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The session could rehearse the challenges and solutions for skills development, recognition, certification and utilization of an overseas contract worker at strategic points in the migration cycle along a major international labour corridor. It could showcase effective models of vocational training, skills enhancement and skills recognition, both for purposes of human resource development and employment opportunities at home and to assure better job-matching abroad. This could help minimize the incidence of irregular or exploitative forms of labour migration, and raise the gains for development. The session will seek to better understand the individual and joint roles that countries of origin and destination can play in these areas, including the private sector in both countries.

The session could aim for the following practical, achievable

Particular attention would be given to South-South migration and its positive or negative impacts on national development and social conditions in origin and destination countries, including gender implications and the situation of families left behind. The RT would build on previous activities of the ad hoc Working Group on Policy Coherence, Data and Research and those planned in 2012.

#### Session 2.1 Supporting National Development through Migration Mainstreaming Processes, Extended Migration Profiles and Poverty Reduction Strategies

This session would take further the GFMD discussion on the tools available to governments to factor migration into development planning, including migration's impact on development and poverty reduction. The session would pursue the debate on the concepts of these tools, essentially those of Mainstreaming into Development Planning and Extended Migration Profiles, take stock of progress made by governments in using these and other tools for implementing more effective policies. The GFMD 2011 Concluding Debate, including the series of practice-oriented workshops leading up to this meeting, helped deepen the understanding of these planning tools and allowed governments to share their initial experiences and practices.

The session would discuss those areas and sectors governments need to include in migration and development mainstreaming processes and poverty reduction strategies, such as employment; labour market planning; economic growth; human capital formation and skills development; brain drain and brain waste; social protection; diasporas; human rights and migrant protection; health services; the needs of women and children; leveraging remittances for local investment and development; environmental factors, demographic forecasts; and migration in-and-out flows.

Concurrently, interested governments would be invited to update session participants on national experiences with Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and, where applicable, Extended Migration Profiles and Migration and Development Mainstreaming projects. To prepare this review, the Working Group on Policy Coherence, Data and Research may conduct a concise informal survey of interested governments and relevant international organizations including information on intra-governmental coordination arrangements that facilitate such processes.

The outcomes sought by this session could include models of effective programs that factor migration into development planning, based on updates by governments on current practices related to PRSPs, Extended Migration Profiles, Migration and Development Mainstreaming processes and related policy assessments. The session would also promote a more in-depth understanding of the concepts underlying these tools and the



Concrete outcomes could include model programs and policies at national and local levels in developed and developing countries that engage migrants, diaspora and the host communities in mutually beneficial ways; innovative media programs (including those using social media) that broaden public understanding and appreciation of the contributions migrants make to their home and host countries; shared understanding of the critical role that political leaders play in framing debates about migrants and migration; and strategies by countries of origin to shape in positive ways the public image of their emigrants abroad and after return.

### Session 3.2 Migrant Protection as Integral to Migration Management

This session would examine migrant protection and migration management issues, particularly where migrants are in involuntary and/or irregular migration situations, including in the context of mixed flows of migrants,

persist in countries of origin and destination, limiting the full development of women's labour mobility. Actions are needed to give more visibility to women migration statistics, address women's specific problems at all points of the migration cycle, and provide front-line social, economic and financial services to the women and their families. This Roundtable will identify such actions through two sessions that address human rights and migration from the gender angle and a specific case study of migrant domestic workers, to build on work commenced in 2011 on this issue.

#### Session 4.1 Enhancing legal, social and financial protection of women migrants and their families

This session seeks to foster understanding of the gendered dimensions of international migration and highlight the vulnerabilities of female migrants to discrimination, exploitation and abuse throughout the migration cycle. It will raise awareness of the persistent exclusion of women in labour legislation, social protection and health benefits; and the impacts of this on the potential of women migrants. Participants will exchange ideas, suggestions, initiatives and advances in women's empowerment and how to put these into practical effect. The session will explore policies, legislation and programs that address increasing vulnerabilities and inequities in countries of origin and destination and the protection support systems available to make women migration work for development.

The objective of the session is to highlight the policy challenges, and discuss initiatives by countries of origin and destination, including policy, law enforcement and awareness-raising and effective local redress mechanisms to prevent the abuse of rights of women migrants. The session will examine some good practice case studies from various parts of the world, such as the legal protection mechanisms for migrant women workers in the states of New York and California, initiatives in Sri Lanka and the Philippines, and protection tools for women health workers from Kenya. It will call for stronger international resolve to ensure full recognition of women's work, rights and entitlements in the labour market. It will take the gender debates of GFMD 2010 and 2011 to the next level, where governments invest in health, legal and social protection as part of migration policy to address the risks of exclusion and vulnerability.

Achievable outcomes for this session could include: i) developing gender sensitive protection policies, programs and good practices that respond to women's rights; ii) enhance their access to these support systems, particularly in the case of the global South; iii) capacity building of ministries of women and labour and effective enforcement of existing national policies and laws to protect migrant women; iv) outreach and awareness-raising programs to disseminate information for women migrants; v) cooperation initiatives by country of origin and destination to prevent abuse of women, e.g. mandatory pre-departure training v) models of legal, social, health, financial protection for migrant women, particularly young women and children; vi) testing their applicability in other countries and discussing how gender can effectively be factored into migration and development policies.

#### Session 4.2 Protecting Migrant Domestic Workers: Enhancing their Development Potential.

This session would build on the work of GFMD 2010 and 2011 on the special case study of migrant domestic workers at the interface of migration and development of the largest categories of marginalized migrant workers. It would discuss the contribution of migrant domestic work to development; current gaps in data collection and analysis on migrant domestic workers and ways in which these can be addressed, including through Migration Profiles as tools for appropriate policy formulation; models of legal, social and financial protection for domestic workers, including a gender issues checklist as an aide to governments developing and implementing gender sensitive legislation, in line with the new ILO Convention 189. The session could explore international best practice models in South Africa and the Middle East, but will also highlight policy challenges, as well as regulatory and good practice in the implementation of Convention 189. It could present coherent recommendations and a feasible international action plan to address these deficits and propose the strengthening of capacity of stakeholders for effective enforcement and monitoring. It will also explore opportunities for mapping out a professional trajectory of domestic workers, to break their very low career ceiling and improve their access to alternative job opportunities.



The session could aim for the following outcomes: a) models of legal, health, social and other protections available to migrant domestic workers, and their application for policy makers in all countries; b) finalization, dissemination and utilization of the gender sensitive checklist (discussed at GFMD 2011) for the protection of domestic workers; c) factoring international domestic workers into country and regional Migration Profiles; and d) country reports on legal and social protections for domestic workers.

## 5. GFMD Assessment - Phase II

The Chair will pay particular attention to Phase II of the overall assessment of the GFMD and guide this activity in 2012. The process will be conducted with full transparency, and the Chair and the Assessment Team will consult closely with all governments at all stages of the process, as well as the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on International Migration and Development. In line with the scenario agreed at the 2010 GFMD meeting in Puerto Vallarta, the assessment will be concluded by the end of 2012.

The 02 December 2011 Special Session on the Assessment unanimously endorsed the Survey and Assessment Report on Phase I which examined the way the GFMD operates as a process, including its structures, the impact and relevance of its outcomes, and its relationship with other stakeholders. On the basis of this Assessment Report, Phase II will be dedicated to a political and strategic discussion among all GFMD participating governments on possible options for the future of the GFMD.

This analysis and discussion will be guided by the Work Plan for the Assessment Team in 2012 adopted at the 2011 Special Session, which specifies the assessment activities in 2012. While the 2011 Assessment Report will inform the strategic analysis on the Forum's future, the discussion with the Steering Group and the Friends of the Forum will be of a political nature and thus not strictly limited to the actual findings of the report.

Between January and May 2012, the Assessment Team will discuss specific areas that concern possible improvements of the way the GFMD functions as a process, structured along the related sections of the 2011 Assessment Report. It will concurrently analyze different options concerning its relationship with the United Nations, the Global Migration Group and other relevant international agencies, and society. The results of these reflections will be shared with the Steering Group and Friends of the Forum, to elicit their views on the different options proposed.

In June 2012, the Assessment Team will present a consolidated paper on the possible options for the Forum's future to the Steering Group and Friends of the Forum. Based on their responses, a revised paper will be prepared in August and re-submitted to the Steering Group and Friends of the Forum. A final consolidated document would then be prepared for discussion and endorsement at the GFMD Summit Meeting on 21-22 November 2012 in Mauritius. The final assessment report would be prepared by the Mauritian Chair before 31 December 2012.

## 6. GFMD Supporting Structures

The Mauritian chairmanship follows a series of successful GFMD meetings hosted by Belgium (2007), the Philippines (2008), Greece (2009), Mexico (2010) and Sweden (2011). In line with the GFMD Operating Modalities, the Chair's preparatory work will be assisted by the following GFMD supporting structures and partners:

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<sup>6</sup> The 73-page Assessment Report was prepared by an Assessment Team comprising Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, India, Kenya, Mexico, Mauritius (Chair), Morocco, the Netherlands, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Arab Emirates. An independent expert assisted in the process in conjunction with the Swiss Task Force.

<sup>7</sup> The adopted Work Plan is attached in Annex I.

<sup>8</sup> Subject to further discussion, this comprehensive report would be the 2011 Phase I Survey and Assessment Report, the final Assessment Document adopted at the Mauritius GFMD Summit Meeting, and also reflect the discussion of the Special Session on the Assessment at this Summit meeting. Subject to the agreement of the Friends of the Forum, the report would be presented to the 2 UN High Level Dialogue in New York, in a form yet to be decided.



development impacts. Once such proposals have been formulated and are the subject of consensus with governments, they may be showcased on the GFMD Platform for Partnerships to mobilize further support and partnerships from other willing governments or expert agencies.

The Chair will encourage civil society and governments to explore all avenues for deeper interaction throughout the GFMD process in 2012.

26 January 2012