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The 2012 GFMD:

Assessment and Follow-up

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PPT OUTLINE

- THE GFMD under the Mauritius GFMD 2012 Chairmanship
- GFMD 2012 MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS
- POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS BY ROUND TABLE
- TOWARDS THE 2013 HLD AND FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS
- CONCLUSION AND KEY-TAKE AWAY MESSAGES

GFMD 2012 under the Mauritius Chairmanship

- GFMD 2012 SUMMIT TOOK PLACE IN MAURITIUS IN NOVEMBER 2012.
- FROM ALL ACCOUNTS THE FORUM WAS A COMPLETE SUCCESS (DEPTH OF THE DEBATES, EXCHANGE OF GOOD PRACTICES, BROAD INCLUSIVENESS AND INTERACTIVITY OF THE SESSIONS, & AFRICAN ENGAGEMENT)
- THIS WAS ACHIEVED DESPITE MAURITIUS' HANDICAP OF BEING A REMOTE SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATE WITH LIMITED RESOURCES AND FUNDING RELATIVE TO PREVIOUS GFMD CHAIRS-IN-OFFICE.
- OVER 500 DELEGATES, INCLUDING MINISTERS AND VICE-MINISTERS, FROM 129 STATES PARTICIPATED IN THE FORUM.
- OF THE **76** ACP COUNTRIES, **65** ATTENDED THE GFMD 2012; OF THE **54** AFRICAN UNION MEMBERS, **51** ATTENDED.
- THIS IS A RECORD PARTICIPATION OF AFRICAN AND ACP COUNTRIES IN GFMD HISTORY
- MAURITIUS ALSO ATTRACTED THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF GFMD DONORS.³

The Organization

- GFMD 2012 WAS ORGANIZED AROUND THE THEME: "Enhancing the contribution of migration to the development of migrants, communities and states".
- AS IN EARLIER YEARS, THE SUMMIT COMPRISED INFORMAL ROUNDTABLES PREPARED AND CO-CHAIRED BY GOVERNMENT TEAMS, WITH SUPPORT AND COOPERATION OF EXPERTS FROM GMG & OTHER INT'L ORGANIZATIONS, CIVIL SOCIETY, AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR.
- AS WITH PREVIOUS GFMDS, AND FOR THE AFRICA FOCUS, GFMD 2012 WAS MOSTLY CAPITAL-DRIVEN AND ORGANIZED.

MAIN CHALLENGES OF THE MAURITIUS GFMD 2012

- COMPLETE PHASE 2 OF THE GFMD ASSESSMENT.
- SUCCESSFULLY ORGANIZE A SUMMIT AROUND RT THEMES THAT BUILD ON LESSONS OF PAST GFMDs AND BRING PRACTICAL OUTCOMES
- 3. INTRODUCE NEW, CRITICAL EMERGING M&D ISSUES (S-S MIGRATION; MIGRANTS IN DISTRESS).
- LAUNCH A MULTI-ANNUAL LABOUR MOBILITY INITIATIVE AMONG WILLING AFRICAN PARTNERS OF INTEREST TO FUTURE GFMDs.
- STRENGTHEN AFRICAN ENGAGEMENT WITH THE GFMD.

MAKE A DIFFERENCE TO MIGRANTS, THEIR FAMILIES AND SOCIETY.

HOW THE CHALLENGES WERE MET

•THE CHALLENGES WERE SUCCESSFULLY HANDLED BY MAURITIUS, GUIDED BY THE CHAIR'S TASKFORCE AND AD-HOC WORKING GROUPS THAT HELPED ENSURE THEMATIC RELEVANCE AND CONTINUITY; ADVICE OF THE EXTENDED TROIKA (BELGIUM, GREECE, PHILIPPINES, MEXICO, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN AND TURKEY); AND THE COOPERATION OF OTHER GOVERNMENTS (PARTICULARLY AFRICAN) AND DONORS.

MAURITIUS' CONTRIBUTION TO THE GFMD

- Mauritius was the first GFMD Chair from a DEVELOPMENT MINISTRY
- As a nation built through migration, and undergoing the transition from a labour surplus to a labour shortage economy, MAURITIUS was able to bring to the GFMD its experience in MAKING THE M&D CONNECTIONS:
 - putting people first to achieve equitable development,
 - stakeholder partnerships among Government, private sector, civil society and the international community to generate synergies, and bring positive change
 - the importance of reform with a strong focus on results and outcomes to be achieved, and
 - an African perspective for the first time in the history of the GFMD process.

GFMD 2012 ACHIEVEMENTS/LESSONS LEARNED WITH REGARD TO THE SUBSTANCE OF THE SUMMIT

- •DEVELOPMENT RECOGNIZED AS THE CENTRAL FOCUS OF THE GFMD AS ILLUSTRATED E.G. BY:
 - high turnout of Ministries and agencies dedicated to development, diaspora, labour and other public policy agencies, beyond just migration.
 - some real policy changes in Mauritius during the GFMD term (MAURITIUS became one of the first three states to ratify Convention 189 on domestic workers, and introduced policies to improve the wellbeing of migrant workers; Countries like Jamaica made concrete progress with their new national M&D policy and plan of action, directly attributable to their engagement with the GFMD.

KEY POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

RT I: CIRCULATING LABOUR FOR INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT (Sessions: Skills and Jobs for Human Development; Migrants and Diaspora as Agents of Socio-Economic Change) ☐ Elements of a comprehensive model to support effective skills recognition and job matching in the context of labour mobility. ☐ The GFMD should further develop the theme of closing the gap on skills assessment and recognition in the country of origin for returning migrants. ☐ Key elements of a comprehensive diaspora support strategy. ☐ Complete and showcase on the GFMD website (PfP) the compendium of good practices in the Annex of the RT 1.2 **Background Paper.**

KEY POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

RT 2: Factoring Migration into Development Planning

(Sessions: National Development through Migration Mainstreaming Processes; South-South Migration and Development Policies) ☐ Continue planning and implementing migration and development mainstreaming processes. ☐ Integrate migration into the post-2015 development agenda, and the unique opportunity for such action by the HLD in 2013. ☐ Factor the contribution of migration to development outcomes into development strategies. ☐ GFMD to pursue discussions on select S-S migration issues. ☐ Collect, analyze and share timely and comprehensive data (also through global and regional organizations). ☐ Integrate S-S migration and development issues into the Post-2015 Development Agenda and the 2013 HLD.

KEY POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

(Sessions: Improving Public Perceptions of Migrants and Migration; Migrant Protection as Integral to Migration Management; Protecting Migrant Domestic Workers - Enhancing their Development Potential)

☐Information, research and data (incl gender disaggregated data) are important to help the public understand migrants and migration
☐Effective engagement with and through the media to build and sustain essential public support for effective migration policies.
☐Targeted policies and practices to protect migrant children; and identify unaccompanied/separated children as soon as possible upon arrival.
☐Specialized training for immigration officials to identify and refer child asylum seekers to asylum authorities.
□Avoid detention of children; explore alternatives to detention; if detained, hold children separate from adults.
□COOs and CODs to adopt action plans to ratify and implement ILO Convention 189 on domestic workers; have inclusive policies and regulations; and mechanisms to monitor compliance.
☐Governments to seek support from international organizations for training and capacity building programs for officials and other stakeholders on rights-based employment standards.
☐Gender equality perspectives and women's empowerment issues to be addressed in the context of the UN HLD 2013.

ACHIEVEMENTS REGARDING THE FUTURE OF THE FORUM

- A Phase 2 Consolidated Assessment Paper, WHICH setS out a common vision of the future of the GFMD and 16 action areas around three framing objectives:
 - a) consolidation of the Forum,
 - B) enhancing the Forum's impact on the m & d agenda, and
 - C) ensuring the Forum's sustainability.
- Unanimous recognition by member states of the value and importance of the GFMD as an inter-governmental process that offers a space for governments and stakeholders to exchange ideas and good practices, AND discuss policies on migration in a non-binding YET responsible WAY.
- Identification of areas for improvement In the GFMD, including:
 - a) communication and outreach system to increase knowledge distribution to all concerned actors;
 - b) mainstreaming of development into the migration agenda and policies;
 - c) establishing a coherent and predictable funding structure;
 - d) rationalizing and streamlining the work of the ad hoc wgs; and
 - e) reinforcing the GFMD's administrative structures (SU and Chair's Taskforce).

HOW THE UN SYSTEM/GMG COULD ENGAGE WITH GFMD - LOOKING FORWARD

GMG can play a central role in promoting the application of all relevant international and regional instruments relating to migration and development.
GMG should continue to respond to, and inform, GFMD priorities; provide current data, research findings, tools, expertise, capacity building and training to support informed GFMD debates and policy making.
GMG agencies to continue supporting the implementation and monitoring of GFMD outcomes, both individually and in joint operations.
GMG is best placed to draw GFMD outcomes, agreed good practices and experiences as a global partnership model into the planning and identification of a post 2015 development agenda that accounts for migration.
GMG could use the High Level Dialogue to give more validation to its various grouped initiatives to date, and to propose a set of priorities and tasks for the coming years.

KEY ISSUES FOR FOLLOW-UP IN 2013

- Information paper submitted by Mauritius to the UN Secretary General comprising the GFMD assessment reports of Phase 1 and Phase 2 and the report on the Special Session;
- Extended Troika to prepare a "Thematic Recollection of GFMD achievements, practices and thematic outcomes" from 2007 to 2012 in support of the HLD 2013.
- Scale up the contribution of the GFMD to the broader global debates on Migration and Development by demonstrating the linkages with the Post 2015 Development Agenda.

CONCLUSIONS AND KEY TAKE-AWAY MESSAGES FROM GFMD 2012

✓ **GFMD** HAS BEEN A **REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT** SINCE ITS CONCEPTION IN 2006, A TESTAMENT TO THE VALUE OF A STATE-LED, INFORMAL, VOLUNTARY PROCESS.

✓ FRACTIOUS DEBATE HAS GIVEN WAY TO CONSTRUCTIVE DIALOGUE, THAT HAS BRIDGED DIVIDES AND GENERATED OPERATIONAL IDEAS AND PARTNERSHIPS.

✓ GFMD OFFERS AN OPPORTUNITY TO BEGIN FORGING A LONGER TERM AGENDA ON THE GOVERNANCE OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION.

✓ IT HAS OPENED THE WAY FOR THE **2013 HLD TO GENERATE A CONSENSUS AROUND THE ISSUE OF MIGRANTS IN CRISES.**

✓ STRENGTHENED EFFORTS TO MAINSTREAM MIGRATION INTO THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA.

✓ THERE IS A NEED TO **AVOID POLITICIZATION OF THE MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT DEBATE,** ESPECIALLY IN THE LEAD-UP TO THE 2013 HLD.

BUT THE BIGGEST CHALLENGE FOR THE FUTURE OF THE GFMD MAY WELL BE:

➤ How to ensure equal PARTICIPATION, representation and engagement among developed and developing countries in all Forum events, GIVEN THE INCREASING COSTS AND TIME/RESOURCE DEMANDS OF THE GLOBAL FORUM