Thematic Recollection from the GFMD 2007-2012: Input to the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development

Introduction to the GFMD

Now in its seventh year, the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) has emerged as a distinctive, comprehensive and global platform for dialogue and cooperation on international migration and development, which is both policy and practice-oriented. Following the 2006 UNGA High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (HLD), the GFMD has opened up a space for informal and voluntary dialogue among governments on current and emerging migration and development issues. This process has, over time, built trust among all participants through dialogue focusing on the sharing of experiences and highlighting examples of policies and practices. The GFMD process brings together government representatives with the agencies of the Global Migration Group (GMG) and other international organizations, civil society and the private sector, and encourages exchange with regional consultative processes and other relevant platforms.

In Belgium (2007), the Philippines (2008), Greece (2009), Mexico (2010), Switzerland (2011) and Mauritius (2012), more than 160 governments have taken part in the annual meetings of the GFMD. Each year, Roundtable discussions have been organized around central themes proposed by the host governments and supported by the participating states. Through dialogue and partnerships, governments and other stakeholders have learnt from each other in order to maximize the development benefits from migration and minimize its negative implications especially on migrants. In essence, these discussions have explored the links between migration and human development in view of enlarging people's choices and building human capabilities. A common understanding has emerged that migration is a reality that needs to be addressed at the national, regional and global levels with a coherent and collaborative approach.

The discussions and outcomes have been wide-ranging, cross-cutting and cross-fertilizing. Various aspects of development, including poverty reduction, health, education, gender and environment, have been touched upon with a particular focus on how migration has made a difference in these areas. The GFMD has systematically made efforts to strengthen the development perspective of its work.

Drawing on the titles of each GFMD round table and the outcomes and recommendations the issues raised can mainly be clustered around 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.[1] These issues show the substantive relevance of the work of the GFMD for the upcoming HLD. In order to inform the 2013 High-level Dialogue of the deliberations to date, this paper thus gives a factual summary of the main outcomes of the GFMD process.

Brief overview of GFMD Chairmanships 2007-2012

In this section a short summary of each GFMD Chairmanship is presented in order to highlight the main issues that have been discussed during the six years of its existence. Given the voluntary nature of GFMD, the role of the Chairs has been instrumental to the progress of the GFMD.

GFMD 2007, Brussels, Belgium
The main goal of this meeting was to examine the impact of migration on social and economic development, in terms of human capital development and labour mobility on the one hand and the contribution of migrant resources (financial and skills) on the other hand. Policy coherence between migration and development policies was the second main issue. Human rights, gender and root causes of migration were mainstreamed as horizontal issues across all Roundtables. It established the unique GFMD practice of team-based preparations of Roundtables and set in place the GFMD Focal Point network to help coordinate the engagement of member states and Observers. Operating modalities were established to create a structured framework that would guarantee the continuation of the Forum.

GFMD 2008, Manila, Philippines
The Chairmanship revolved around the central theme *"Protecting and Empowering Migrants for Development."* One of the issues addressed under the Philippine Chairmanship is the importance of protecting the rights of migrants, not because the latter contribute to economic development, but because migrants have rights and States have the duty to promote and protect these rights. This duty is a shared responsibility between countries of origin and destination. Migrants are best able to contribute to development in both countries of origin and destination when they are protected and empowered socially, economically, and in terms of their basic human rights. GFMD addressed for the first time the issue of irregular migration in the development context. Governments also agreed to establish the Support Unit to provide basic administrative, financial and logistical services to the Chair-in-Office. Two ad hoc Working Groups to facilitate follow-up and thematic continuity between the annual Forum meetings were also formed.

GFMD 2009, Athens, Greece
The overarching theme for the 2009 GFMD was *"Integrating Migration Policies into Development Strategies for the Benefit of All."* The selection of this theme was based both on the diverse Greek experiences of migration and a growing global awareness of the need to better link migration to development and to make it a force for achieving the Millennium Development Goals. During this Chairmanship one pivotal issue discussed was the "integration – reintegration development link", which explored the positive

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[1] These thematic issues will be further elaborated below and are indexed in Annex 1.

impact of migrants' integration and reintegration on development activities in source countries at individual and/or collective level (co-development). Gender was addressed as a horizontal issue across all roundtables, drawing attention to the feminization of migration in relation with challenges, problems and advantages both for migrants and for source and receiving countries as well. It was agreed that both of these focus issues contribute to migrants' empowerment and are closely linked with the protection of their rights.

GFMD 2010, Puerto Vallarta, Mexico
The central theme of the Mexican Chairmanship was *"Partnerships for Migration and Human Development – shared prosperity, shared responsibility."* It focused on the concept of partnerships and highlighted the importance of the cooperation of all stakeholders to meet the challenges, which the link between migration and development poses for countries of origin, transit and destination. It promoted the creation of new constructive forms of communication with civil society and with international organizations and introduced the Common Space format of debates in plenary between governments and civil society. Along the process, countries expressed their interest and commitment in making the Forum a useful tool to develop initiatives and projects, and an important reference in the planning of public policy. Roundtables focused on irregular migration, family, gender, human development and climate change. It also included a working session on the Platform for Partnerships (PfP), a support mechanism to facilitate partnerships on current and past GFMD outcomes and follow-up activities.

GFMD 2011, Geneva, Switzerland
The overarching theme of the Swiss Chairmanship was *"Taking Action on Migration and Development-Coherence Capacity and Cooperation"*. The work programme was structured under three clusters (labour mobility and development; addressing irregular migration through coherent migration and development strategies; and tools for evidence based migration and development policies) and provided a space for a series of 14 focused and action-oriented meetings around the world. By zooming into local and regional contexts, the Global Forum benefitted from concrete experiences of migration and development practitioners on the ground. The collection of insights was reported to the global level in a concluding meeting (Concluding Debate) held in Geneva. The GFMD 2011 also successfully completed the first phase of the GFMD assessment exercise, which examined the way the GFMD operated as a process, including its structures, the impact and relevance of its outcomes, and its relationship with other stakeholders.

GFMD 2012, Port Louis, Mauritius
The central theme for the Chairmanship was *"Enhancing the Human Development of Migrants and their Contribution to the Development of Communities and States."* The Chair placed emphasis on achievable outcomes for migrants and their families, and for the Forum's future; the unique needs and challenges of Africa; and engaging civil society, diaspora and the private sector. It addressed these objectives through the Roundtable themes of labour mobility, mainstreaming migration into development planning and migrant protection; and through the panel discussions of the Common Space, which was expanded into interactive breakout sessions. A new humanitarian element was introduced to the GFMD through the Common Space theme of migrants in distress. The GFMD 2012 also successfully completed the second phase of the GFMD assessment exercise and presented a Consolidated Assessment report with recommendations guided by three

commonly agreed objectives: consolidation of the Forum, enhancing the Forum's impact on the global Migration and Development agenda; and ensuring the Forum's sustainability. These recommendations were adopted at the Forum meeting in Port Louis and the report will be submitted to the High Level Dialogue 2013 for information.

Overview of subject-matter discussions, outcomes and recommendations

The annual GFMD meetings mentioned above have included a total of 46 Roundtables resulting in more than 250 recommendations and other types of outcomes. Annex 1 provides an overview of the roundtables and Annex 2 an index of the proceedings and recommendations from these.[2] Drawing on the subject-matters listed in the introduction, the deliberations from the first six Chairmanships of the GFMD can be illustrated by the examples of issues summarised below:

Strategies for minimizing costs/maximizing human development
Almost all of the GFMD roundtables over the years have highlighted various links between migration and development. A few roundtables have been specifically dedicated to issues of minimizing the costs of migration and maximizing the human development of migration. These roundtables have highlighted the importance of applying a broad human development perspective by focusing on the individual migrants, their well-being and various ways to reduce costs and risks.

Labour migration and mobility
The broad issues of labour migration and mobility have consistently been on the agenda of the GFMD. A number of policies and practices have been documented. One area of discussion has been policies aimed at enhancing the development effect of *temporary migration*, while acknowledging limitations of some schemes and the importance of safeguarding the rights of migrants. Outcomes have related to enabling safe and orderly temporary labour migration, policies to better manage human resource development, and deployment in highly skilled sectors. Specific recommendations have included a compendium on good practice of bilateral labour arrangements; codes of ethical recruitment; studies on low cost loans for migrants, regulating migrant worker recruitment, social protection for temporary migrant workers, migrant resource centres; and a checklist to protect and support migrant domestic workers. With reference to *circular migration* outcomes have included exploring and identifying legal frameworks that enable mobility and the impact of skills circulation models, establishing databases on circular migration programmes and improving policies for skills development and skills recognition as well as policies and programmes for returning migrants. It has been recognised that there remains a lack of gender sensitive policies related to circular migration and its potential for development.

In order to draw on the contribution of other-than-government actors in this area, especially the private sector, one key issue has been exploring models of partnerships with banks and non-governmental programmes to reduce the cost of pre-departure loans to migrants to reduce the transaction cost of mobility. Another issue that has been explored is the involvement of private sector actors in labour market planning. These

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[2] Both Annex 1 and Annex 2 include hyperlinks to the appropriate sections in the original documents that cover the discussions held at the correspondent GFMD meeting, for ease of reference.

discussions have resulted in development of good recruitment and employment practices in partnership with recruitment agents and employers. For example, this has led to benchmarks and criteria for performance being set up, and in some instances, monitoring and licensing systems for recruiters and other intermediaries. Initiatives have also been explored with a view to better prepare overseas contract workers, and train the local workforce. Other outcomes have focused on incentives for companies to invest or engage in community-based programmes in countries of origin to provide employment opportunities for returning migrants.

Diasporas

Through GFMD, governments have also explored how to work with diaspora communities as agents for development, and have included diaspora entrepreneurs in the Common Space discussions. Policies have been explored on how to engage and empower migrants and diasporas to better contribute to development policies and programmes as well as facilitate their collective investments directly in the countries of origin. These discussions have acknowledged that diaspora contributions are voluntary and often directed at an individual level - they cannot replace the responsibility of states at a community/country level. The contribution of diaspora communities to development in their countries of residence has also been highlighted as an important issue, often linked to public perceptions. A related topic which has gained attention is the role of migrants' associations. While these sometimes coincide with diaspora communities, in some instances they are open to people of different origins and in other cases they are found in countries of origin, e.g. to engage with policies and prepare migrants for departure or return. A handbook on "Developing a Road Map for Engaging Diasporas in Development" has been facilitated through the GFMD Platform for Partnerships.

Remittances

Deliberations on remittances have focused on ways to improve availability and quality of data, reduce the transaction costs, partly by encouraging more transparency and competition in the market and by increasing the use of formal remittance channels. Discussions have highlighted concrete evidence on how remittances contribute to poverty reduction, although there remain challenges in terms of dependencies. Practices on how to facilitate productive investments and spending on health and education have been addressed. Policies that seek to increase the positive impact of remittances both on macro- and micro-level development have been explored.

Strategies for addressing irregular migration and enabling regular migration

Strategies for addressing irregular migration and enabling regular migration have been a recurring issue in GFMD meetings and often discussed as two sides of the same coin. Deliberations have stressed that this is a shared responsibility between countries of origin, transit and destination.

On the one hand, these discussions have focused on how to expand options for regular migration, including necessary partnerships. Outcomes have included facilitating matching of available skills and jobs by compiling such information, promotion of cooperation mechanisms between countries of origin and destination as well as reviews of visa policies to facilitate regular migration.

On the other hand, joint strategies for addressing irregular migration, including smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, have been explored. These discussions have included efforts to manage migration as well as to support development in countries of origin to reduce irregular migration by making migration a matter of choice, not necessity. While it has been recognized that irregular migrants also contribute to development, deliberations have highlighted the risks many migrants run into when they move, work or reside with an irregular status. Hence, in order to protect migrants, calls have been made for all countries to pursue common efforts to discourage and reduce irregular migration.

A related topic is making migration an informed choice by expanding the information available to migrants (pre-departure, pre-return/safe migration campaigns, etc.). Examples include exploring possibilities for establishing migrant resource centres along well traversed migration corridors, and strengthening networks between migrant resource centres in countries of origin and host countries.

The rights of migrants
The GFMD has enabled a constructive dialogue on migrants' rights. Issues discussed have included the shared responsibility of protecting the rights of migrants, including the ratification of relevant UN Conventions, the importance of promoting inclusion, protection and acceptance of migrants in host societies including through empowerment of migrants. The issue of rights has been given a deeper meaning by looking beyond international conventions to also include which social protection policies are in place for migrants. This has led to a promotion of social and economic rights of migrants, portability of pensions as well as to exploring different cost-effective health care models as well as social security and end-of-contract payment models for migrant workers.

In order to avoid xenophobia and discrimination, efforts to promote inclusion and acceptance in host societies have been shared, including information campaigns towards the public about migrants' contributions to development as well as good integration practices with a view to counter negative perceptions of, and attitudes towards migrants.

Beyond this, human rights of migrants have also been stressed in relation to enforcement of migration regulation. These discussions have included calls to avoid the criminalization of migrants and recognition that enforcement and migrant protection objectives can be mutually reinforcing when prevention and enforcement measures are managed in full respect of fundamental human rights. This also includes ensuring the human rights of migrants while combating labour exploitation and human trafficking as well as protecting migrants during humanitarian crises. The gender and family perspectives of migration and development have also been discussed to examine its human development potential and impacts.

Policy coherence and mainstreaming
In terms of policy coherence and mainstreaming of migration, the focus within GFMD has been on promoting policy coherence between migration and development, with a view to mainstream migration into development policy and development into migration policy. On the one hand, these discussions have concerned *institutional* issues of finding the right structures and lines of communication within governments and beyond in relation to other stakeholders (including the involvement of civil society). On the other

hand the discussions have focused on policy contents. Recommendations have included formulating national policy and action plans for how to promote the synergies between migration and development. Efforts have included mainstreaming migration into activities to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, or other development initiatives, with the ultimate goal of including migration in broader national development planning processes and in the formulation of country strategies for bilateral development cooperation as well as into sectoral planning.

Recently the issue of South-South migration and development policies was discussed in-depth in the GFMD process. The focus was on most recent data reflecting the full range of human mobility in the South-South context, including related drivers of such migration; harnessing the development potential of labour mobility among countries, governance capacity gaps, and environment-induced migration.

A number of policy guidance tools have been developed, including tools for mainstreaming migration into development planning; a repository of migration profiles as well as a handbook on engaging the diaspora for development. In order to promote the inclusion of migration in the Post-2015 Development agenda, the GFMD has pointed to the need of indicators to measure and monitor the concrete effects of migration on specific development outcomes (e.g. current MDGs). One way of improving such data is by integrating migration questions into standard development surveys.

Data and research
Recognizing that there is a need for data and analysis to underpin coherence between migration and development policy and to convince policy-makers more broadly, much of the deliberations on research have focused on assessing the effects of migration on development. These deliberations have reviewed cause and effect relationships, data and research tools as well as impact assessments. Importantly, these discussions have stressed the need for improved impact assessments of *policies, programmes* and *projects* linking migration and development, e.g. migration mainstreaming initiatives as the outcomes of such assessment serve governments in their continued efforts in this field.

Other discussions have emphasized the importance of enhancing the capacity, including of national statistics offices, on data and research, and to monitor migrant flows to and from developing countries; targeted research on the impacts of regular and irregular migration on developing countries with significant inward vs. outward migration flows; and improving knowledge about the diaspora.

Governance of migration and coordination of dialogues
A standing issue in GFMD forum meetings has been the future of the GFMD, which has largely reviewed the progress and internal functioning of the GFMD and suggested improvements and progressive change for the way forward.[3]

On occasion, other issues related to global governance of migration have been addressed including how to improve coordination and cooperation between GFMD and Regional Consultative Processes as well as other regional and inter-regional fora, where relevant, as well as how these fora could incorporate the migration and development nexus. In such

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[3] A comprehensive elaboration on recommended improvements can be found in the Consolidated Assessment report.

deliberations, links between the GFMD and the Global Migration Group (GMG) have also been addressed.

Cooperation and consultation with regional entities and international organizations, in particular those forming part of the GMG, has benefited the GFMD through the provision of thematic expertise. A number of international organizations have also been engaged to assist member states in voluntary follow-up of outcomes of the GFMD.

Civil society and the private sector
The relations with civil society have evolved over time to allow more in-depth consultations through, e.g. the Civil Society Days organized by civil society and Common Space which provides a platform for government and civil society to interact in GFMD settings. Efforts have also been made to engage the private sector in dialogue through the GFMD, e.g. by including high level private sector representatives and members of the diaspora in the panels of GFMD meetings[4]. A more meaningful engagement with the private sector, as with other stakeholders, has been identified as a priority for the years to come.

In order to draw on the contribution of other-than-government actors, in the area of labour migration, models of partnerships with banks and non-governmental programmes have been explored to reduce the cost of pre-departure loans to migrants and to reduce the transaction cost of mobility. Another issue that has been explored is the involvement of private sector actors in labour market planning. These discussions have resulted in development of good recruitment and employment practices in partnership with recruitment agents and employers. For example, this has led to benchmarks and criteria for performance being set up, and in some instances, monitoring and licensing systems for recruiters and other intermediaries. Initiatives have also been explored with a view to better prepare overseas contract workers, and train the local workforce. Other recommendations have focused on incentives for companies to invest or engage in community-based programmes in countries of origin to provide employment opportunities for returning migrants.

Concluding remarks

The GFMD as a process is geared towards enabling dialogue, and strengthening partnerships and cooperation on migration and development. The GFMD has made annual progress by building upon the achievements of the previous year and introduced new means of promoting more effective dialogue and partnership between and among governments, international organizations, civil society and the private sector.

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

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[4] One example of this was the GFMD thematic meeting "Markets for Migration and Development" held in Berne under the Swiss Chairmanship of the GFMD in 2011.

and academia. Government teams have been established around each year's roundtable themes, bringing together the experiences and expertise from different countries. As such the Forum has built trust, enabled lesson sharing and establishment of partnerships. The informal character of GFMD and the rotating chairmanships have been seen to contribute to the advancement of the discussions.

The wealth of above mentioned deliberations, outcomes and recommendations point to the success of the GFMD to enable constructive dialogue around issues pertaining to migration and development. As underscored in the recently concluded assessment of the first six years of the GFMD, some 80 per cent of the respondents expressed great or general satisfaction with the GFMD process and an overwhelming majority of governments considered that the process brought value-added compared to other related fora.

The thematic recollection above indicates the capacity of the GFMD to engage with, and contribute to the focus issues identified in the four roundtable sessions with the second HLD[5]. Additionally the general sense of satisfaction with the GFMD proves its relevance to the overall theme of the HLD, i.e. *strengthening coherence and cooperation at all levels*. From one year to the next, the GFMD has successfully discussed in greater depth selected themes and identified new themes such as south-south migration, links between environmental change and migration as well as the role of migration in the Post-2015 Development agenda. The substantive work conducted within the GFMD between the HLD in 2006 until now thus bears witness to the ability of the Forum to address the evolving challenges and opportunities shaped by migration dynamics.

The GFMD continues to be a dynamic and evolving process – a global platform which fosters practice and policy-oriented dialogue, builds trust and partnerships among states, promotes sharing of knowledge and good practices, and reaches out to the broader international community in identifying joint, coherent and cooperative responses to current and future challenges in the field of migration and development.

Annex 1 Index of GFMD subject-matters 2007-2012

Annex 2 Index of GFMD Proceedings 2007-2012

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[5] The four roundtables of the HLD are: 1) Assessing the effects of international migration on sustainable development and identifying relevant priorities in view of the preparations of the post-2015 development framework; 2) Measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of all migrants, with particular reference to women and children, as well as to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons and to ensure orderly, regular and safe migration; 3) Strengthening partnerships and cooperation on international migration, mechanisms to effectively integrate migration into development policies and promote coherence at all levels; and 4) International and regional labour mobility and its impact on development.

Annex 1 Index of GFMD Subject Matters 2007-2012

Thematic Area	Year	Overarching roundtable theme/session	Nr RT	RT Title	Report of proceedings
Diasporas					
Diasporas	2007	Remittances and other diaspora resources: increasing their net volume	2.4	Working with the diaspora for development	Pp 103-111
Diasporas	2009	How to make the migration-development nexus work for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	1.2	Engaging diasporas and migrants in development policies and programmes – Their role? Their constraints?	Pp 18-21
	2010	Working session on the platform for partnerships (PfP)	6.4.	Project 1: Handbook on Engaging Diasporas in Development Activities in both Host and Home Countries	Pp 43-45
Diasporas	2012	Circulating labour for inclusive development	1.2	Supporting Migrants and Diaspora as Agents of Socioeconomic Change	Pp 28-32
Governance/coordination of dialogue					
Governance/coordination of dialogue	2007	Enhancing Institutional and Policy Coherence and Promoting Partnerships	3.3	Future of the forum	Pp 129-130
Governance/coordination of dialogue	2007	Enhancing Institutional and Policy Coherence and Promoting Partnerships	3.4	Regional Migration Consultation Processes and Development : Advancing Cooperation	Pp 130-138
Governance/coordination of dialogue	2007			Follow-up activities	Pp 160-162
Governance/coordination of dialogue	2008	Policy and Institutional Coherence and Partnerships	3.3	RCPs, Inter-regional Consultative Fora, Regional Organisations and Economic Integration Processes	Pp 23-25
Governance/coordination of dialogue	2008		4	Special Session on the Future of the GFMD	Pp 25-27
Governance/coordination of dialogue	2009			Opening Plenary Session	P 14
Governance/coordination of dialogue	2009	Policy and Institutional Coherence and Partnerships	3.2	RCP's and Inter-Regional For a	Pp 36-39
Governance/coordination of dialogue	2010	Policy and Institutional Coherence to Address the Relationship between Migration and Development	3.3	How Can RCPs and Inter-Regional Fora (IRF) Best Include the Migration and Development Nexus?	Pp 34-37
Governance/coordination of dialogue	2010			Closing Plenary	P 49
Governance/coordination of dialogue	2011	Special Sessions		GFMD Assessment (Phase 1); Platform for Partnerships (PfP); Relationship between the GFMD and Non-governmental partners	Pp 38-49
Governance/coordination of dialogue	2012			Special session on the Future of the Forum	P 54

Thematic Area	Year	Overarching roundtable theme/session	Nr RT	RT Title	Report of proceedings
Addressing irregular migration/ enabling regular Migration					
Addressing irregular migration/ enabling regular migration	2008	Secure, regular migration can achieve stronger development impacts	2.1	Fostering more opportunities for regular migration	Pp 12-15
Addressing irregular migration/ enabling regular migration	2008	Secure, regular migration can achieve stronger development impacts	2.2	Managing migration and minimizing negative impacts of irregular migration	Pp 16-19
Addressing irregular migration/ enabling regular migration	2010	Partnerships for Migration and Human Development: Shared Prosperity—Shared Responsibility	1.1	Partnerships for more regular and protected migration	Pp 18-21
Addressing irregular migration/ enabling regular migration	2010	Partnerships for Migration and Human Development: Shared Prosperity—Shared Responsibility	1.2	Joint strategies to address irregular migration	Pp 21-24
Addressing irregular migration/ enabling regular migration	2011	Addressing irregular migration through coherent migration and development strategies	2.1	Addressing irregular migration through coherent migration and development strategies	Pp 26-30
Labour migration and mobility					
Labour migration and mobility	2007	Human Capital Development and Labour Mobility	1.1	Highly Skilled Migration, balancing interests and responsibilities	Pp 66-74
Labour migration and mobility	2007	Human Capital Development and Labour Mobility	1.2	Temporary labour migration as a contribution to development: sharing responsibility	Pp 57-66
Labour migration and mobility	2007	Human Capital Development and Labour Mobility	1.3	Role of non-government partners/temporary labour migration	Pp 66-74
Labour migration and mobility	2007	Human Capital Development and Labour Mobility	1.4	How can circular migration and sustainable return serve as development tools?	Pp 74-82
Labour migration and mobility	2009	Migrant integration, reintegration and circulation for development	2.2	Reintegration and circular migration – effective for development?	Pp 24-27
Labour migration and mobility	2011	Labour Mobility and Development	1.1	Engaging the private sector in labour market planning	Pp 18-20
Labour migration and mobility	2011	Labour Mobility and Development	1.3	Global Care Workers at the Interface of Migration and Development	Pp 23-26
Labour migration and mobility	2012	Circulating Labour for Inclusive Development	1.1	Beyond-the-Border Skills and Jobs for Human Development	Pp 24-28
Minimising costs/maxim. human development of migration					
Minimising costs/maxim. human development of migration	2010	Human Mobility and Human Development	2.2	Migration, Gender and family	Pp 29-34
Minimising costs/maxim. human development of migration	2010	Human Mobility and Human Development	2.1	Reducing the costs of migration and maximizing human development	Pp 25-29
Minimising costs/maxim. human development of migration	2011	Labour Mobility and Development	1.2	Lowering the Costs of Migration for Higher Development Gains	Pp 20-23

Thematic Area	Year	Overarching roundtable theme/session	Nr RT	RT Title	Report of proceedings
Policy coherence and mainstreaming					
Policy coherence and mainstreaming	2007	Enhancing institutional and policy coherence and promoting partnerships	3.2	Coherent Policy Planning and Methodology to Link Migration and Development	Pp 119-129
Policy coherence and mainstreaming	2008	Policy and Institutional Coherence and Partnerships	3.2	Policy and Institutional Coherence within Government	Pp 21-23
Policy coherence and mainstreaming	2009	How to make the migration-development nexus work for the achievement of MDG's	1.1	Mainstreaming migration in development planning – Key actors, key strategies, key actions.	Pp 15-18
Policy coherence and mainstreaming	2009	How to make the migration-development nexus work for the achievement of MDG's	1.3	Addressing the root causes of migration through development, specifically in light of the current global economic crisis.	Pp 21-24
Policy coherence and mainstreaming	2011	Tools for evidence-based migration and development policies	3.1	Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning / Migration Profiles	Pp 31-34
Policy coherence and mainstreaming	2012	Factoring Migration into Development Planning	2.1	Supporting National Development through Migration Mainstreaming Processes, Extended Migration Profiles and Poverty Reduction Strategies	Pp 33-35
Policy coherence and mainstreaming	2012	Factoring Migration Into Development Planning	2.2	Addressing South-South Migration and Development Policies	Pp 36-39
Data and research					
Data and research	2007	Enhancing institutional and policy coherence and promoting partnerships	3.1	Measuring Migration and Development Impacts : Latest Initiatives and Progress	Pp 114-119
Data and research	2008	Policy and Institutional Coherence and Partnerships	3.1	Strengthening Data and Research Tools on Migration and Development	Pp 19-21
Data and research	2009	Policy and Institutional Coherence and Partnerships	3.1	Policy and Institutional Coherence – Latest Data and Research	Pp 32-35
Data and research	2010	Policy and Institutional Coherence to Address the Relationship between Migration and Development	3.1	Assessing the impact of migration on the economic and social development and addressing its cause-effect relationship	P 36
Data and research	2010	Policy and Institutional Coherence to Address the Relationship between Migration and Development	3.2	Assessing the relevance and impact of climate change on migration and development	
Data and research	2011	Tools for evidence-based migration and development policies	3.2	Impact Assessments of Migration and Development Policies	Pp 34-38
Remittances					
Remittances	2007	Remittances and other diaspora resources: increasing their net volume	2.1	Improving the formalization of transfers and reducing their costs	Pp 86-92
Remittances	2007	Remittances and other diaspora resources: increasing their net volume	2.2	Increasing the micro-impact of remittances on development	Pp 92-98
Remittances	2007	Remittances and other diaspora resources: increasing their net volume	2.3	Increasing the macro-impact of remittances on development	Pp 98-103

Thematic Area	Year	Overarching roundtable theme/session	Nr RT	RT Title	Report of proceedings
Rights of migrants					
Rights of migrants	2008	Migration, Development and Human Rights	1.1	Protecting the Rights of Migrants – A Shared Responsibility	Pp 6-9
Rights of migrants	2008	Migration, development and human rights	1.2	Empowering Migrants and Diasporas to Contribute to Development	Pp 9-12
Rights of migrants	2009	Migrant integration, reintegration and circulation for development	2.1	Inclusion, protection and acceptance of migrants in society	Pp 24-27
Rights of migrants	2012	Managing migration and perceptions of migration for development outcomes	3.1	Improving Public Perceptions of Migrants and Migration	Pp 40-43
Rights of migrants	2012	Managing migration and perceptions of migration for development outcomes	3.2	Migrant Protection and Migration Management	Pp 43-44
Rights of migrants	2012	Managing migration and perceptions of migration for development outcomes	3.3	Protecting Migrant Domestic Workers-Enhancing their Development Potential	Pp 46-50
Civil society participation					
	2007	Preparatory process		Civil Society Day	Pp 30-31, 39-40
		Future of the forum: operating modalities		Participation of Civil Society	Pp 177
	2008			Civil Society Meeting	Pp 3-5
	2008		1.1	Protecting the Rights of Migrants – A Shared Responsibility	P 8
	2009			Civil Society Meeting	Pp 10-11
	2009		2.1	Inclusion, protection and acceptance of migrants in society – linking human rights and migrant empowerment for development	P 27
	2009		3.1	Policy and Institutional Coherence – Latest Data and Research Findings	P 36
	2010			Civil Society Meting	Pp 8-9
	2010			Common Space	Pp 13-18
	2010		1.1	Partnerships for more regular and protected migration	P 19
	2011			GFMD 2011 Civil Society Process	Pp 7-9
	2011			Common Space	Pp 13-18
	2011	Special session		Relationship between the GFMD and non-governmental partners	Pp 44-49
	2011		3.1	Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning/ Migration Profiles	P 33

Thematic Area	Year	Overarching roundtable theme/session	Nr RT	RT Title	Report of proceedings
	2012			The Civil Society Days	Pp 7-9
	2012			Common Space	Pp 14-23
	2012		3.1	Improving Public Perceptions of Migrants and Migration: Challenging preconceptions and shaping perceptions	P 4
Private sector participation					
	2007				Pp 19-20, 46-47
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	2011		1.1	Engaging the Private Sector in Labour Market Planning	Pp 18-20
	2012			Closing Plenary Session	Pp 58-59

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Belgium 2007. First meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development. Brussels, July 9-11, 2007. Recommendations: https://www.gfmd.org/gfmd-brussels-2007-recommendations

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General Reports:
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- **Future of the Forum: Summary of Discussions**

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Switzerland 2011. Fifth meeting of the GFMD. Geneva, 1 – 2 December 2011. *Taking action on migration and development – coherence, capacity and cooperation*. Recommendations: https://www.gfmd.org/gfmd-switzerland-2011-recommendations

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In 2011, the Swiss Chair organized a series of 14 focused and action-oriented meetings around the world. More information on these thematic meetings is available at: http://gfmd.org/files/documents/2011%20GFMD%20Thematic%20Meetings.pdf

Mauritius 2012. Sixth meeting of the GFMD. Pailles, Mauritius, 19 - 22 November 2012. *Enhancing the human development of migrants and their contribution to the development of communities and states*. Recommendations: https://www.gfmd.org/gfmd-mauritius-2012-recommendations

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