ascribed to the GFMD by the UN Secretary-General. Indeed, the GFMD received resounding support at the UN HLD, with the Declaration adopted at the meeting²⁴ 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 Declaration further acknowledged “that the United Nations system can benefit from the discussions and outcomes of the Global Forum on Migration and

²¹ The full thematic recollection is available at: <http://www.gfmd.org/files/documents/gfmd-thematic-recollection-2007-2012.pdf>

²² <http://daccess-ods.un.org/TMP/7050728.7979126.html>

²³ The statement on the Thematic Recollection is available at: http://www.gfmd.org/files/documents/GFMD%20Thematic_Recollection_HLD%20Statement.pdf

²⁴ The Declaration from the UN HLD is available at: <http://daccess-ods.un.org/TMP/9500626.92165375.html>

Development, in order to maximize the benefits of international migration for development”

The UN Secretary-General, in his opening speech, tasked his Special Representative, Mr Sutherland to convene regular meetings with the GFMD and the GMG to identify shared priorities (see the section on the Special Session on Enhancing the Cooperation between the GFMD and the United Nations System for more details on this).

The GFMD also organized a side-event at the UN HLD, *Shared Experiences from the Global Forum on Migration and Development 2007-2013*, co-convened by the governments of Sweden and the Philippines. All previous GFMD Chairs as well as the incoming Chair were represented on the panel and SRSG Sutherland gave a keynote speech. The purpose of the meeting was to reflect over the knowledge and recommendations generated through the GFMD since its inception in 2007.

2.6.2 GFMD Involvement in the Process Related to the post-2015

Development Agenda

Integrating migration in the post-2015 development agenda was on top of the agenda during the Swedish chairmanship of the GFMD. This was seen as a way of promoting greater policy coherence and encouraging governments and other development actors to plan for and act upon the opportunities and challenges that migration and migrants bring for development – for countries of destination, origin and migrants themselves. As such, 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.

In this regard, there have been several endeavours during the Swedish chairmanship; most importantly a roundtable and a thematic meeting dedicated to the inclusion of migration in the post-2015 development agenda. In addition there were several other activities, including:

- The chairmanship collaborated closely with SRSG Sutherland on this issue and took an active and founding part in an informal working group on the inclusion of migration in the post-2015 development agenda that convened under the aegis of the SRSG.

- SRSR Sutherland was provided time at each of the five GFMD preparatory sessions to brief the Forum on the post-2015 development agenda and his work to ensure the inclusion of migration in this agenda.
- In February 2013, an Expert Policy Dialogue on the role of migration and mobility in the Post-2015 Development agenda was hosted in Stockholm by the Swedish Minister for International Development Cooperation at the time, Ms Gunilla Carlsson, as part of her work as a member of the UN Secretary-General's High-level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda.²⁵
- During the chairmanship of the GFMD, Sweden participated in and co-hosted a number of international meetings advocating for the inclusion of migration in the post-2015 development agenda, including side-events at the UN HLD and the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals, and at the Global Leadership Meeting on Population Dynamics and the subsequent Global Experts Meeting on Migration and the Post-2015 Development Agenda hosted by the Governments of Bangladesh and Switzerland in Dhaka in March 2013 and April 2014 respectively.

2.6.3 GFMD Chair's Involvement in other International Meetings

As the Chair of the GFMD, Sweden received many invitations to participate in various meetings and international processes. The Swedish Minister for Migration and Asylum Policy, Mr Tobias Billström, travelled to several countries: South Africa, Brazil, United States, Mexico and Turkey, to discuss the work of the GFMD and related issues. The Chair, Ambassador Åkerman Börje, participated as a speaker in various meetings, e.g. events organized by the GMG, regional consultative processes, a regional meeting hosted by the Government of the United Arab Emirates, the IOM Diaspora conference and KNOMAD-meetings as well as the yearly Coordination Meetings on International Migration hosted by the United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA). In connection to the latter, the GFMD Troika also met on a yearly basis with the UN Secretary-General to give updates on the work of the GFMD. These meetings served to enhance the link between the GFMD and the UN at a strategic level. The Chair of the GFMD was also invited as a member of the Advisory Committee of the Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD).

²⁵ A report from the meeting is available at: <http://www.gfmd.org/files/documents/Report-from-HLP-Expert-Policy-Dialogue-26-feb-2013.pdf>

2.7 National Engagement in Sweden during the Chairmanship

During the Swedish chairmanship work was also carried out in Sweden to capitalize on the chairmanship and to further strengthen and broaden Sweden's national cooperation and coherence on the issue of migration and development. In order to arrive at the priorities of the Swedish chairmanship, the GFMD Secretariat set out with a stock-taking exercise to clarify existing Swedish Government policy on migration and development. The result of this exercise was captured in a Programme Document²⁶, which takes development objectives as the starting point and seeks to identify how policy coherence could enhance the economic and social development impact of migration.

The GFMD Secretariat worked closely with a working level advisory group in Sweden, in which all relevant ministries and public authorities participated²⁷. As a result of the work of this group and in preparation for the GFMD Forum Meeting a national seminar with four Swedish Ministers (Minister for Migration and Asylum Policy, Minister for International Development Cooperation, Minister for Employment, and Minister for Integration) and the head of several public authorities was organized in April 2014. The seminar gathered some 100 participants from government, parliament, civil society, the private sector and media. The focus of the discussion was both on how migration contributes to development in Sweden and how it contributes to development globally.

At the Forum Meeting in Stockholm, the Swedish chairmanship mobilized broad participation from relevant ministries and government agencies and Sweden was represented by different stakeholders in the different breakout sessions and roundtables.

During the Swedish chairmanship of the GFMD there were also a number of interesting developments in the area of migration and development in Sweden:

- The government tasked the Swedish Consumer Agency to set up a web-based information service that will enable consumers to compare the cost of transferring money (remittances) from Sweden to low and middle income countries. The service should be operational by December 2014.

²⁶The Programme Document is available at: http://www.regeringen.se/download/a0202013.pdf?major=1&minor=208405&cn=attachmentPublDuplicator_0_attachment

²⁷ Ministry of Justice, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Employment, Ministry of Education and Research, The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), the Swedish Migration Board and the Swedish Employment Agency

- In March 2014 the Government issued a report to Parliament, focused on migration and development, following up on the political framework for Sweden's practice on Policy Coherence for Development (PCD). The PCD identifies migration as one of six global challenges with great potential for development. The report highlights what measures have been taken in Sweden to maximize the development potential of migration in the areas of circular migration, remittances and durable solutions for displaced populations. The report also identifies possible conflicting policy objectives.
- The government tasked the state agencies Statistics Sweden and the Swedish Migration Board to map existing migration statistics and migration relevant data in Sweden with a focus on circular migration patterns and remittances. The mapping will be presented in a report to Government in December 2014.
- In April 2014 the Government presented a bill to Parliament with concrete proposals in several policy areas aimed at facilitating circular migration and promoting its positive effects on development. These legislative proposals follow from the Parliamentary Committee on Circular Migration and Development that was established in 2009 with the task to examine the link between circular migration and development and identify factors that influence migrants' possibilities to circulate and contribute to development.
- In January 2014, the Swedish Delegation for Migration Studies (DELMi) was established. DELMi initiates research on migration aimed at providing a basis for future decision-making and to inform the migration debate. DELMi will, in the coming years, research and analyze the following five thematic areas: i) Global migration and development, ii) Democracy, participation and values iii) Diversity, welfare and legitimacy, iv) Labour, employment and human capital and v) Institutions and legal frameworks.

2.7.1 Engagement with Civil Society in Sweden

The chairmanship of the GFMD presented the Swedish government with a unique opportunity to engage civil society nationally on migration and development related issues. Working closely with the Swedish GFMD civil society focal point, Caritas, the GFMD Secretariat participated in an

advisory group consisting of the Swedish Red Cross, the Swedish Church, the Migration Board, Concord (an umbrella organization of several civil society organizations also with links at the European level) and the Swedish Confederation for Professional Employees, TCO.

Caritas and the GFMD Swedish Civil Society Advisory Group conducted a series of three half-day seminars in Stockholm, Luleå and Gothenburg during December 2013 and February 2014 in partnership with the Swedish Chair. These meetings addressed *migration, development and entrepreneurship*; *migrants' human and labour rights*; and *migration and sustainable development*. The seminar series arranged by Swedish civil society with support from the GFMD secretariat was well received and pointed to the need and opportunity for a continued dialogue at the national level on how migration-related challenges internationally also affects how migrants are perceived and welcomed locally.

As part of the efforts to engage civil society nationally on migration and development, the Swedish GFMD Chair supported a pilot initiative to formulate a youth perspective that was expressed during the Common Space session of the May Forum. In collaboration with UNICEF, Fryshuset (a large youth centre in Sweden) and the National Council of Swedish Youth Organisations, the GFMD secretariat identified a group of 20 male and female youths aged 16-25 from different socio-economic backgrounds to mobilize their engagement on migration challenges and opportunities. Representatives from the group shared their messages during the GFMD's Common Space. The Sweden-Youth Group on Migration and Development has since been constituted as an NGO with the aim of continuing engagement with the GFMD and mobilising youth interest for GFMD-related issues in each hosting country through the Turkish chairmanship and beyond.

Additionally, African diaspora from Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland came together to form a regional working group on migration and development. Their purpose is to identify existing actors in the Nordic countries and link them together through the Working Group. It was felt that a more vocal diaspora would build the legitimacy of migrant actors as an "expert voice" on issues that impact them and their contributions to development in countries of origin and destination. At the same time, the Working Group hopes that active engagement by migrants in their host communities can also contribute to a more balanced view of migration among host populations and build understanding around concepts of identity.

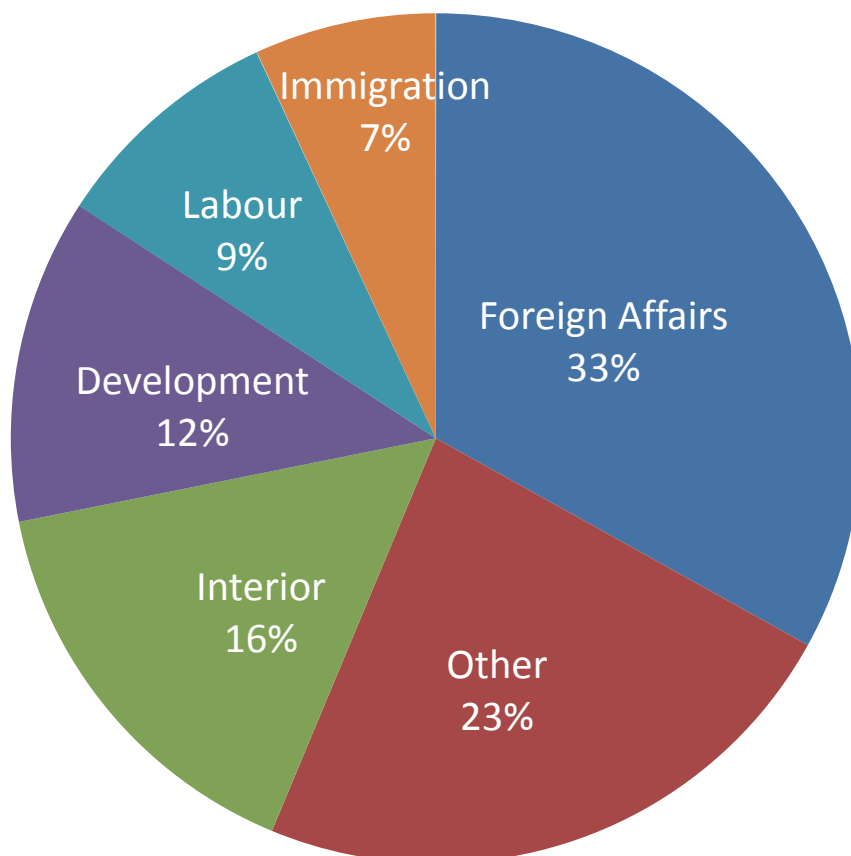


Photos from the GFMD Forum Meeting. Photo: Mikael Sjöberg

3. GFMD Forum Meeting

The Swedish chairmanship culminated with the Forum Meeting which was held in Stockholm on 14-16 May 2014. The opening day of the meeting was attended by some 800 participants. This included some 550 participants from approximately 145 countries and 30 international organizations as well as 250 representatives from different civil society organizations. With the generous support from GFMD donors, the participation by 99 delegates from 79 low-income countries was facilitated, as well as some 15 non-state actors who played various roles during the meeting. There was a record number of participants travelling from capitals (355) and a significant increase in the number of participants from development ministries.

Government participants by ministry or government agency



3.1 Opening Plenary Session ²⁸

The meeting was opened by the two responsible ministers for the Swedish chairmanship of the GFMD, Minister for Migration and Asylum Policy, Mr Tobias Billström²⁹, and Minister from International Development Cooperation, Ms Hillevi Engström³⁰. The ministers highlighted that the GFMD has been widely acknowledged as the key forum for holding frank and open discussions and sharing of experiences between countries. The GFMD has built trust and helped shape the global debate on migration and development. In addition, the ministers emphasized that the Swedish Chair has strived to make the Global Forum more development focused, more durable and more dynamic. In practice this means that efforts have been made to increase the substantial contribution of the Forum to global, regional and national development agendas. Sweden did so with a clear aim to enhance the development focus of the Forum. The ministers also stressed the importance of migration in the post-2015 development agenda. The instrumental role played by SRSG Sutherland in the GFMD processes and the crucial link that he constitutes between the GFMD and the UN system was highlighted.

H.R.H. Crown Princess Victoria of Sweden³¹ and Swedish Prime Minister Fredrik Reinfeldt delivered opening speeches. In her speech, H.R.H Crown Princess Victoria told a moving story about an old man she had met, who after nearly two decades in a refugee camp, still carried the key to his home. He had a dream that his children and grandchildren one day would be able to go back to live in safety and in peace. H.R.H. Crown Princess emphasized the importance that migration has had for development in Sweden as well as globally. The Crown Princess stressed that the international community has a common responsibility in facilitating for migrants to adjust to their new environment by meeting them with respect and generosity to enable them to use their qualifications and capacities. H.R.H. highlighted the need to build an inclusive world where all people can feel a sense of belonging. In concluding, the Crown Princess expressed a hope for the GFMD Forum Meeting to leave a real imprint in the shape of actions to maximize the positive conditions and effects of migration.

²⁸ Speeches from the opening session and a video of the whole session is available at: <http://www.gfmd.org/docs/sweden-2013-2014>

²⁹ The Welcome Address by Minister Billström is available at: http://www.gfmd.org/files/documents/gfmd_sweden2013-2014_speech_welcome_billstrom.pdf

³⁰ The Welcome Address by Minister Engström is available at: http://www.gfmd.org/files/documents/gfmd_sweden2013-2014_speech_opening_engstr%C3%B6m.pdf

³¹ The Opening Speech by H.R.H. Crown Princess Victoria of Sweden is available at: <http://www.kungahuset.se/kungafamiljen/hkhkronprinsessanvictoria/tal/kronprinsessantal/hkhkronprinsessanvictoriastalvidinvingningenavglobalforumonmigrationanddevelopment.5.3c77b02114527aa7e2616b05.html>

In his speech the Prime Minister of Sweden highlighted the important role that migration has played in Swedish history and how it has shaped the society we have today. The Prime Minister gave examples of the large Swedish emigration to the United States of America during the turn of the 20th century as well as the importance of the immigration from Finland and Turkey to Sweden half a century later. The Prime Minister mentioned that more recently the debate on migration, in Sweden and across Europe, has often revolved around problems and challenges. However, the Prime Minister underlined that migration offers huge opportunities and is an enabler for development both at national levels and globally. The importance of all workers having equal working conditions was also highlighted as well as the significance of well-functioning integration policies. The Prime Minister concluded by underlining the importance of managing migration flows and that global cooperation is essential.

The United Nations Secretary-General (UNSG), Mr Ban Ki-moon, delivered a keynote speech.³² The UNSG highlighted, among other things, the importance of the Forum Meeting in relation to the post-2015 development agenda. In this regard, the Secretary-General emphasized the need to integrate the links between migration and development in national and international policies and called on all countries to rally around efforts to create regular, safe and orderly channels of migration. The UNSG stressed that the voices of the participants at the GFMD could impress upon those drawing up the post-2015 development agenda. Furthermore, the Secretary-General called for solidifying migration partnerships and cooperation at all levels, including between the GFMD and the GMG and with civil society. The UNSG recognized that the GFMD has become an increasingly valuable space for dialogue, cooperation and confidence building. The Secretary-General also reiterated and elaborated on his *eight-point agenda for action*: 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 partnerships³³. In particular, the UNSG stressed the importance that all migration policies should be based on fundamental human rights and he urged states to ratify and implement all international treaties and instruments related to migration, smuggling and trafficking. The

³² The Key Note Speech by UNSG, Mr Ban Ki-moon is available at: http://www.gfmd.org/files/documents/gfmd_sweden2013-2014_speech_unsg.pdf

³³ The UNSG's eight-point agenda for action is included in the Report of the Secretary-General on International Migration and Development, A/68/190, available at: <http://daccess-ods.un.org/TMP/1520449.3701458.html>

Secretary-General expressed his appreciation to SRSG Sutherland for his dedicated efforts and especially for his initiative aimed at providing concrete guidelines for migrants caught in countries in crisis.

Mr Mevlüt Çavuşoğlu, Minister for EU Affairs of the Republic of Turkey, shared some perspectives from the incoming GFMD Chair Turkey.³⁴ The Minister highlighted that migration is one of the most important issues of our time and that Turkey has a wealth of experience to share in the area of migration and development. The minister mentioned that there are more than 900,000 Syrian citizens benefiting from temporary protection in Turkey and that Turkey is putting a lot of resources in these efforts. He urged the international community to assist countries bordering Syria. The recent significant steps taken in Turkey with regard to migration management were also mentioned by the Minister. In addition, the Minister stressed that more cooperation is needed in the area of migration and development and that Turkey will focus its chairmanship of the GFMD on an inclusive dialogue with all stakeholders. The post-2015 development agenda was also mentioned as a key priority for the incoming chairmanship.

Ms Michele LeVoy, reported on the outcomes of the GFMD 2013-2014 Civil Society Days held 12 and 13 May 2014.³⁵ Ms LeVoy highlighted the civil society 5-year Action Plan for Collaboration and that the discussions had focused on identifying promising practices as well as targets and indicators of how progress can be measured. Ms LeVoy emphasized four key areas i) migrants in distress, ii) labour migration, iii) children in the context of migration and iv) the importance of migrants and migration in the post-2015 development agenda. Ms LeVoy emphasized that civil society is increasingly being recognized by states as well as UN bodies as a key partner in the dialogue on migration and development. In concluding, Ms LeVoy emphasized that civil society looks forward to further recognition of how they can work in partnership with governments and international organizations, to ensure that human dignity as well as accountability are cornerstones to policies on migration and development.

3.2 The Common Space

With the central theme, “Partnering to realize the potential of migrants and migration for inclusive development,” the GFMD 2014 Common Space

³⁴The Speech by Minister Mevlüt Çavuşoğlu is available at: http://www.gfmd.org/files/documents/gfmd_sweden2013-2014_speech_turkey_cavu%C5%9Fo%C4%9Flu.pdf

³⁵ The report by Ms LeVoy is available at: <http://gfmddcivilsociety.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/GFMD-CSD-Chairs-report-2014.pdf>

witnessed further trust-building and frank discussions between governments, civil society and international organizations. It was chaired and opened by SRSG Peter Sutherland in plenary, who emphasized the importance of a world coming together to fight rising xenophobia and populist politics that build walls against mobility rather than valuing diversity. He underscored the value of the GFMD as a global platform bringing governments together for a balanced dialogue around the migration and development nexus. Mr Sutherland voiced support for the protection of the most vulnerable migrants (referencing Syria and other humanitarian crises) and the imperative of ethical recruitment as well as lowering the cost of remittances. He also praised the commitment of civil society to unite around a common platform that was well-organized and clearly articulated in the 5-year Action Plan for Collaboration. He stressed the importance of civil society in helping to shape the global agenda on migration and development and he also called on states to engage not only in the GFMD Common Space and throughout Civil Society Days, but that the GFMD was a 365 day process.

Professor Hans Rosling then gave an inspirational and appreciated keynote presentation with the title *The Demography behind Migration*. In his presentation he described the current demographic and socio-economic trends. Professor Rosling also provided highlights of migration patterns and trends such as increased south-south migration and north-south migration.

In her remarks Ms A Ayşe Cihan Sultanoğlu, Assistant Administrator and Director, Regional Bureau for Europe and CIS, UNDP, stressed the importance of migration for development both for countries of origin and countries of destination. Ms Sultanoğlu referred to the UNDP report released on Migration in 2009 (Human Development Report 2009) which highlights that migrants moving from a country with a low level of development to highly developed countries on average are making huge progress in terms of income, education and reducing child mortality. At the same time, the Assistant Administrator also pointed to the importance of looking beyond averages. Costs for migration remain high, especially for poor and low-skilled migrants. Ms Sultanoğlu noted that there seemed to be a broad consensus to include migration in the post-2015 development agenda but that there were still divergent views on *how* migration should be included. In concluding, the Assistant Administrator stressed that from her perspective, the focus should be on strengthening the rights of migrants and the opportunities for

regular migration for low-skilled labour as well as on lowering the costs for documentation, recruitment and remittances.

Three simultaneous breakout sessions then followed, focusing on the issues of migration in the post-2015 development agenda, decent labour migration and employment, and migrants' empowerment for social inclusion and human development. The conclusions of the break-out sessions were reported in plenary by the Common Space session moderators.

3.2.1 Breakout Session 1: 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 organizations

This session featured keynote addresses by Mr William Lacy Swing, Director General, IOM and Ms Amina Mohammed, Assistant Secretary-General, UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs. The session was moderated by Mr John Bingham, Head of Policy at the ICMC and included a panel discussion with Mr Riaz Hamidullah, Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Bangladesh, Mr Ignacio Packer, Secretary-General, Terres des Hommes as well as Ms Aileen Constantino-Peñas, Deputy Executive Director, Atikha Overseas Workers and Communities Initiative, Inc.

Speakers noted that the work on the post-2015 development agenda is an ambitious effort to develop and agree upon a comprehensive, transformative future development agenda. This includes both to finish the Millennium Development Goals and to include emerging challenges like demography including migration. It was underlined that political will is needed to create global partnerships and a robust accountability framework. There was strong agreement between participants, including governments and civil society representatives, on the need to include migration in the future development agenda as well as development planning and co-ordination.

The discussions highlighted that a space to capture migration-related elements has emerged under the focus area *Means of Implementation/Global partnerships for sustainable development* of the Open Working Group, of the UN General Assembly, on Sustainable Development Goals. This could focus

on promoting safe, orderly and responsibly managed migration, as good governance was identified as crucial for maximising the positive impact of migration to development and reduce migrant's vulnerability. Reference was made to the recommendations from the recently held Global Experts Meeting on Migration and Post-2015 Development Agenda in Dhaka, Bangladesh³⁶.

The future development agenda should recognize migrants as agents of development as well as recognize migrant's rights, access to decent work and to social protection systems. Issues that were stressed included reducing the costs of remittances and recruitment, the need to eliminate violence and discrimination against migrants as well as to end criminalization of migrants based on migratory status. Inequality as a driver for migration and that migration should be an option, not a necessity was also underlined.

The importance of civil society to reach out to decision-makers at national and local levels was highlighted. This is important since it is at the national level that the future international development agenda will be "unpacked". Broad ownership involving academia and business was stressed as was the importance of listening to migrants themselves.

3.2.2 Breakout Session 2: Realising decent labour organizations, diaspora entrepreneurs and other civil society organizations

The session focused on ethical recruitment and on how decent labour migration and decent employment can be fostered through partnerships between states, businesses, labour organizations, diaspora entrepreneurs and other civil society organizations. The session was moderated by Mr Khalid Koser, Deputy Director and Academic Dean at the Geneva Centre for Security Policy and Mr Guy Ryder, Director General of ILO gave a keynote speech. States and civil society held constructive discussions with Mr Mark Davidson, Director General International and Intergovernmental Affairs, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Canada speaking from a destination country perspective and Mr Nissanka Wijeratne, Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Employment Promotion and Welfare, Sri Lanka speaking from a country of origin perspective. Mr Tristan Forster, chairman of FSI Worldwide represented the recruiter perspective and social partners were represented by Mr Frederick Muia, Senior Adviser, International Organisation of Employers (IOE) and Ms Rosa Pavanelli, Secretary-General of Public Services International (PSI).

³⁶ The report from the Global Experts' Meeting on Migration and post-2015 Development Agenda is available at: <http://www.migration4development.org/sites/m4d.emakina-eu.net/files/final-recommendations-29-april-2104.pdf>

It was recognized that for whatever reason a migrant (or refugee) arrived in a destination country, she or he sooner or later ends up trying to get a place on the labour market. There was general agreement that the recruitment market was far too anarchic. Making sure that migrants are never the ones paying for recruitment services was especially underscored. Further, most agreed that there was a need to showcase how fair recruitment practices could prove to be a competitive business advantage for companies and thus making ethical recruitment a win-win situation. The IRIS initiative, as a licensing system for good actors, was mentioned as a good start. The ratifications of various conventions relating to migrant workers' rights were stressed by civil society, the ILO and labour union representatives, while a number of states underscored the need to look at how countries implement migrants' rights *in practice*. The responsibility of both countries of origin and countries of destination was stressed. Human rights as a basis for migration policy was emphasized while at the same time recognizing that real labour market needs should be at the core of any labour immigration system. The private sector needs to be involved in identifying employment gaps and, by balancing needs, the private sector can be used as a strong voice to improve public perception of immigration.

3.2.3 Breakout Session 3: Empowering migrants and communities for social inclusion and human development - partnering with states, local authorities and civil society

Ms Ann Richard, Assistant Secretary of State, (USA), and Mr Juan Jose Garcia Vasquez, the Vice-Minister for Salvadorans Abroad, (El Salvador), shared their experiences on how to ensure that migrants have access to the services they need. Mayor John Bongat from the City of Naga (the Philippines) and Ms Charlotte Svensson, Director, Labour Market Administration, City of Stockholm (Sweden) spoke from their perspective as local authorities; and Ms Monami Maulik, Executive Director, from the New York based DRUM, together with Ms Sicel'mpilo Shange-Buthan, the Executive Director for the Consortium for Refugees and Migrants in South Africa (CORMSA) presented their experiences of how different actors work together to ensure that migrants and diasporas have access to public services which foster social and economic inclusion.

Presentations by the first panel stressed the importance of encouraging collaboration between local and national authorities that work on migration/integration issues and also to invite support from diaspora groups in this

process. The second panel emphasized support to migrant agency which begins by migrants understanding and accessing their human rights. Lack of awareness of rights in society fuels uncertainty and fear of engagement with local and national authorities among migrant groups. The panel argued that local and national authorities have a responsibility to counteract xenophobia and set the tone for fair and humane treatment of migrants, beginning with adequate legislation and effective policies. Civil Society organizations have a significant role to play in facilitating migrants' integration. Local authorities in the third panel explained how migration impacts their activities on the ground engendering responses that either involve language acquisition, skills matching challenges or how to factor the impact of remittances into local level planning. This includes access to health care and other social services.

The audience responded to the presentation with a series of statements and questions in support of migrant agency and empowerment. There were calls for embassies to play a stronger supporting role for their citizens and for governance structures to become more accessible, reflecting a multicultural world. The most vocal concerns focused on access to health and social services and they called for making the contribution of civil society organizations for migrants' wellbeing more visible. A youth group called for greater representation of a youth perspective on migration, articulating the importance of access to education (thereby opportunity) as a measure to strengthen migrant empowerment in both countries of origin and destination.

3.3 Government Meeting ³⁷

3.3.1 Introductory plenary sessions

The government meeting was opened with some introductory remarks by Ambassador Eva Åkerman Börje, GFMD 2013-2014 Chair. She highlighted that the meeting was the culmination of an 18 months' collaborative effort of the Troika, the Steering Group and the Friends of the Forum and not least of the government teams in which most of the policy exchange takes place. It was emphasized that the GFMD is a year-round process. Ambassador Åkerman Börje mentioned that from the outset, the Swedish chairmanship had wanted to set out a bold and forward-looking agenda aiming at moving the GFMD into a strengthened second phase. The assessment of the first phase of the work of the Global Forum had just taken place when Sweden took on

³⁷ The speeches are available at <http://www.gfmd.org/docs/sweden-2013-2014>

the chairmanship. In addition, the period of the chairmanship overlapped with the second UN High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development and key preparations for the post-2015 development agenda. In concluding, Ambassador Åkerman Börje stressed that much of the priorities of the Swedish chairmanship had been achieved by different stakeholders working together: governments and international organizations in partnership with civil society. She highlighted that the GFMD has entered an upgraded, strengthened phase, but that further efforts and continued commitment will be required for the GFMD to continue developing.

After the introductory remarks, presentations were given by representatives of the EU, Cecilia Malmström, Commissioner of the European Commission in charge of Home Affairs and Angelos Syrigos, Secretary-General of Population and Social Cohesion of the Hellenic Ministry of Interior, the Hellenic Presidency of the EU.

Commissioner Malmström emphasized that the post-2015 development agenda must create the conditions for sustained, meaningful global partnerships on migration and human mobility. Commissioner Malmström expressed appreciation for the work carried out by SRSO Sutherland, the GMG and the GFMD in this regard. The clear signal from the 4th EU-Africa Summit, held in Brussels in April 2014, to insert migration into the post 2015 development agenda was also emphasized. The Commissioner also gave examples of the work carried out by the European Union to facilitate the movement of people. Commissioner Malmström also proposed to create a global agenda for economic mobility to promote transparent systems for international labour movement. In concluding, the commissioner urged states to step up the efforts and help migrants to make the most of their capacity to enrich societies and economies.

Mr Syrigos, speaking on behalf of the Greek Presidency of the EU emphasized mobility as one of its priorities, specifically: the need for comprehensive migration management; how to enhance the positive impact that migration can have on the socio-economic development of both countries of origin and destination and how to address pressures on socio-political stability as a result of irregular migration to the European Union. Mr Syrigos referred to the EU's Global Approach to Migration and Mobility, adopted to address these issues by integrating migration and mobility policy objectives to the

Union's overall external action. He further explained that it is the intention of the EU to enter in Mobility Partnerships with more countries in the future. Mr Syrigos closed his remarks by reiterating Greece's and the EU's commitment to the continued success of the GFMD.

Friday morning was opened by an introductory presentation by the Chair of the GMG, Director General Guy Ryder from the ILO. In his speech the director general mentioned that the multilateral system has not been able to fully adapt to the growing international migration (both in numbers and complexity) but that the GMG, now with 16 agencies, has developed a great deal since it was created by the UN Secretary-General in 2006. Mr Ryder also mentioned the importance of the cooperation between the GMG and the GFMD. The Director General also highlighted that the GMG is advocating for the inclusion of migration as an enabler for development in the post-2015 development agenda. In this regard, Mr Ryder especially mentioned the significance of giving attention to women and youth migration. In his speech special emphasis was also given to labour mobility and the work of ILO in the area. Fair and ethical recruitment of migrant workers, including the ILO's Fair Recruitment Initiative and IOM's IRIS (International Recruitment Integrity System) were mentioned. In concluding he stressed that governments and the international community can do a great deal by promoting a multilateral system which is more proactive and more responsive to challenges in promoting fair migration.

3.3.2 Roundtable Theme 1: Integrating migration in global, regional and national development agendas

In line with the overarching aim to enhance the development focus of the GFMD and the premise that policies matter for unlocking the potential of migration for inclusive development, this roundtable theme was dedicated to integrating migration in development agendas and development planning. Coherent development policies that incorporate migration are often better equipped to maximize the benefits and minimize the downsides of migration. It was suggested that the inclusion of migration and migrants in the post-2015 development agenda would be an important impetus for further policy coherence between migration and development, including greater attention to how to draw on migration for development outcomes and cater for the development needs of migrants.

RT 1.1: Operationalizing mainstreaming and coherence in migration and development

Co-Chairs: Russian Federation and Switzerland

Rapporteur: Germany

Main observations and findings

This roundtable established that policies related to migration and development, across various policy domains, are coherent to the extent that they: *a) pursue synergies to advance shared objectives and actively seek to minimize or eliminate negative side effects of policies; and b) prevent policies from detracting from one another or from the achievement of agreed-upon development goals.*

It was further suggested that policy coherence is not an endpoint, but a constant process. It is impossible to prevent all conflicts of interest between ministries and negative trade-offs, but they can be limited – and synergies enhanced – through conscious efforts and dedicated coordination mechanisms.

In order to promote coherence, governments have adopted laws, established new institutions and coordination mechanisms as well as engaged in regular consultations (with affected ministries, civil society, countries of origin/destination etc.). There is no “right” way to organize coordination and cooperation – different models are appropriate for different countries and contexts. From the experiences shared, it is clear that the level of *institutionalization* differs – be it expert committees, commissions or line-ministries in charge of migration issues, inter-ministerial committees or cooperation mechanisms etc. Two key ingredients for success include a centralized responsibility (e.g. a planning institution with responsibility to coordinate and follow up), and a de-centralized or common understanding among partners involved in the implementation, including affected ministries. In addition, setting priorities was seen as key to succeeding with policy coherence and these priorities need to be clear and acceptable to all partners involved. Interests and priorities can vary to a large degree – and thus diverging objectives also need to be made explicit.

Mainstreaming of migration into national development plans, development cooperation and sectoral policies has been manifested in different ways. Some countries have incorporated migration into national development plans, while others have included development objectives into migration policies.

The roundtable set out with ambitions to also discuss factoring migration into *sectoral* planning, but this issue was not adequately dealt with and was thus identified as one that needed to be explored further in prioritized sectors.

There was a strong consensus about the significance of bringing migration into national development planning and the importance of having the right tools for this, such as migration and development screening tools for policy proposals, migration profiles, checklists and other tools. Data-collection, availability of statistics and analysis of migration and development was seen as key for evidence-based policy making.

Monitoring and measuring the impact of policy coherence was identified as a challenge, and an important subject for future discussions, research and development of tools. As a starting point, it might be measured by the inputs (e.g. as reflected in the size of the budget or by government commitment to making migration policies more development oriented and drawing on migration in development planning); outputs (e.g. formal mechanisms for coordination, engagement with the public and active participation in international fora); as well as outcomes (e.g. greater access of immigrants to public services, lowered remittance costs, or an increase in number of returning skilled migrants). It was also suggested that the Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD) could play a role in this respect. In particular the effort to develop a standard set of indicators.

RT 1:1 Recommendations and possible follow-up actions

In general the discussions in the meeting lent support to the recommendations of the background paper, including:

1. Promoting the assessment, and mainstreaming of migration into national development planning and vice-versa
2. Encouraging peer-to-peer learning as well as support from international organizations in analysis, implementation and policy dialogue;
3. Promote synergies at the sub-national, national, regional and international levels as well as cooperation between countries of origin and destination;
4. Promote enhanced coordination and cooperation within/between the UN and IOM, in the realm of mainstreaming migration in development planning at the country and international level.
5. Continue the international dialogue on mainstreaming migration in sectoral policies and planning.
6. Integrating migration in the post-2015 development agenda and explore how this inclusion subsequently can be mainstreamed into development planning;
7. Encouraging further work on monitoring and measurement of the impact of policy coherence and mainstreaming, especially through dedicated research initiatives.

Roundtable 1.2: Framing migration for the Millennium Development Goals and the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda

Co-Chairs: Bangladesh, Belgium and Mexico

Rapporteur: Switzerland

Main observations and findings

In view of the high profile of the preparations of the post-2015 development agenda, the roundtable on migration in the post-2015 development agenda gained a lot of attention and interest among stakeholders. This was evident throughout the preparatory process, with governments and international organizations following the substantive discussions very closely. The conceptual clarity and evidence provided by the informal working group on the inclusion of migration in the post-2015 development agenda, which meets under the aegis of SRSG Sutherland, was crucial for the success of this roundtable.

This roundtable established that migration has contributed to the achievement of a number of millennium development goals and that following the Declaration from the UN High-level Dialogue there is a very strong consensus that migration must be included in the post-2015

development agenda. The question now is *how*. Two main principles were laid down for this: i) *Migration is first and foremost about human beings and the protection of their human rights and fundamental freedoms, irrespective of their migration status, needs to be included*; and ii) *There is consensus that migrants and migration should be recognized as enablers of development and should be included as such*.

RT 1:2 Recommendations and possible follow-up actions

1. Ensure that migrants and migration is recognized as a cross-cutting enabler for sustainable development and that their positive contributions to countries and societies of origin, transit and destination, are acknowledged and enhanced. In concrete terms, this means migrants and migration related aspects should be:
 - i) included in the narrative of the agenda;
 - ii) clustered and included within a Means of Implementation/Global Partnerships focus area;
 - iii) included as targets under the following SDGs: Poverty Eradication; Education; Health and population dynamics; Economic growth and decent work for all; and Promoting equality; and
 - iv) that targets and indicators are disaggregated to account for development outcomes of migrants and their families. In closing, the Co-Chairs and rapporteur declared the endorsement of the recommendations in the background paper.
2. A number of targets were suggested, including, but not limited to the following areas:
 - i. Protecting migrants' rights and preventing labour exploitation, discrimination and xenophobia
 - ii. Reducing the costs of recruitment and remittances and enhancing financial inclusion of migrants
 - iii. Enhancing access to, and portability of, social security benefits
 - iv. Facilitating mobility and the portability of skills, e.g. through bilateral and multilateral agreements
3. There was a strong call to refer to the annexes of the background paper³⁸ as well as the Recommendations from the Dhaka Global Experts Meeting on Migration in the post-2015 development agenda, for concrete suggestions of how such migrant and migration targets and indicators could be formed.³⁹
4. There was a consensus to work in a partnership and collaboration, including with civil society, for a unified approach that is ambitious, balanced and realistic.
5. Delegates were reminded to focus on migration-related targets that were specific, *measurable, achievable, relevant* and *time-bound* (SMART) and to plan for the implementation at the country-level.
6. The meeting called on the Chair to formally submit the outcomes of this roundtable discussion to the UN Secretary-General and the Co-Chairs of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (see annex VI). This would enhance the chances of the outcome to be reflected in the OWG's final report as well as the upcoming synthesis report from the UN Secretary-General. In conclusion, Turkey expressed its commitment to sustain the momentum.

³⁸ The background paper is available at: http://www.gfmd.org/files/documents/gfmd_sweden2013-2014_rt_1-2-background_paper_en.pdf

³⁹ See the report from the Global Experts' Meeting for further details on these recommendations: <http://www.migration4development.org/sites/m4d.emakina-eu.net/files/final-recommendations-29-april-2104.pdf>

3.3.3 Roundtable Theme 2: Migration as an enabler for inclusive economic development

Roundtables 2.1 and 2.2 focused on different aspects of migration as an enabler for inclusive economic development. The first roundtable (2.1) aimed at advancing the discussion when it comes to labour migration by focusing on better skills matching. The second roundtable (2.2) focused specifically on how members of the diaspora can play key roles in increasing trade and investments. Together, these roundtables highlighted that migrants contribute to economic development in many more ways than the remittances they send back. Migrants and members of the diaspora can be key facilitators of investments and international trade if conditions such as good procurement practices, funding for investment even in risky markets, allowing diaspora to own property back home are provided by governments and circular mobility facilitated. However, in order to really reap the benefits of migration for development, it is important that migrants' skills are adequately recognized and that supply and demand on international labour markets are better matched, taking into account the needs of business. The job opportunities and recognition of skills when returning to the country of origin are important in order to leverage (temporary or permanent) return for development.

Roundtable 2.1 – Enhancing the development impacts of labour migration and circular mobility through more systematic labour market and skills matching

Co-Chairs: Morocco and Spain

Rapporteur: Canada

Main observations and findings

Discussions covered a wide variety of issues related to labour migration and its potential for development as well as the challenges it poses to countries and individuals. The background paper as well as preparatory work in the relevant government team ensured that the focus was narrowed down from general labour migration issues to labour matching and the facilitation of circular migration and the creation of “development-promoting” return programmes.

Discussions demonstrated that bilateral agreements aimed at facilitating labour migration can be helpful in reducing costs of migration, as well as improving skills matching and reducing exploitation. Regional dialogues have not yet found the same level of substantive cooperation but there is potential as shown by some emerging initiatives. At the same time, it was reiterated by several delegations that recruitment agencies are still imposing costs and sometimes creating unfair conditions for migrants. Combating this is a complex challenge, and the GFMD was identified as an opportunity to find a comprehensive response. Sharing information on job-availability, and workforce planning was stressed as important but it was recognized that this is somewhat difficult to do effectively in practice. It is not just about information, but also about mobilising the right partners (including the private sector), thinking long-term (in dynamic, fast-changing sectors), and making the right investments.

The need for preparing people for migration as well as for return was discussed and many stressed that skills recognition was a critical element of this, but also language training. A few countries are investing in language training (in both directions). Creating good conditions at home – investment opportunities and good governance – will also attract people to countries of origin to contribute there. Active labour market policies and public employment agencies were highlighted as valuable for integrating migrants but also for helping skills matching and tackling the often high rates of over-qualification among migrants. When talking about the need for better skills recognition, many delegations referred to an idea mentioned by EU Commissioner Malmström in her opening statement, on a “universal skills passport”, whether on a regional or global basis. Pursuing this further could be a future outcome of the GFMD. Developing common occupational standards can also underpin better skills-recognition. Delegations also illustrated various initiatives taken to facilitate for returning migrants to contribute to the labour market of their country of origin through new skills and work experience from abroad. The potential of migration in increasing migrants’ skills and experience was underscored but it was nonetheless stressed that there is a need to make it easier to assess and ascertain skills, and ensure that the migration experience contributes to a migrant’s career in the long term. The skilled return should be better incorporated in policies surrounding the migration process.

RT 2:1 Recommendations and possible follow-up actions

It was suggested that the following measures could be considered and implemented in order to make labour and skills matching enhance mutual development impacts for migrating men and women, of various skills levels, in both countries of origin and destination:

1. Increase international cooperation on education, training and recognition of qualifications, for example through working with education institutions and employers and through bilateral recognition of qualifications agreements.
2. Improve skills recognition, particularly in order to facilitate returning migrants' contribution to the labour market of their country of origin through adequate use of new skills and experience from abroad, for example through a system of certificates of competency accepted in the countries of origin.
3. Engage closer with the private sector to determine and discuss employers' needs as well as training opportunities for migrants.
4. Provide, for example through ICT tools, reliable information on job opportunities and skills requirements, in countries of destination and in countries of origin upon return.
5. Take necessary steps in order to promote transparency in the recruitment process, while also assessing the efficiency of monitoring and regulation of recruiters and intermediaries.
6. Address the high over-qualification rates among migrants in many countries, for example by promoting language training but also by involving public authorities responsible for skills recognition as well as professional associations defining professions and related job descriptions and qualifications.

Roundtable 2.2 – Facilitating positive development impacts of diaspora engagement in skills transfers, investments and trade between countries of residence and origin

Co-Chairs: Ethiopia and the Netherlands

Rapporteur: France

Main observations and findings

The general assumptions of the discussion was that not all the diaspora members are natural entrepreneurs but that great potential for development impact lies in supporting those who are. In supporting migration entrepreneurs to engage in trade, investments and skills transfer there is a need to accept the risk of failure, in order to develop innovative means of investment support and financing. It was at the same time stressed that the diaspora have a lot of resources, networks and information about the markets in countries of origin and that government support is not always required. Concerning the legal and institutional framework, it was recognized that there is a need to build trust in the overall business environment (equality

of treatment, fair business registration, rule of law). Governments are key actors in framing these conditions. Moreover, migrants and citizens of foreign origin who benefit from sound integration policies and respect for human rights in countries where they reside are often in a better position to contribute to their countries of origin.

Several delegations underscored the potentially positive impacts on development arising from creating tax incentives (or tax reliefs) for diaspora entrepreneurs. Experiences were also shared when it comes to creating specific administrations for diaspora affairs (diaspora ministries, local authorities, using embassies or consulates abroad etc.). Concerning trade and investment, some suggested providing tailored diaspora loan schemes (diaspora bonds, crowd-funding, philanthropy etc.). Older examples of diaspora bonds were highlighted as well as newer ones. The need to provide adequate information to the diaspora through fairs and IT-forums was also stressed as was the need to support the entrepreneur at the very beginning of her or his enterprise. Some delegations stressed the potential offered by temporary return opportunities. The removal of barriers of circular mobility, for example by allowing portable benefits (pensions for example), was acknowledged in this context.

RT 2:2 Recommendations and possible follow-up actions

It was suggested that the following measures could be considered and/or implemented by governments of both countries of origin and residence and through public-private partnerships in order to facilitate positive development impacts from diaspora skills transfers, investments and trade:

1. Support migrants associations' and professional networks' capacities to engage in trade and investments in countries of origin, for example through partnerships with financial institutions which can help migrants to invest in their country of origin and increase financial literacy.
2. Provide information, for example through ICT tools, on investment and trade possibilities as well as information on accessible financial instruments such as diaspora bonds.
3. Recognize the potential offered by temporary return opportunities and the removal of barriers of circular mobility, for example by allowing portable benefits, particularly relating to pensions and medical and life insurance, in order to facilitate visits or temporary return to countries of origin.
4. Recognize the impacts of allowing dual citizenship or permanent residency in order to increase the contribution of the diaspora as bridge-builders enjoying benefits deriving from such legal status.
5. Considering tax systems and investment conditions that give incentives to circular mobility and diaspora engagement in countries of origin.
6. Mapping diasporas in order to help to refine outreach policies and better understand diaspora communities.

3.3.4 Roundtable Theme 3: Migration as an enabler for inclusive social development

This roundtable theme looked at migrant empowerment and voluntary social and financial remittances. General observations from the roundtables were that migrants' roles as partners and enablers of development should be acknowledged and that the best way to empower migrants is to recognize their valuable development contributions to both countries of origin and destination. These roundtables emphasised the responsibility of states to connect with their citizens abroad to provide information, services and protection. Some states facilitate diaspora's access to services and information and facilitate for those who may wish to invest, make charitable contributions or return, either on a temporary or permanent basis. The changing patterns of social and financial remittances and the changing relationships between those who migrate and those who remain at home as economies mature were discussed.

Roundtable 3.1: Empowering migrants, their households and communities for improved protection of rights and social development outcomes

Co-Chairs: Ecuador and Greece

Rapporteur: Australia

Main observations and findings

Discussions at this roundtable focused on the importance of improving the implementation of existing policies as well as strengthening engagement with various diaspora groups. Policies and programs are only effective if well implemented but they also need to be well-designed and built on sound structures, institutions and legal frameworks. The recommendations reflect this, noting the need for flexibility and understanding of the diversity of the migration environment.

Several speakers noted the power of the diaspora to organize themselves, advocate for their own interests and to promote the interests of their country of origin. Some states shared examples of policies that enabled migrants to shape their own agendas and advocacy goals. Many voiced the importance of gender sensitive policies and special protection for the most vulnerable groups. The *Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants* highlighted

the importance of having front-line personnel that are resourced and trained to demonstrate a fundamental respect for human rights as minimum criteria in the execution of their duties, regardless of the migrant's legal status. In fact, it was suggested that the protection and promotion of human rights as a basic principle in the migration cycle is the foundation upon which all other measures or policies can be built. Several speakers addressed perceptions of migrants and the need to frame public discourse in positive terms, including through the use of inclusive language. Participants noted that the greater the access to rights and the more choices they have, the more likely migrants and members of the diaspora are to play an active role as agents of social and economic development. Countries of origin and destination highlighted efforts to reach out to migrant and diaspora communities on the part of consular networks, civil society organizations and local authorities, to inform migrant communities of their rights and the opportunities available to them. Some countries of destination gave examples of how to facilitate the recognition of foreign qualifications to ensure that the skills migrants bring are acknowledged. To speed up this process, some countries collaborate with businesses to conduct "on the job" assessments of migrants' skills in lieu of written documentation if academic equivalency is hard to ascertain.

Speakers emphasized the responsibility of states to connect with their citizens abroad to provide information, services and protection. Some states facilitate diaspora's access to services and information regarding connections with their country of origin, including for those who may wish to invest, make charitable contributions or return, either on a temporary or permanent basis. Governments that have grappled with long-term emigration illustrated how, in an effort to provide a service to their citizens and maintain ties with their diaspora, they have developed greater social support mechanisms to care givers and children left behind. Others have established ministries and departments responsible for reaching out to diasporas abroad. States commented on changing patterns of remittances and changing relationships between those who migrate and those who remain at home as economies mature. Speakers commented that second and subsequent generations often have different interests and needs from their emigrant parents which required new kinds of outreach to stay connected to their countries of heritage and that this need was forcing states to shift their way of communicating with these groups.

RT 3:1 Recommendations and possible follow-up actions

1. Governments could consult and collaborate with civil society partners and local authorities to ensure that different migrant groups (including prospective migrants in countries of origin) are provided with information tailored to their particular needs.
2. States can provide information about avenues for legal migration to ensure that migrants are made aware of their rights before, during and after their move. States should offer information to migrants on how to validate their qualifications.
3. Governments can ensure that legal and structural frameworks are in place to allow migrants to gather and organize in a structured fashion as a means of encouraging migrant agency and to counter xenophobic sentiments.
4. Governments may consider giving migrants “expert status” and consult with them on key subjects that affect them and the communities where they live and work, thereby recognizing their agency and contributing toward social cohesion.
5. Governments and the private sector stand to gain by creating an alliance to advocate publically for the benefits of migration (in particular the labour needed to fill the needs of the host community).
6. In countries of origin, governments could create space for migrant organizations to communicate and consult with state and private sector interests on development initiatives linking countries of origin and destination.
7. Government services could be flexible and tailored to meet specific needs of migrants, for example by offering access to insurance or education schemes that safeguard the rights and long term interests of the migrant and his/her family.
8. Governments could enable migrants to open and hold bank accounts in order to facilitate savings and promote investments.
9. Governments could provide a greater range of opportunities for labour migration at all skills levels by increasing opportunities for e.g. circular migration.
10. Governments of both origin and destination countries could support the establishment of programs that focus on engaging with a country’s diaspora in order to strengthen cultural and economic ties between countries. Countries of origin and destination can benefit from promoting a concept of integration that allows for retention of the language and culture of heritage.
11. Governments should consider offering civil registration, voting and representation rights for their diaspora communities.

Roundtable 3.2 – Migrants’ financial and social remittances and their effect on health and education

Co-Chairs: El Salvador and the United Arab Emirates

Rapporteur: Eritrea

Main observations and findings

This roundtable explored how policies and bilateral or multilateral cooperation can improve positive development outcomes from migration in the areas of health and education, taking into account gender equality. The focus was on both financial and social remittances.

The roundtable was divided into two working sessions. The first session focused on managing human resources in the health and education sectors. Participants highlighted that brain drain is slowly turning into brain gain, not only through migrant returns, but also through various kinds of diaspora engagements. While there was general agreement that migration can have positive impacts in the areas of health and education, the negative effects were also highlighted.

It was emphasized that the health sector is distinct when it comes to human resources. It was underlined that the departure of health personnel is not just about salaries; it is also about the budget and management of health institutions, access to professional tools and supplies and culture. The need to link the demand and the supply of health workers (through language and education skill certification, and harmonization of curriculums) between origin and destination countries was also mentioned. Many countries gave a number of examples of concrete practical steps to retain or attract back skilled health professionals. For example, practical examples were shared on how countries have worked with evidence-based policies to retain and attract back skilled health professionals, which is critical for the country’s health system.

The second working session focused on maximizing the positive impact of social and financial remittances in the areas of health and education. Social remittances is a relatively new concept and can be defined as “flows of ideas that are transmitted from migrants to family, friends and communities”. Research shows that countries of origin are affected in a positive way by social

remittances. Skill transfer programmes have also proven to affect countries of origin in a positive way. All research points to the fact that a large proportion of remittances are invested in educational services in countries of origin. When it comes to financial remittances it was noted that a large portion of remittances is invested in educational services, with countries citing figures up to 50 per cent of remittances going to such services. Participants underlined that financial remittances are private funds and that governments can only try to influence the patterns of spending. It was underlined that the spending of remittances can be a sensitive issue and that remittances should not divert governments' attentions from obligations arising from international human rights' commitments or from public provisions of such services. It was emphasized that mechanisms should be established to use not only remittances, but also savings by migrants in education and health and other development programs by selling bonds to migrants and attracting their savings through competitive interest rates. Also micro-insurances were mentioned. The need for more bilateral cooperation between countries of destination and countries of origin was emphasized. Diaspora groups and their local communities of origin play a crucial role in promoting and creating social and economic development. Participants stressed that there is a common responsibility shared by state actors, local authorities, diaspora groups as well as civil society to fully utilize this potential. Emphasis was made on engaging women who are the major receivers of remittances to invest in education and health.

It was noted that it had been quite hard to engage countries in this government team preparing the roundtable, especially countries of destination. However, the actual roundtable at the meeting gathered a good and balanced participation. The roundtable called upon Turkey, as incoming Chair of the GFMD, to stay engaged in the area of remittances, especially to gather more evidence about the impact of social remittances.

RT 3:2 Recommendations and possible follow-up actions

The roundtable produced a set of recommendations:

1. To increase knowledge of viable models for directing migrants' social and financial remittances for positive health- and education outcomes.
2. To establish policies and practices that encourage the diaspora (and returning migrants) to actively participate in development strategies of the countries of origin, including improvement of the quality of life regarding access to education and health.
3. To establish and promote voluntary principles and practices for the ethical international recruitment of health personnel.
4. To encourage incentive systems to facilitate circular and temporary migration of health personnel.
5. To recognize the development potential offered by temporary return opportunities and the removal of barriers of circular mobility, including allowing portable benefits, particularly relating to pensions and medical and life insurance.
6. To strengthen the health and education systems in low-income countries including through training and incentives to retain high-skilled personal and by attracting back professionals that have migrated

3.3.5 Special Session on enhancing the cooperation between the GFMD and the United Nations System (SRSG, GFMD and GMG)

At the second UN High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in October 2013, the United Nations Secretary-General tasked his Special Representative, Mr Sutherland, to convene regular meetings with the leadership of the GFMD and the GMG to identify shared priorities in order to improve coordination and cooperation. The special session, which was chaired by SRSG Sutherland, explored how such meetings could enhance the cooperation between the GFMD and the United Nations System including the GMG and its member agencies. On the panel were the Chair of the GFMD, Ambassador Åkerman Börje, and the GMG, Director General Ryder, who were accompanied by members of their respective Troika, Mr Fong Weng, Senior Chief Executive of the Prime Minister's Office, Government of Mauritius, Ms Esen Altuğ, Deputy Director General for Migration, Asylum and Visa, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey, Director General Swing from IOM and Mr Dilip Ratha from the World Bank.

The speakers agreed that there is great scope for collaboration in the area of advancing the understanding, capitalizing on, and fostering practical and action-oriented responses to the opportunities and challenges presented by international migration. As set out in the background paper⁴⁰, the panel agreed that, in particular, coordination and cooperation could be further developed in five areas:

First, the GFMD provides an excellent opportunity for GMG agencies to learn about, in more concrete terms, the concerns and priorities of their member states and other stakeholders. This could facilitate the agenda setting and crafting of the work plan of the GMG. Similarly, the GMG and its agencies could use their engagement in the GFMD to influence and contribute to the agenda setting of governments by bringing particular issues related to migration and development to the attention of governments.

Second, the GMG and its member agencies already provide valuable expertise to GFMD government teams, thematic meetings, roundtables, etc., for example through provision of background papers and speakers. By improving the predictability of requests by the GFMD to the GMG, such input could be made more systematic and timely to allow for more coordinated responses by the GMG.

Third, the GFMD could benefit from GMG support of the capacity of governments to engage constructively in the process. For example, the GMG could assist the GFMD Chair, GFMD government teams and individual governments to identify relevant country experiences and good practices.

Fourth, the GMG is uniquely placed to mobilize the combined expertise of the United Nations and the IOM to generate and analyze states' experiences in the area of migration and development. The GMG could thus draw on, and contribute to, the GFMD process by providing the necessary analysis to distil lessons learned and to generate evidence from experiences and good practices shared in the GFMD as well as other fora.

Fifth and finally, the GMG could support governments in their voluntary follow-up to the GFMD. This could be done by GMG agencies bringing migration into the development analysis and considering recommendations from the GFMD in the country planning exercises, as well as by clarifying

⁴⁰ The discussion note on enhancing collaboration between SRSG Sutherland, the GFMD and the GMG is available at: http://www.gfmd.org/files/documents/gfmd_sweden2013-2014_special_session_srs_gfmd_gmg_coord_discussion_note.pdf

to countries interested in implementing recommendations from the GFMD how the GMG agencies could support in this endeavour.

It was further added that improved coordination could also be envisaged at the regional level, e.g. by further coordination between the GFMD and different Regional Consultative Processes.

In terms of thematic areas of further cooperation, it was agreed that the work plans and recommendations coming out of the GFMD and GMG would be the natural starting points. Substantive areas that were seen as subject to coordination and collaboration included, but were not limited to:

- Inclusion of migration in the post-2015 development agenda
- Labour mobility and decent work, with reference to themes, such as the reduction of labour migration costs, including recruitment costs, and improved protection for migrant domestic workers
- The Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative (MICIC)

3.3.6 Special Session on the Future of the Forum

The future of the forum session was co-chaired by SRSG Peter Sutherland and Ambassador Eva Åkerman Börje. The session was structured around the three D:s of the Swedish priorities: a more *development* focused *dynamic* and *durable* Forum. Background documents had been shared ahead of the meeting.

In his introductory speech, SRSG Sutherland emphasized that the second UN High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development had confirmed the need for the GFMD. SRSG Sutherland also highlighted that the GFMD is not merely one big meeting but a year-round process. Furthermore, he noted that while it is the informality of the GFMD that has led to its success it has also created challenges. He welcomed and emphasized the importance of the work carried out by Sweden to make the GFMD a more effective process by setting up terms of references for the different supporting structures, developing a multiannual work plan and a long-term financing framework. SRSG Sutherland concluded by extending his best wishes to Turkey for their chairmanship.

Following the introductory remarks, the floor was opened for general comments, which generated a rich discussion with contributions from many countries. All governments that spoke voiced their support for the Swedish chairmanship and the new format for the process. Several countries also highlighted issues that could be considered for the future agenda as the work of the GFMD evolves. Several issues were mentioned, including the need for more data; more focus on migration management; a continued need to strengthen the development focus of the Forum; more focus on the implementation of the recommendations coming out of the GFMD; more narrow focus on specific thematic issues and the importance of not having too broad themes in order to allow for more detailed discussions; and the need for monitoring tools.

Endorsement was also given on a number of proposals which had been developed and discussed during the Swedish chairmanship:

Enhancing the work of the Steering Group and clarifying the roles of other GFMD structures

The GFMD final Assessment Report includes the recommendation to “ensure an appropriate regional balance and manageable size of the Steering Group”. The Swedish Chair took several steps during 2013 in this regard. In April 2013 the Chair asked SG members to give their views on the working methods and size of the SG. Members were also asked to propose ideas on how the work of the SG could be improved as well as to re-confirm their interest in continuing as members of the SG. On the basis of those replies the issue of enhancing the working methods and reviewing the size of the SG were discussed and proposals made during the SG meetings in 2013 and in 2014 also in the Friends of the Forum. The SG agreed on a number of principles for this work:

- aim to limit the size of the Steering Group
- clarify expectations on Steering Group members
- further define the role and responsibilities
- set up a clear process for how new interested countries could become members
- explore the possibility of a rotating membership

Based on the discussions, new terms of references were developed for the Troika, Steering Group and Friends of the Forum. The document was endorsed at the session with one slight amendment. In essence this implies:

- The SG will now be comprised of the 29 countries that have 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 will be 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 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. In this regard a slight revision of the role of the Troika was asked to be made in the terms of reference.

During the future of the forum session some additional countries voiced their interest for an increased engagement in the GFMD, including as members of the SG.

Reinforcing the Support Unit

In the Assessment report one recommendation was to reinforce the Support Unit (SU). During the Swedish chairmanship steps were taken to strengthen the SU. It was agreed that a more long-term and sustainable reinforcement was needed for the SU to function efficiently. It was emphasized that the core of the SU's work should continue to focus on administrative, logistic and financial assistance to the Chair-in-office. The suggestion was to aim for an office of around 3-4 staff members and to avoid expanding into a larger organization. The Swedish chairmanship also initiated 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. This was done through some proposed changes to the annex in the memorandum of understanding with IOM on the hosting arrangement.

Multiannual work plan

The format for a multiannual work plan was endorsed at the future of the forum session. It will be a living document to be successively updated as future Chairs make their priorities known. The Multiannual work plan has three sections covering thematic substance, the GFMD process and its sustainability; as well as the evidence-base, outreach and impact. One outcome statement was agreed on for each of these sections:

- Thematic continuity and progress ensured with a focus on enhancing the development effects of migration
- The GFMD process and its sustainability improved through enhanced functioning of the working structure of the GFMD; strengthened stakeholder relations and dialogue; and improved predictability of funding; and
- The impact of the GFMD enhanced through more widely acknowledged outcomes, sharing of results with the global community and enhanced evidence base

Long-term financing framework

A new long-term financing framework was endorsed at the session and will be effective after written agreement between the relevant parties (i.e. Chair-in-office and IOM). The main features of the new long-term financing framework are:

- A multiannual funding mechanism that supports a multiannual work plan 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 would facilitate for incoming Chairs to set up a budget and facilitate comparison from one year to the next

- 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 for pledges as an integral part of the meeting
- A review of the framework in 2017

Strengthened engagement with the Private Sector

Based on the responses to the survey and reactions to the outreach efforts conducted to date, including feedback from the roundtables and thematic meeting, the following recommendations were presented and endorsed by the future of the forum session:

- Build an evidence base to highlight the benefits of government/business dialogue
- Governments can invite businesses to identify migration models, and share their experiences and the benefits of respective models
- To engage businesses in a dialogue about migration policies, target the Human Resources departments
- Hold regular, informal roundtable discussions between businesses and states
- Partner with established organizations
- Make use of the opportunity to create space for a flexible government-business dialogue at a global level
- Establish a reporting mechanism whereby updates on the business roundtable discussions are shared with the Steering Group and/or Friends of the Forum
- Repeat the mapping study targeting heads of Human Resources departments

3.3.7 Platform for Partnerships

The Platform for partnerships session provided an opportunity for selected delegations to showcase how the platform's different modalities can be used for policy makers. UN Women presented a newly published manual (policy tool) for mainstreaming a gender perspective into migration and development policies, gender dynamics of remittances sending and spending etc., and explained how migration can both cement and change power dynamics and gender inequalities. The OECD together with the EU and the ILO made a call for action and urged interested countries to join their project on estimating the economic impacts of south-south labour migration, about to be launched shortly. The IOM called for action in support of the International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS) which is a voluntary platform for addressing unfair recruitment, and several delegations voiced their backing of this initiative.

The Policy and Practice Database (PPD)⁴¹ – now containing over 500 migration and development policies and practices showcased by approximately 180 governments – was launched and the Support Unit demonstrated how to use it.

In sum, the PFP session highlighted the importance of sharing practices and lessons learned more systematically in order to enhance the impact on the global migration and development agenda and the role of the PFP in supporting governments in their voluntary follow up to GFMD recommendations was clarified. The need for a stronger evidence-base supporting migration and development policy making and the importance of more systematic information gathering was stressed and the partnership between KNOMAD and the GFMD was welcomed.

3.3.8 Closing Plenary Session

The closing plenary sessions started with a report from each of the roundtables. The Government of Jamaica reported from roundtable theme 1, the Governments of Canada and France jointly from roundtable theme 2 and the Government of Mexico from roundtable theme 3. The World Bank reported from the Platform for Partnership session and the Swedish GFMD Chair delivered a summary from the special session on the future of the Forum.

⁴¹ The Policy and Practice Database is available at: <http://www.gfmd.org/pfp/ppd>

In his concluding comments, SRSG Sutherland also gave his reflections on the future of the forum session. He mentioned that the strength of the GFMD is its informality but that it is also one of its biggest challenges. Mr Sutherland welcomed the changes to the process proposed by Sweden, which had been endorsed at the future of the forum session. Enhancing the functioning of the Steering Group and reducing its size was especially emphasized. Mr Sutherland also mentioned the important work carried out by civil society and that engagement of participating states in the GFMD needs to be strengthened further. In concluding, the SRSG thanked Sweden for an effective chairmanship and welcomed Turkey as the incoming Chair.

In the handover part of the closing session, Ambassador Åkerman Börje gave a concluding speech in which the advances of the GFMD during the Swedish chairmanship were outlined as well as some areas in which there is room for improvement and continued efforts. Ambassador Åkerman Börje highlighted that progress had been made in shifting the dialogue from a migration-centred approach, to an approach that takes development objectives as a point of departure. The inclusion of migration in the post-2015 development agenda was mentioned as being at the heart of the endeavour. Ambassador Åkerman Börje urged state to step up to the challenge of truly leading the Forum. Closer coordination and collaboration with the GMG was also mentioned. Ambassador Åkerman Börje also thanked everyone for their invaluable support during the Swedish chairmanship, including SRSG Sutherland and the GFMD Support Unit. In concluding, Ambassador Åkerman Börje welcomed the incoming Chair Turkey.

On behalf of the incoming Chair Turkey, Ms Esen Altuğ, gave a statement focusing on the priorities for the incoming Chair. Ms Altuğ stressed the importance of the GFMD, that partnership could be strengthened even further and that coordination with the GMG could be enhanced. As for the priorities for Turkey, Ms Altuğ highlighted the issue of public perceptions of migrants and human mobility for sustainable development including the integration of migration in the post-2015 development agenda. It was also stressed that Turkey will build on the outcomes of the 2013 UN HLD, the UNSG eight-point agenda for action and civil society's 5-year action plan for collaboration. The cooperation with the private sector was also mentioned for continued work to make the GFMD more efficient and effective including the development of a communication strategy.

The two ministers responsible for the Swedish chairmanship, Minister Billström and Minister Engström, closed the Forum Meeting with some brief closing remarks. The progress made in the area of migration and within the GFMD, since the UN HLD in 2006 which led to the creation of the GFMD, was stressed. The ministers also mentioned that chairing the GFMD had not only provided an opportunity to advance the migration and development agenda in an international context, but it had also proven to be a great opportunity to spark discussion and highlight the benefits of migration for Sweden.

3.4 Side-Events

In addition to the official programme of the Forum Meeting there was a separate programme for the different side-events.

Private sector lunch (closed session – limited to 30 participants; mostly business)

This private sector lunch hosted by the Swedish GFMD Chair in partnership with the World Economic Forum-Global Agenda Council on Migration, gathered approximately 30 invited business and government representatives. This was an opportunity for states and businesses to continue the consultative dialogue in the GFMD. The following concrete focus areas were identified for future policy discussions under the Turkish chairmanship of the GFMD:

- Developing a common understanding and definition of what constitutes an employment based visa (“business” visa).
- Developing regionally recognized set of criteria to establish a “bankable identity” for short term, legally resident and employed migrants.
- Initiating a database of migration policies that business view as best practice, that could be shared with governments interested in developing business friendly migration policies.
- Continuing to build an evidence-base that supports the *return on investment* for business engagement in migration policies.

The Nansen Initiative on cross-border displacement in the context of disasters - hosted by Switzerland

The Nansen Initiative side-event was hosted by Switzerland. The event focused on the issue of cross-border displacement in the context of disasters linked to natural hazards. The event highlighted relevant themes and issues for the GFMD that have emerged from the Nansen Initiative. The Nansen Initiative is a state-led consultative process launched by the Governments of Norway and Switzerland in October 2012. Together with other concerned states, the Nansen Initiative intends to develop a protection agenda to address the needs of people displaced across international borders in the context of disasters linked to natural hazards and the effects of climate change.

Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative – hosted by the United States

The Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative launch was hosted by the United States. The aim of the initiative is to improve the ability, primarily of States and, where relevant, other stakeholders to effectively protect the dignity and rights of migrants caught in countries experiencing an acute crisis. Through a process of broad and inclusive consultations, the initiative seeks to compile a range of good practices in preparing for, responding to, and addressing longer-term consequences of such crisis situations, with a view to produce a set of non-binding, voluntary guidelines.

KNOMAD and remittances data – hosted by the World Bank

A side event on migration and remittance flows was hosted by the World Bank and focused on recent developments and an outlook for 2014-2016 with regards to the flows of remittances. Remittances are rising, \$436 billion in 2014 and expected to rise to \$516 billion in 2016. The event highlighted among other things that migrant resources could be leveraged for financing development programs – via remittances and diaspora bonds. The event also focused on some possible migration specific targets for the post-2015 development agenda.

Global Migration Group (GMG) side-event – hosted by ILO as the Chair of the GMG

The event was a launch of the Global Migration Group (GMG) report on *Migration and Youth: Challenges and Opportunities*. This report provides a

broad compilation of data, research findings and experiences from GMG member agencies, civil society organizations and academic specialists, covering a broad spectrum of issues relating to youth migration and offers an evidence-base for policy and practice. The event was an interactive panel discussion on the subject of youth and migration.

Interrelations between public policies, migration and development: case studies and policy recommendations - OECD/European commission closed door meeting

Organized jointly by the European Commission and the OECD this was a closed-door side-event for special invitees from countries participating in the concerned project. The invitees were representatives of the countries taking part in a project “Interrelations between public policies, migration and development: case studies and policy recommendations” carried out by the two organizations. The aim was to discuss the advancements in the project.

High-level lunch on migration and the post-2015 development agenda for special invitees

Hosted jointly by the Swedish State Secretary for Migration and Asylum Policy, Ms Minna Ljunggren and the State Secretary for International Development Cooperation⁴², Ms Tanja Rasmusson, this high-level lunch was dedicated to explore how migration could be included in the post-2015 development agenda. The lunch included a number of ministers and vice ministers as well as senior officials from the UN, IOM and the European Union. The inclusion of migration in the post-2015 development agenda was presented as an important issue for policy coherence. Examples of concrete targets mentioned included reducing the costs of recruitment and remittances, enhancing portability and recognition of skills and social insurance benefits as well as migrants rights. There were further calls for improving the perception of migration and migrants.

⁴² State Secretary Tanja Rasmusson was represented by Ambassador Anna Brandt, lead negotiator for the post-2015 process at the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs.



Photos from the GFMD Civil Society Days and the reporting to the opening plenary of the Common Space. Photo: Texty.nl

4. GFMD Civil Society Days

The GFMD Civil Society Days (CSD) attracted a large number of participants from civil society organizations globally. During the CSD the participants developed a framework to connect migrants and migration with human and economic development which evolved in to the *Civil Society “Stockholm Agenda” on migrant and migration-related goals and targets in post-2015 global and national development agendas*⁴³. To date, 200 civil society organizations have signed on to the “Stockholm Agenda” which calls for migration to be included in the post-2015 development agenda in the following manner: that migrants are called on to contribute to public policy planning; that migrants and diasporas are included as development partners; that decent work and social protection is assured in countries of origin and destination; that the portability of skills and benefits, and reducing the cost of labour migration and recruitment is included.

The theme for CSD 2014 was “Shaping Migration & Development Goals: global movement, change on the ground.” The Swedish Minister for Migration and Asylum Policy, Mr Tobias Billström, opened the Civil Society Days by highlighting the collaborative atmosphere that has characterized the joint efforts of civil society globally and the participating governments within the GFMD to push for the inclusion of migration in the future international development agenda. He noted the importance of engaging youth and diaspora actors in discussions on migration and development and underscored the value of civil society’s 5-year Action Plan for Collaboration. The focus of CSD aligned with the government days, highlighting the development impact that migration could have, but also raised the importance of governments taking responsibility for adequate safeguards and measures to protect all migrants from abuse, exploitation as well as social and economic exclusion.

Breakout session 1.A on *Guaranteeing Decent Work and Social Protection for Migrants* acknowledged that progress had been made, that there was a greater alignment and collaboration between governments and civil society, but more work was needed to ensure that the private sector also took steps to eliminate the risk of exploitation from their supply chains. Participants called for greater policy coherence around the portability of skills, certificates, recognition of degrees and qualifications as a step towards promoting decent

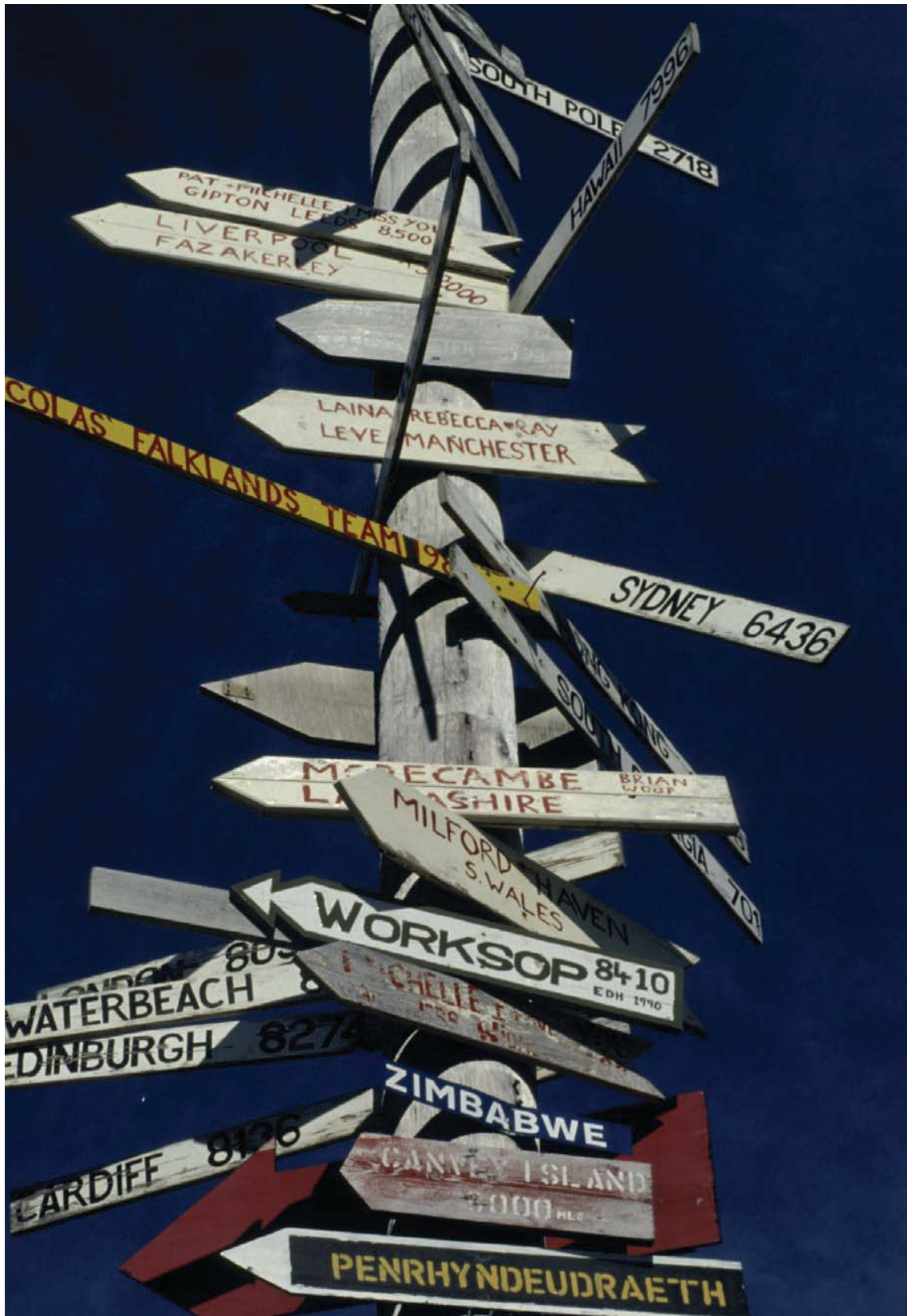
⁴³ <http://gfmdcivilsociety.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/Civil-Society-Migration-Stockholm-Agenda-June-2014.pdf>

labour migration. Freedom of association was seen as a key step towards migrants being able to advocate for themselves and there was general agreement on the need for better gender disaggregated data which could be used to better inform policies. Building on the theme of decent work, the second breakout session 1.B addressed *Improving Migrant Labour Recruitment, Placement and Employment Practices*. Participants raised the important role that cities and municipalities play in dealing with the effects of migration and the needs of migrants. Reference was made to initiatives to improve conditions for migrant workers, including recent trade agreements, pre-departure skills training and, the abolition of the Kafala system.

During breakout session 2.A, *Protecting and Empowering Migrants in Distress, in Transit, at Borders and in Detention*, participants referenced civil society's 5-year Action Plan for Collaboration and the Secretary-General's report, arguing for the need for a comprehensive protection framework based on a common understanding of terminology and definitions that include the need to protect migrants in transit, in distress, at borders and in detention. Breakout session 2.B on *Protecting and Empowering Children in the Context of Migration* called for greater understanding by governments of the breadth and scale of children in migration flows and the diverse reasons for their movements. Participants urged governments to recognize differentiation with regard to child migrants and suggested that emphasis should be placed on understanding the needs of children on the move more broadly so that those who may not fall into specific categories such as trafficking victims, or asylum seekers, would be able to access protection. Participants called for governments to stop the detention of children for immigration purposes, citing several examples of countries that have ended this practice and using the near universal ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) as a basis for a global legislative framework for children's rights.

The final sessions addressed labour migration and development-related investments. Breakout session 3.A on *Boosting Migrant and Diaspora's Contribution to Job Creation and Development in the Countries of Residence, Origin and Heritage* looked at the role of migrants and diaspora in job creation as well as collaboration with city and local authorities in order to make use of cross-border ties. Participants advocated for lobbying for inclusive policies between integration and development to build stronger migrant communities that could contribute more to development in countries of origin. They also

urged for greater mobilization of diaspora actors to ensure that the potential of the diaspora would be properly recognized in the future international development agenda. Among concrete actions, participants called for better data on migrants' contributions to origin and destination countries as well as for migrants' rights and diaspora sectors to work together to transform public policies in both sending and receiving countries. The importance of building networks and consultation with diaspora groups to identify opportunities for development impact was addressed in Breakout session 3B on *Facilitating Migrant and Diaspora Organizations as Transnational Social Investors and Policy Advocates*. The discussion highlighted the importance of a differentiated approach to migrant children to prevent deportations and included examples of local authorities that implemented municipal ID cards for documented and undocumented migrants to access financial and social services, such as consular identification cards. There were calls for advancing social investments as a driving factor for development and increasing the involvement of future generations of migrant and diaspora youth to be leaders and agents of change. Finally, participants encouraged the use of social media to influence governments of origin to recognize the contribution of migrant communities in countries of origin and destination.



5. Closing Reflections and the Way Forward

As Sweden assumed the chairmanship, a bold and forward-looking agenda was set. The aim 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. This meant, in particular, to emphasize that the GFMD is an ongoing process and not just a yearly Forum Meeting. Through the common efforts by the participating states and international organizations, working in partnership with civil society, substantial progress was made during the Swedish chairmanship.

The achievements, lessons learned and challenges that still remain can be clustered under the three focus areas of the chairmanship – a more *development* focused, *dynamic* and *durable* Forum.

A more *development* focused Forum was the central starting point for the work of the chairmanship. This was true in terms of the thematic focus but also the efforts to engage more development actors. A key priority was to include migration in the post-2015 development agenda. This was based on Sweden's belief that this would be an effective way to encourage governments and other development actors to analyze, plan for, act upon and monitor the opportunities and challenges that migration brings to development. On this issue, important progress was made. Recommendations summarising the deliberations at the GFMD Forum Meeting on the integration of migration in the post-2015 development agenda were communicated to UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon. As the global deliberations on the post-2015 development agenda continues, the GFMD will need to continue engaging with this process and Sweden is truly grateful that Turkey has expressed its commitment to furthering this effort.

Throughout the Swedish chairmanship, valuable support was provided by key development agencies of the UN. It is, however, unclear to what extent the experiences shared in the GFMD are filtered through into the sectoral programmes of those agencies, or whether they remain the interest of dedicated migration units or experts. Sweden also encouraged participating states to send development experts from their departments of planning, development or other relevant bodies. There was some progress in this

regard with a large number of countries having development ministries or similar functions represented at the Forum Meeting, but the presence of and engagement by development actors still need to be strengthened.

A more *dynamic* Forum meant improving the GFMD as a process, including the functioning of its governing and supporting structures; the ownership and engagement by governments; the engagement with other stakeholders; as well the impact on the global migration and development agenda. The GFMD assessment recommendations put the bar high in this regard.

While keeping the informality of the GFMD, which has been key to its success, the Swedish chairmanship made progress in terms of enhancing and clarifying the roles of the different structures of the GFMD. Efforts were made to focus the discussion in the Troika and the Steering Group on strategic and institutional issues while keeping substantial discussions in the Friends of the Forum. Terms of references were developed for the different structures, including a system for a more effective Steering Group. It is now important that these instruments are implemented in order to make them operational and effective.

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. As a well-functioning Support Unit will be crucial for the continued viability of the GFMD, this work will need to continue. 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.

For a voluntary state-led process like the GFMD, government ownership and engagement is crucial. With the aim of improving this engagement in the Forum, and enhancing the evidence base, a number of changes were put in place. 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 strongly recommended that this new format continues. The survey structured around

the different themes of the roundtables also proved to be a useful tool for mobilizing governments and garnering relevant policy practices in the areas covered. Future Chairs may want to consider carrying out similar surveys linked to their thematic priorities. 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.

While there was significant engagement by a number of governments, the GFMD would benefit from more governments stepping up to the challenge of actively contributing to the preparatory process, in true accordance with its state-led nature. It therefore remains important for future GFMD Chairs and Troikas to persuade governments to increase their engagement and aim to achieve a balanced representation of countries with different migration and development perspectives. Learning from the different teams and the engagement in the roundtables, it would be advisable for the GFMD to link the roundtable themes to ongoing global debates or to identifying solutions to well defined challenges. This could generate more active participation as well as lead to more concrete recommendations and follow-up. As seen, the roundtable focusing on the post-2015 development agenda, for example, received much attention and generated operational outcomes. As such, it will hopefully have an impact as the global community continues to develop this new global agenda.

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. The GFMD can serve as a platform for governments to share their concerns and priorities in the field of migration and development in more detail with GMG agencies. By communicating needs to the GMG more systematically and with more advance notice, the GMG can provide more coordinated expertise to the GFMD process. GMG agencies can also assist the process by identifying relevant country experiences and providing the necessary analysis to distil lessons and generate evidence. Ultimately, by bringing migration into development analysis and planning exercises, the GMG could support voluntary follow-up.

With regards to civil society, it was useful to have a close coordination with the civil society global coordinator, including in planning the Common

Space. It proved beneficial to link the thematic focus of the Common Space to the government roundtables in order to allow for civil society input to those. In order to encourage national activities in the field of migration and development and facilitate the Civil Society Days, it was also valuable to work closely with a national GFMD civil society focal point. The dedicated efforts to seek input from diaspora networks and youth groups provided additional perspectives and legitimacy to the process.

Looking at other stakeholders, the GFMD has explored and developed a format for engaging the private sector. This was possible through the alliances that the GFMD Chair created with the World Economic Forum-Global Agenda Council on Migration, the Council for Global Immigration and the International Organisation of Employers. Private sector stakeholders endorsed the recommendations coming out of the roundtable sessions and the thematic meeting which pinpoints key actionable outcomes in the GFMD-private sector strategy. Turkey will benefit from the support of private sector stakeholders as they move forward in their engagement with businesses on migration-related issues.

In order to enhance its impact on the global migration and development agenda, the GFMD would need to further improve its communication and outreach. The launch of the Policy Practice Database, which captures experiences shared in the GFMD survey, thematic meetings and roundtables, meant important progress. Nonetheless, through establishing a more comprehensive communication plan for the future, the GFMD could become more effective in this regard.

A more *durable* Forum aimed at the creation of enabling conditions for a long-term process with strong cooperation with different stakeholders. A new long-term financing framework and a format for a multi-annual work plan were developed. The incoming Chair will need to continue implementing this financing framework and updating the multiannual work plan in cooperation with the Troika. Together these tools will increase transparency, predictability and facilitate the work of incoming Chairs. Nonetheless, funders of the process remain limited in number. There is an urgent need for more governments to prove their commitment to the process through making financial contributions, regardless of how small these may be.

As part of the closing reflections attention also needs to be given to the lessons learnt from the *organization of the Swedish chairmanship* and the *Forum Meeting in Stockholm*. It was advantageous in many ways for Sweden to hold the chairmanship of the GFMD. Among other things, it allowed building national coherence and cooperation in the area of migration and development.

In terms of the organization of the chairmanship, there were clear benefits of having a secretariat set up with joint leadership by the ministries responsible for migration and international development cooperation. This provided a strong ground for enhancing policy coherence and cooperation nationally. Furthermore, by staffing the secretariat with national policy experts, rather than relying too heavily on external expertise, government ownership of the process was strengthened.

The Swedish chairmanship of the GFMD culminated with the Forum Meeting in Stockholm. There seemed to be appreciation for the format and the concrete and stimulating discussions taking place. The introductory session, with distinguished speakers such as H.R.H. Crown Princess Victoria, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Swedish Prime Minister, was important for the visibility and influence of the GFMD on the global migration and development agenda. Sweden would thus urge future Chairs to engage both national and global high-level representatives to raise the profile of the GFMD and the broader migration and development agenda.

In sum, the Swedish chairmanship of the GFMD made progress in rendering the Forum more *development focused, dynamic* and *durable*. Much was achieved by working together: governments and international organizations in partnership with civil society. Through the common effort, a second, upgraded phase of the Global Forum has begun with a more effective format for the process. As stressed in the Thematic Recollection communicated to the UN High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, the Forum has proven to be a successful and innovative process for holistic, frank and constructive dialogue. It has built trust and helped shape the global debate on migration and development. By sharing experiences and lessons learnt, the GFMD paves way for improvements in policy, programmes and practices. Ultimately, the work of the GFMD thus benefits countries of origin, countries of destination and migrants themselves.

Possible follow-up by the incoming Chair

Continuing to strengthen the new format for cooperation, in particular by:

- Implementing the terms of references for the Troika, Steering Group and Friends of the Forum;
- Continuing to promote active participation in thematic preparations of the Forum, in particular through maintaining the format of government teams and thematic meetings linked to specific roundtables;
- Continuing to reinforce the Support Unit;
- Encouraging an active use of and sharing of experiences through the Platform for Partnerships and the Policy Practice Database;
- Strengthening the partnership with the GMG;
- Continuing to build on the relationship with civil society, including by giving consideration to diaspora and youth initiatives;
- Building on and strengthening the format for engaging the private sector in the GFMD to improve dialogue with this stakeholder;
- Developing a communication plan for the GFMD;
- Implementing the long-term financing framework; and
- Updating the GFMD Multi-annual work plan;
- Continuing to strengthen the development focus of the Forum, with a particular focus on migration in the post-2015 development agenda

Annex I Programme of the GFMD Forum Meeting



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

“Unlocking the potential of migration for inclusive development”

Wednesday 14 May		
SCHEDULE	ACTIVITY	ROOM ¹
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
COMMON SPACE		
14h30 – 18h30	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>Moderator: John Bingham</p> <p>Speakers: 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>Moderator: Khalid Koser</p> <p>Speakers: 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>Moderator: Kathleen Newland</p> <p>Speakers: 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

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

Thursday 15 May

SCHEDULE **ACTIVITY** **ROOM**

09h00-9h30 **Remarks** Mässhallen
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

SIMULTANEOUS ROUNDTABLE SESSIONS

09h35- 12h20	Roundtable 1.1 <i>Operationalizing mainstreaming and coherence in migration and development policies</i>	Roundtable 2.1 <i>Enhancing the development impacts of labour migration and circular mobility through more systematic labour market and skills matching</i>	Roundtable 3.1 <i>Empowering migrants, their households and communities for improved protection of rights and social development outcomes</i>
	Co-chairs: Russia and Switzerland	Co-chairs: Morocco and Spain	Co-chairs: Ecuador and Greece
	Room: Riddarsalen	Room: Nobelterrassen	Room: Fogelströmrummet

(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>	Roundtable 2.2 <i>Facilitating positive development impacts of diaspora engagement in skills transfers, investments and trade between countries of residence and origin</i>	Roundtable 3.2 <i>Migrants' social and financial remittances (asset transfers) and their effects on health and education</i>
	Co-chairs: Bangladesh, Belgium and Mexico	Co-chairs: Ethiopia and the Netherlands	Co-chairs: El Salvador and United Arab Emirates
	Room: Riddarsalen	Room: Nobelterrassen	Room: Fogelströmrummet

(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
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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

Friday 16 May

SCHEDULE	ACTIVITY	ROOM
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OPENING PLENARY SESSION

09h00-09h15	Guy Ryder, Director General, International Labour Organisation (ILO), 2014 Chair of the Global Migration Group	Mässhallen
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SPECIAL SESSIONS

09h20 – 12h00	<p>Special session on the Future of the Forum (Heads of delegation only)</p> <p>Co-chairs: Ambassador Eva Åkerman Börje and SRSG Peter Sutherland</p> <p>ROOM: <i>Riddarsalen</i></p> <p>(Coffee will be served near the breakout rooms at 10h30)</p>	<p>Platform for Partnerships</p> <p>Co-chairs: Morocco and Turkey</p> <p>ROOM: <i>Mässhallen</i></p>
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12h00 – 13h30	LUNCH	Mälarsalen
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12h15-13h00	<p>Side event:</p> <p>Special session on Enhancing Coordination between the GFMD and the United Nations System: SRSG Sutherland, Global Migration Group and the GFMD</p>	Mässhallen
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REPORTS TO THE PLENARY

13h30-15h00	<p>Report on Roundtable and Special Sessions</p> <p>Report on Roundtable 1 Outcomes - <i>Integrating migration in global, regional and national development agendas</i> <u>General Rapporteur:</u> Government of Jamaica</p> <p>Report on Roundtable 2 Outcomes - <i>Migration as an enabler for inclusive economic development</i> <u>General Rapporteur:</u> Government of Kenya</p> <p>Report on Roundtable 3 Outcomes - <i>Migration as an enabler for inclusive social development</i> <u>General Rapporteur:</u> Government of Mexico</p> <p>Report on Special Sessions</p> <p>Concluding comments by SRSG Peter Sutherland</p>	Mässhallen
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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

Annex II Programme for Side-Events



Preliminary list of Side-events

(as of 8 May 2014)

GFMD forum meeting 14-16 May

WEDNESDAY 14 MAY

11h00-12h30 *Lunch meeting on the GFMD's future engagement with business – focusing on Information & Communications Technology* (closed session).

Hosted by the GFMD Chairmanship.

Venue: Lindgrenrummet

11h30-12h30 *The Nansen Initiative on Cross-border Displacement in the Context of Disasters.*

Hosted by Switzerland

Venue: Riddarsalen

THURSDAY 15 MAY

12h30-13h15 *Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative.*

Hosted by the United States

Venue: Nobelterrassen

12h30-13h15 *KNOMAD and the World Bank Annual Remittances Data.*

Hosted by the World Bank

Venue: Riddarsalen

13h30-14h15 *The Global Migration Group (GMG) Side Event – “Migration and Youth: Challenges and Opportunities”*

Hosted by the GMG

Venue: Nobelterrassen



13h15-14h00 *Interrelations between public policies, migration and development: case studies and policy recommendations.*

Hosted by the OECD/European Commission (closed session)

Venue: Fogelströmrummet

13h00-14h15 *High-level lunch on migration and the post-2015 development agenda*
(closed session)

Hosted by the GFMD Chairmanship

Venue: Lindgrenrummet

FRIDAY 16 MAY

12h15-13h00 *Special Session on Enhancing Coordination between the GFMD and the United Nations System: SRSB Sutherland, Global Migration Group and the GFMD*

Venue: Mässhallen

Annex III Programme for Civil Society Days



Civil Society Days 2014, 12 – 13 May, Common Space 14 May <i>Münchenbryggeriet Conference Centre, TorkelKnutssongatan 2</i>	
Theme: Shaping Migration & Development Goals: <i>global movement, change on the ground</i>	
Civil Society Chair 2014 Michele LeVoy, Director PICUM Civil Society Co-Chair 2014 Gibril Faal, Chair AFFORD	
Programme	
Monday 12 May	
8.00 - 9.00	<u>Registration</u>
9.00 - 9.30	<u>Opening</u> <i>Mässhallen</i> George Joseph, National Civil Society Coordinator Sweden GFMD 2014 and Director Migration Department, Caritas Sweden Michele LeVoy, Civil Society Chair GFMD 2014, Director Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM) Gibril Faal, Civil Society Co-Chair GFMD 2014, Chair African Foundation for Development (AFFORD)
9.30 - 9.50	<u>Presentation of theme and methodology GFMD CSD 2014</u> <i>Mässhallen</i> Shaping Migration & Development Goals: <i>global movement, change on the ground</i> , by Wies Maas, GFMD Civil Society Coordinating Office, ICMC
9.50 - 10.50	<u>Movements and momentum</u> <i>Mässhallen</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Civil society's 5-year 8 point Action Agenda for collaboration and change and the HLD Declaration - <i>where are we now?</i>, William Gois, Regional Coordinator, Migrant Forum in Asia - Impressions from the 8th People's Global Action on Migration, Human Rights and Development (9-11 May), Jille Bellisario, Transnational Migrant Platform - Connecting dots: MADE – migration and development civil society network, John K. Bingham, GFMD civil society coordinator, International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC), Head of Policy - Movements and momentum in the region – MADE Americas and the Colectivo Migraciones Para Las Américas, Berenice Valdez, El Instituto para las Mujeres en la Migración (IMUMI) <p>Interaction with the floor</p>
10.50 - 11.00	<u>Welcome</u> Tobias Billström, Minister for Asylum and Migration Policy, Sweden, GFMD Chair

11.00 - 12.00	<p>Migration, migrants and the post-2015 development agenda <i>Mässhallen</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How migration and migrants impacted the MDGs and should figure in the post-2015 framework, Gregory Maniatis, special advisor to the UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration - Migrants and diaspora for development - in practice and advocacy, Fatumo Farah, Director Himilo Relief and Development Association (Hirda) - Shaping Migration & Development Goals: civil society's proposal for a blueprint with goals, targets and indicators on migration for the post-2015 and national development agendas, Ignacio Packer, Secretary General, Terre des Hommes - Towards decent work and universal social protection in post-2015 and national development agendas, Per-Olof Sjöo, President Building and Wood Workers International (BWI) / GS Union Sweden <p>Interaction with the floor</p>						
12.00 - 13.30	<p>Lunch</p>						
12.30 - 13.30	<p>GFMD CSD event: Post-2015 Green Room <i>Galleriet</i></p> <p>Migrants and migration in the post-2015 development agenda: update & sign-on <i>Focal points: Colin Rajah Global Coalition on Migration (GCM), Bob van Dillen Cordaid, John K. Bingham ICMC</i></p>						
	<p>Side-event: MADE in Europe <i>Riddarsalan</i></p> <p>Bridging the global and EU migration and development agendas after 2015 Organizer: ICMC Europe</p>						
	<p>Side-event: Alternatives to Immigration Detention of Children <i>Fogelströmrummet</i></p> <p>Organizers: International Detention Coalition, PICUM, Terre Des Hommes</p>						
13.30 - 15.30	<p>Break-out session A – part I</p> <p>[Theme 1: Shaping goals for labour mobility, labour rights and decent work] <i>Galleriet</i></p> <p>Session 1.A: Guaranteeing decent work and social protection for migrants</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="437 1375 1342 1715"> <tr> <td>Co-moderators</td> <td>William Gois, Migrant Forum in Asia Sofi Taylor, Overseas Nurses and Care-Workers Network</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co-rapporteurs</td> <td>Philip Hunter, Verité Samidha Garg, National Union of Teachers, UK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Discussion-starters</td> <td>Ellene Sana, Center for Migrant Advocacy Isabel de Sola, World Economic Forum Rita Schiavi, Unia Switzerland Danilo Rivera, Instituto Centroamericano de Estudios Sociales y Desarrollo (INCEDES) Rima Kalush, Migrant Rights Liepollo Pheko, The Trade Collective</td> </tr> </table>	Co-moderators	William Gois , Migrant Forum in Asia Sofi Taylor , Overseas Nurses and Care-Workers Network	Co-rapporteurs	Philip Hunter , Verité Samidha Garg , National Union of Teachers, UK	Discussion-starters	Ellene Sana , Center for Migrant Advocacy Isabel de Sola , World Economic Forum Rita Schiavi , Unia Switzerland Danilo Rivera , Instituto Centroamericano de Estudios Sociales y Desarrollo (INCEDES) Rima Kalush , Migrant Rights Liepollo Pheko , The Trade Collective
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<p>[Theme 2: Shaping goals for the protection of migrants and families] <i>Riddarsalan</i></p> <p>Session 2.A: Protecting and empowering migrants in distress, in transit, at borders and in detention</p>							

	Co-moderators	Cathi Tactaquin , National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights (NNIRR) Rodolfo Cordova , International Network on Migration and Development/Fundar
	Co-rapporteurs	Sanjula Weeasinghe , Georgetown University Milka Isinta , Pan African Network in Defence of Migrants' Rights (PANIDMR).
	Discussion-starters	Fr. Flor Maria Rigoni , Scalabrini Migrant Shelter Sue LeMesurier , International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Fabiola Mancilla , Migrant Shelter Martínez y González Petra Hueck , ICMC Europe
	<p>[Theme 3: Shaping goals for the empowerment of migrants and communities for social inclusion and human development] <i>Fogelströmrummet</i></p> <p>Session 3.A: Boosting migrants and diasporas' contributions to job creation and development in countries of residence, origin and heritage</p>	
	Co-moderators	Martina Liebsch , Caritas International Efrain Jimenez , Federación Zacatecana
	Co-rapporteurs	Stephen Deul , African Diaspora Policy Centre (ADPC) Rafael Samanez , Vamos Unidos
	Discussion-starters	Ndidi Njoku , Markets4development Jillian Roque , Public Services Labour Independent Confederation (PSLINK/Philippines) Oscar Chacon , National Alliance of Latin American and Caribbean Communities (NALACC) Syed Saiful Haque , WARBE Development Foundation Bangladesh
15.30 - 15.45	Coffee	
15.45 - 17.00	Break-out sessions A – part II <i>(continuing working sessions A, towards goals and actions)</i>	
17.15 - 18.30	Side-event: MADE Launch <i>Launch Migration and Development Civil Society Network – informal networking event and drinks</i>	<i>Mässhallen</i>
18:30 - 20.30	Dinner reception	<i>Lilla Hallen</i>

Tuesday 13 May

08.30 - 10.30	<p>Break-out sessions B – part</p> <p>[Theme 1: Shaping goals for labour mobility, labour rights and decent work] <i>Galleriet</i></p> <p>Session 1.B: Improving migrant labour recruitment, placement and employment practices</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Co-moderators</td> <td>William Gois, Migrant Forum in Asia Sofi Taylor, Overseas Nurses and Care-Workers Network</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co-rapporteurs</td> <td>Philip Hunter, Verité Samidha Garg, National Union of Teachers, UK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Discussion-starters</td> <td>Charlie Fanning, AFL-CIO Jin Sook Lee, Building and Wood Workers International Neill Wilkins, Institute for Human Rights and Business Elizabeth Mauldin, Centro de los Derechos del Migrante Inc. Najla Chahda, Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center Francesca Pizzutelli, Amnesty International</td> </tr> </table> <p>[Theme 2: Shaping goals for the protection of migrants and families] <i>Riddarsalan</i></p> <p>Session 2.B: Protecting and empowering children in contexts of migration</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Co-moderators</td> <td>Cathi Tactaquin, National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights (NNIRR) Rodolfo Cordova, International Network on Migration and Development / Fundar</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co-rapporteurs</td> <td>Sanjula Weeasinghe, Georgetown University Milka Isinta, Pan African Network in Defence of Migrants' Rights (PANIDMR)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Discussion-starters</td> <td>Daniela Reale, Save the Children UK Ben Lewis, International Detention Coalition Axela Romero, Red Mesoamericana Mary Jo Toll, NGO Committee on Migration (CoNGO-NY) Louis Malfaro, American Federation of Teachers</td> </tr> </table> <p>[Theme 3: Shaping goals for the empowerment of migrants and communities for social inclusion and human development] <i>Fogelströmrummet</i></p> <p>Session 3.B: Facilitating migrant and diaspora organizations as transnational social investors and policy advocates for access to services and public policy changes</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Co-moderators</td> <td>Martina Liebsch, Caritas International Efrain Jimenez, Federación Zacatecana</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co-rapporteurs</td> <td>Stephen Deul, African Diaspora Policy Centre (ADPC) Rafael Samanez, Vamos Unidos</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Discussion-starters</td> <td>José Luis Gutierrez, Red Mexicana de Líderes y Organizaciones Migrantes Monami Maulik, Desis Rising Up & Moving (DRUM) Chibwe Henry, Diaspora for African Development Brice Monnou, Femmes et Contribution au Développement (FECODEV) Gabriela Rodríguez Pizarro, International Centre for the Human Rights of Migrants (CIDEHUM)</td> </tr> </table>	Co-moderators	William Gois , Migrant Forum in Asia Sofi Taylor , Overseas Nurses and Care-Workers Network	Co-rapporteurs	Philip Hunter , Verité Samidha Garg , National Union of Teachers, UK	Discussion-starters	Charlie Fanning , AFL-CIO Jin Sook Lee , Building and Wood Workers International Neill Wilkins , Institute for Human Rights and Business Elizabeth Mauldin , Centro de los Derechos del Migrante Inc. Najla Chahda , Caritas Lebanon Migrant Center Francesca Pizzutelli , Amnesty International	Co-moderators	Cathi Tactaquin , National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights (NNIRR) Rodolfo Cordova , International Network on Migration and Development / Fundar	Co-rapporteurs	Sanjula Weeasinghe , Georgetown University Milka Isinta , Pan African Network in Defence of Migrants' Rights (PANIDMR)	Discussion-starters	Daniela Reale , Save the Children UK Ben Lewis , International Detention Coalition Axela Romero , Red Mesoamericana Mary Jo Toll , NGO Committee on Migration (CoNGO-NY) Louis Malfaro , American Federation of Teachers	Co-moderators	Martina Liebsch , Caritas International Efrain Jimenez , Federación Zacatecana	Co-rapporteurs	Stephen Deul , African Diaspora Policy Centre (ADPC) Rafael Samanez , Vamos Unidos	Discussion-starters	José Luis Gutierrez , Red Mexicana de Líderes y Organizaciones Migrantes Monami Maulik , Desis Rising Up & Moving (DRUM) Chibwe Henry , Diaspora for African Development Brice Monnou , Femmes et Contribution au Développement (FECODEV) Gabriela Rodríguez Pizarro , International Centre for the Human Rights of Migrants (CIDEHUM)
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10.30 - 10.45	Coffee																		

10.45 - 12.00	Break-out sessions B – part II <i>(continuing working sessions B, towards goals and actions)</i>	
12.00 - 13.30	Lunch	Lilla Hallen
12.30 - 13.30	GFMD CSD event: Post-2015 Green Room Migrants and migration in the post-2015 development agenda: strategizing next steps and sign-on <i>Focal points: Colin Rajah Global Coalition on Migration (GCM), Bob van Dillen Cordaid, John K. Bingham ICMC</i>	Galleriet
	Side-event: Migrant Domestic Workers Organizer: Global Migration Group	Riddarsalan
	Side-event: Local authorities: the missing link to harness the potential of migration for development Organizer: Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI)	Fogelströmrummet
13.30 - 15.15	Report backs, and moving forward <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report back on inspiring practices, recommendations, indicators for progress, and next steps from the three thematic break-out sessions by rapporteurs - Report back on results of the post-2015 Green Room by Colin Rajah, Global Coalition on Migration Connecting with the GFMD 2014 Government Days and beyond <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eva Åkerman Börje, Ambassador, Head of the secretariat for the GFMD Swedish Chairmanship Interaction with the floor	Mässhallen
15.15 - 15.45	Coffee break	
15.45 - 17.30	Concluding Debate - Global conversation, local implementation <i>Implementing the global migration and development agenda locally, where do we go next?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peter Sutherland, UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration - Representative of the Government of Bangladesh, <i>tbc</i> - Pietro Mona, Deputy Head of the Global Programme Migration and Development, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation - Moderators of the three thematic break-out sessions Interaction with the floor	Mässhallen
17.30 - 18.00	Closing Ceremony Closing address by Michele LeVoy, Chair, and Gibril Faal, Co-Chair	
18.00 - 20.00	Side event: MADE Strategy Session on labour migration and recruitment Organisers: Migrant Forum in Asia, AFL-CIO, Centro de los Derechos del Migrante	Galleriet

Wednesday 14 May - Opening States' GFMD Summit and Common Space <i>[see GFMD Government Days programme for further details and speakers' overview]</i>	
10.30 - 12.30	Registration <i>(A light lunch will be served during the registration)</i>
13.00 - 14.00	Opening Session <i>Mässhallen</i> <i>including report back by the GFMD Civil Society Chair 2014</i>
14.00 - 14.30	Coffee break
14.30 - 15.15	Common Space - Opening plenary Partnering to realize the potential of migrants and migration for inclusive development
15.30 - 17:30	Common Space - Break-out sessions Break-out session 1: Situating migration and migrants in national and post-2015 international development agendas <i>Partnering with the international development community, national policy makers and development, migrant and other civil society organizations</i> Break-out session 2: Realizing decent labour migration and decent employment in countries of origin and destination - partnering with states, businesses, labour organizations, diaspora entrepreneurs and other civil society organizations Break-out session 3: Empowering migrants and communities for social inclusion and human development - partnering with states, local authorities and civil society
17:30 - 18:30	Common Space - concluding plenary
19.00 - 21.00	Welcome Reception



Annex IV Government Team Members and Co-Chairs



“Unlocking the potential of migration for inclusive development”

GFMD 2013-2014 Roundtable Teams

Roundtable Theme		Government Team Members	Non-Government Partners
ROUNDTABLE 1 - Integrating migration in global, regional and national development agendas			
Session 1.1	Operationalizing mainstreaming and coherence in migration and development policies	Afghanistan, Canada, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Jamaica, Lebanon, Madagascar , Mauritania, Moldova, Netherlands, Philippines, Russia , Switzerland , Turkey	ACP Observatory, African Union Commission, EU, ICMPD, IOM, OECD, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, World Bank
Session 1.2	Framing migration for the MDGs and the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda	Afghanistan, Bangladesh , Belgium , Ecuador, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Mexico , Philippines, Switzerland , Turkey	African Union Commission, EU, ICMPD, IFRC, ILO, IOM, OECD, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOHCHR, WHO, World Bank
ROUNDTABLE 2 - Migration as an enabler for inclusive economic development			
Session 2.1	Enhancing the development impacts of labour migration and circular mobility through more systematic labour market and skills matching	Angola, Canada , Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Morocco , Panama, Philippines , Spain , Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates	African Union Commission, EU, ILO, IOM, OECD, OSCE, UNCTAD, World Bank
Session 2.2	Facilitating positive development impacts of diaspora engagement in skills transfer, investments and trade between countries of residence and origin	Angola, Bangladesh, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia , France , Georgia, Ghana, Jamaica, Kenya, Mexico, Moldova, Netherlands , Nigeria, Philippines, Switzerland, Turkey	African Union Commission, ICMPD, IOM, OECD, OSCE, UNCTAD, World Bank
ROUNDTABLE 3 - Migration as an enabler for inclusive social development			
Session 3.1	Empowering migrants, their households and communities for improved protection of rights and social development outcomes	Afghanistan, Australia , Bangladesh, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador , Greece , Madagascar, Nigeria, Philippines , Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United States	African Union Commission, ICMPD, IFRC, ILO, IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNOHCHR, World Bank
Session 3.2	Migrants' social and financial remittances (asset transfers) and their effects on health and education	Afghanistan, Angola, Comoros, El Salvador , Eritrea , Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Kenya, Mexico, Moldova, Togo, United Arab Emirates , United Kingdom, Zimbabwe	ACP Observatory, IOM, UNICEF, UNOHCHR, WHO, World Bank
Business Roundtable		Australia, Canada, Moldova, Netherlands, Philippines, Sweden, Turkey, United States	ICMC, ILO, ICMPD, IOM, OECD, SRSG, World Bank
Platform for Partnerships		Morocco , Turkey	OSCE, UNITAR

Moderator

Color code **Rapporteur**
Co-Chair

Total participating states: 48

Total participating observers: 18

Annex V Recommendations and Possible Follow-up Actions from the GFMD 2013-2014 Roundtables

Roundtable 1.1: Operationalizing mainstreaming and coherence in migration and development

1. Promoting the assessment, and mainstreaming of migration into national development planning and vice-versa
2. Encouraging peer-to-peer learning as well as support from international organizations in analysis, implementation and policy dialogue;
3. Promote synergies at the sub-national, national, regional and international levels as well as cooperation between countries of origin and destination;
4. Promote enhanced coordination and cooperation within/between the UN and IOM, in the realm of mainstreaming migration in development planning at the country and international level.
5. Continue the international dialogue on mainstreaming migration in *sectoral* policies and planning.
6. Integrating migration in the post-2015 development agenda and explore how this inclusion subsequently can be mainstreamed into development planning;
7. Encouraging further work on monitoring and measurement of the impact of policy coherence and mainstreaming, especially through dedicated research initiatives.

Roundtable 1.2: Framing migration for the Millennium Development Goals and the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda:

1. Ensure that migrants and migration is recognized as a cross-cutting enabler for sustainable development and that their positive contributions to societies of origin, transit and destination, are acknowledged and enhanced. In concrete terms, this means migrants and migration related aspects should be:
 - i) included in the narrative of the agenda;
 - ii) clustered and included within a Means of Implementation/ Global Partnerships focus area;
 - iii) included as targets under the following SDGs: Poverty Eradication; Education; Health and population dynamics; Economic growth and decent work for all; Promoting equality; and
 - iv) that targets and indicators are disaggregated to account for development outcomes of migrants and their families. In closing, the co-chairs and rapporteur declared the endorsement of the recommendations in the background paper.
2. A number of targets were suggested, including, but not limited to the following areas:
 - i) Protecting migrants' rights and preventing labour exploitation, discrimination and xenophobia
 - ii) Reducing the costs of recruitment and remittances' and enhancing financial inclusion of migrants.
 - iii) Enhancing access to, and portability of, social security benefits Facilitating mobility and the portability of skills, e.g. through bilateral and multilateral agreements.
3. There was a strong call to refer to the annexes of the background paper¹ as well as the Recommendations from the Dhaka Global Experts Meeting on Migration in the post-2015 development agenda, for the concrete suggestions of how such migrant and migration targets and indicators could be formed.²

1 The background paper is available at: http://www.gfmd.org/files/documents/gfmd_sweden2013-2014_rt_1-2-background_paper_en.pdf

2 See the report from the Global Experts' Meeting for further details on these recommendations: <http://www.migration4development.org/sites/m4d.emakina-eu.net/files/final-recommendations-29-april-2104.pdf>

4. There was a consensus to work in a partnership and collaboration, including with civil society, for a unified approach that is ambitious, balanced and realistic.
5. Delegates were reminded to focus on migration-related targets that were *specific, measurable, achievable, relevant* and *time-bound* (SMART) and to plan for the implementation at the country-level.
6. The meeting called on the chair to formally submit the outcomes of this roundtable discussion to the UN Secretary-General and the Co-chairs of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals. This would enhance the chances of the outcome to be reflected in the OWG's final report as well as the upcoming synthesis report from the UN Secretary General. In conclusion, Turkey expressed its commitment to sustain the momentum.

Roundtable 2.1 – Enhancing the development impacts of labour migration and circular mobility through more systematic labour market and skills matching

It was suggested that the following measures could be considered and implemented in order to make labour and skills matching enhance mutual development impacts for migrating men and women, of various skills levels, in both countries of origin and destination:

1. Increase international cooperation on education, training and recognition of qualifications, for example through working with education institutions and employers and through bilateral recognition of qualifications agreements.
2. Improve skills recognition, particularly in order to facilitate returning migrants' contribution to the labour market of their country of origin through adequate use of new skills and experience from abroad, for example through a system of certificates of competency accepted in the countries of origin.
3. Engage closer with the private sector to determine and discuss employers' needs as well as training opportunities for migrants.
4. Provide, for example through ICT tools, reliable information on job opportunities and skills requirements, in countries of destination and

in countries of origin upon return.

5. Take necessary steps in order to promote transparency in the recruitment process, while also assessing the efficiency of monitoring and regulation of recruiters and intermediaries.
6. Address the high over-qualification rates among migrants in many countries, for example by promoting language training but also by involving public authorities responsible for skills recognition as well as professional associations defining professions and related job descriptions and qualifications.

Roundtable 2.2 – Facilitating positive development impacts of diaspora engagement in skills transfers, investments and trade between countries of residence and origin

It was suggested that the following measures could be considered and/or implemented by governments of both countries of origin and residence and through public-private partnerships in order to facilitate positive development impacts from diaspora skills transfers, investments and trade:

1. Support migrants associations' and professional networks' capacities to engage in trade and investments in countries of origin, for example through partnerships with financial institutions which can help migrants to invest in their country of origin and increase financial literacy.
2. Provide information, for example through ICT tools, on investment and trade possibilities as well as information on accessible financial instruments such as diaspora bonds.
3. Recognize the potential offered by temporary return opportunities and the removal of barriers of circular mobility, for example by allowing portable benefits, particularly relating to pensions and medical and life insurance, in order to facilitate visits or temporary return to countries of origin.

4. Recognize the impacts of allowing dual citizenship or permanent residency in order to increase the contribution of the diaspora as bridge-builders enjoying benefits deriving from such legal status.
5. Considering tax systems and investment conditions that give incentives to circular mobility and diaspora engagement in countries of origin.
6. Mapping diasporas in order to help to refine outreach policies and better understand diaspora communities.

Roundtable 3.1: Empowering migrants, their households and communities for improved protection of rights and social development outcomes

1. Governments could consult and collaborate with a civil society partners and local authorities to ensure that different migrant groups (including prospective migrants in countries of origin) are provided with information tailored to their particular needs.
2. States can provide information about avenues for legal migration to ensure that migrants are made aware of their rights before, during and after their move. States should offer information to migrants on how to validate their qualifications.
3. Governments can ensure that legal and structural frameworks are in place to allow migrants to gather and organize in a structured fashion as a means of encouraging migrant agency and to counter xenophobic sentiments. By encouraging (and providing financial support to) these groups, migrants' needs and rights are recognized as equal to those of others in the community.
4. Governments may consider giving migrants "expert status" and consult with them on key subjects that affect them and the communities where they live and work, thereby recognizing their agency and contributing toward social cohesion.
5. Governments and the private sector stand to gain by creating an alliance to advocate publically for the benefits of migration (in particular the labour needed to fill the needs of the host community).

6. In countries of origin, governments could create space for migrant organizations to communicate and consult with state and private sector interests on development initiatives linking countries of origin and destination.
7. Government services could be flexible and tailored to meet specific needs of migrants, for example by offering access to insurance or education schemes that safeguard the rights and long term interests of the migrant and his/her family.
8. Governments could enable migrants to open and hold bank accounts in order to facilitate savings and promote investments.
9. Governments could provide a greater range of opportunities for labour migration at all skills levels by increasing opportunities for e.g. circular migration.
10. Governments of both origin and destination countries could support the establishment of programs that focus on engaging with a country's diaspora in order to strengthen cultural and economic ties between countries. Countries of origin and destination can benefit from promoting a concept of integration that allows for retention of the language and culture of heritage.
11. Governments should consider offering civil registration, voting and representation rights for their diaspora communities.

Roundtable 3.2 – Migrants' financial and social remittances and their effect on health and education

The roundtable produced a set of recommendations as general measures:

1. To increase knowledge of viable models for directing migrants' social and financial remittances for positive health- and education outcomes.
2. To establish policies and practices that encourage the diaspora (and returning migrants) to actively participate in development strategies of the countries of origin, including improvement of the quality of life regarding access to education and health.

3. To establish and promote voluntary principles and practices for the ethical international recruitment of health personnel.
4. To encourage incentive systems to facilitate circular and temporary migration of health personnel.
5. To recognize the potential offered by temporary return opportunities and the removal of barriers of circular mobility, including allowing portable benefits, particularly relating to pensions and medical and life insurance.
6. To strengthen the health and education systems in low-income countries including through training and incentives to retain high-skilled personal and by attracting back professionals that have migrated.

Annex VI Letter to United Nations Secretary General



H.E. Mr. Ban Ki-moon
Secretary-General
United Nations

Stockholm 28 May 2014

Excellency,

As the Chair of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), I would like to express my sincere gratitude to you for attending the GFMD Summit Meeting in Stockholm (14-16 May 2014) and giving the inspiring opening remarks which called governments to action.

The meeting was attended by over 900 delegates from 140 governments, 30 international organizations and civil society representatives and there was a widespread appreciation for the enhanced focus given to the development dimension of the substantive discussions.

I recall your suggestion in the opening remarks that our “voices can impress upon those drawing up the post-2015 framework” and your encouragement, when we met with the GFMD Troika on 21 February 2014, to feed in the results from the GFMD Summit Meeting to the continued post-2015 process. In response, I hereby submit the recommendations that came out of the GFMD Summit Meeting on including migration in the post-2015 development agenda. These were endorsed at the meeting and the Swedish Chair was requested to submit them to your esteemed office.

There was an explicit expectation expressed at the meeting that these would be taken into consideration in the drafting of the Secretary-General’s Synthesis Report on the Sustainable Development Goals.

A more comprehensive account of the outcomes from the GFMD Summit Meeting will be made available in the GFMD Chair’s Report. The Chair of the GFMD remains at the disposal of your office to elaborate on the recommendations presented below.

Yours sincerely,

Eva Åkerman Börje
Ambassador
Chair Sweden GFMD 2013-2014
Secretariat of the Swedish Chairmanship
of the Global Forum on Migration and Development





Recommendations on including migration in the post-2015 Development Agenda from the 7th Summit Meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development, Stockholm 14-16 May, 2014

The 7th Summit Meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development was held in Stockholm on 14-16 May 2014. Based on existing deliberations on the post-2015 development agenda and notably the Declaration from the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development¹, which recognized that migration and mobility should be adequately considered in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda, there was a consensus that migration must be included in the post-2015 development agenda. The GFMD Summit Meeting thus largely focused on how migration should be included in the post-2015 development agenda.

Two main principles were laid down for this:

1. Migration is first and foremost about human beings and the protection of their human rights and fundamental freedoms, irrespective of their migration status, needs to be included in the post-2015 development agenda.
2. There is consensus that migrants and migration should be recognized as enablers of development and should be included as such.

The GFMD Summit Meeting resulted in an endorsement of the recommendations proposed in the background paper for the meeting (see annex). In short, these entail that migrants and migration related aspects should be: 1) included in the narrative of the agenda; 2) clustered and included within a Means of Implementation/Global Partnerships focus area; 3) included as targets under the following SDGs: Poverty Eradication; Education; Health and Population Dynamics; Economic growth and Decent work for all; Promoting Equality; and 4) that targets and indicators are disaggregated to account for development outcomes of migrants and their families.

A number of targets were suggested, including, but not limited to, the following areas:

- Protecting human rights of migrants and preventing labour exploitation, discrimination and xenophobia;
- Reducing the costs of recruitment and remittances' and enhancing financial inclusion of migrants;
- Enhancing access to, and portability of, social security benefits;
- Facilitating mobility and the portability of skills, e.g. through bilateral and multilateral agreements.

There was a strong call to refer to the GFMD background paper's annexes as well as the Recommendations from the Global Experts Meeting on Migration in the Post-2015 Development Agenda, held in Dhaka 28-29 April 2014, for concrete suggestions of how such migrant and migration targets and indicators could be formed.

¹ General Assembly, Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, A/68/L.5, 1 October 2013.

Annex VII Terms of Reference for the Steering Group

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.

Annex VIII Acknowledgements; Financial Contributions to the GFMD 2013-2014 Budget



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.



Annex IX Final Financial Report



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>	598,021
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 / Decemebr 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
Sub-total II. 2013-2014 Fresh contributions	2,009,206

<u>Total resources</u>	<u>2,607,227</u>
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<u>EXPENDITURE</u>	<u>Budget</u>	
I. PREPARATORY COSTS		
1. Preparatory Meetings in Geneva	50,000	45,891
2. Thematic Meetings	320,200	265,560
2.1 <i>Travel and participation costs of Developing countries</i>	250,800	197,163
<i>including travel support service from IOM</i>		
2.2 <i>Organizational costs</i>	69,400	68,397
3. Research / Consultancy	50,000	43,313
Sub-total I. PREPARATORY COSTS	420,200	354,764
II. FINAL MEETING		
1. Travel and Participation Costs of Developing Countries and Panelists, including travel support service from IOM	649,434	360,422
2. Organizational Costs of GFMD 2014 Stockholm meeting	895,500	28,175
Sub-total II. FINAL MEETING	1,544,934	388,596
III. GFMD SU		
1. Staff costs	722,867	616,467
2. Office costs	106,910	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		<u>936,843</u>

The actual expenditure of GFMD 2013-2014 was exceptionally lower than projected because of the following reasons: i) The Government Offices of Sweden shouldered 95% of the total organizational costs of the Forum Meeting; ii) Actual costs of ticket and other travel related expenses of funded delegates, both for the thematic and Forum meetings, were 45% lower than estimated by the service provider iii) Preparatory costs were 15% less than projected because of actual costs of organizing four thematic meetings iv) Actual costs of the GFMD Support Unit were lower than projected due to the delay in hiring process. For further information regarding the financials please see "Final Narrative Report – Contributions to GFMD 2013-2014 Budget".