Sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly

Report of the Secretary-General on International Migration and Development
(A/69/207)

Population Division
Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)

Conference Room 7 (GAB)
New York, 7 October 2014

Mandate

- A/RES/67/219 - requested a report on the implementation of the resolution on international migration and development adopted at its sixty-seventh session

- A/RES/68/4 – called for due consideration to the results and deliberations of the High-level Dialogue in the elaboration of the report for the sixty-ninth session

International migration today:
Global in reach … Regional in character

Region of birth	Total number of international migrants by place of birth, 2013 (in mln.) (global "diaspora")	Of which reside in region of birth	
	Total	Absolute	Percent
Europe	58	38	65
Asia	93	54	58
Oceania	2	1	58
Africa	31	15	49
Northern America	4	1	28
Latin America and the Caribbean	37	5	15
Global	232		51

Panel discussion
(New York, 25 June 2013)

Expert presentations on:

- Evidence regarding linkages between migration and development
- Best practices in addressing key migration challenges, including protecting the human rights of migrants

Participants included delegates, representatives of the United Nations, IOM, and civil society

Key messages:

- Discourse on international migration and development moved beyond the narrow realm of economic impacts to include social, cultural and environmental aspects
- Progress since the 2006 High-level Dialogue in fostering dialogue and cooperation on migration, thanks in part to the Global Forum on Migration and Development

Informal interactive hearings
with civil society
(New York, 15 July 2013)

- Over 300 representatives of NGOs and civil society
- Delegates from over 100 Member States
- Representatives from the United Nations and IOM

Key messages:

- Need for a comprehensive, rights-based, gender- and age-sensitive, and migrant-centred approach to international migration and development
- International migration should be firmly anchored in the United Nations
- International migration should be integrated into the post-2015 development agenda

High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development

(New York, 3-4 October 2013)

- **Four plenary sessions**

- **Four roundtables:**
  1. Migration, sustainable development and the P2015 development framework
  2. The human rights of migrants
  3. Strengthening partnerships and cooperation
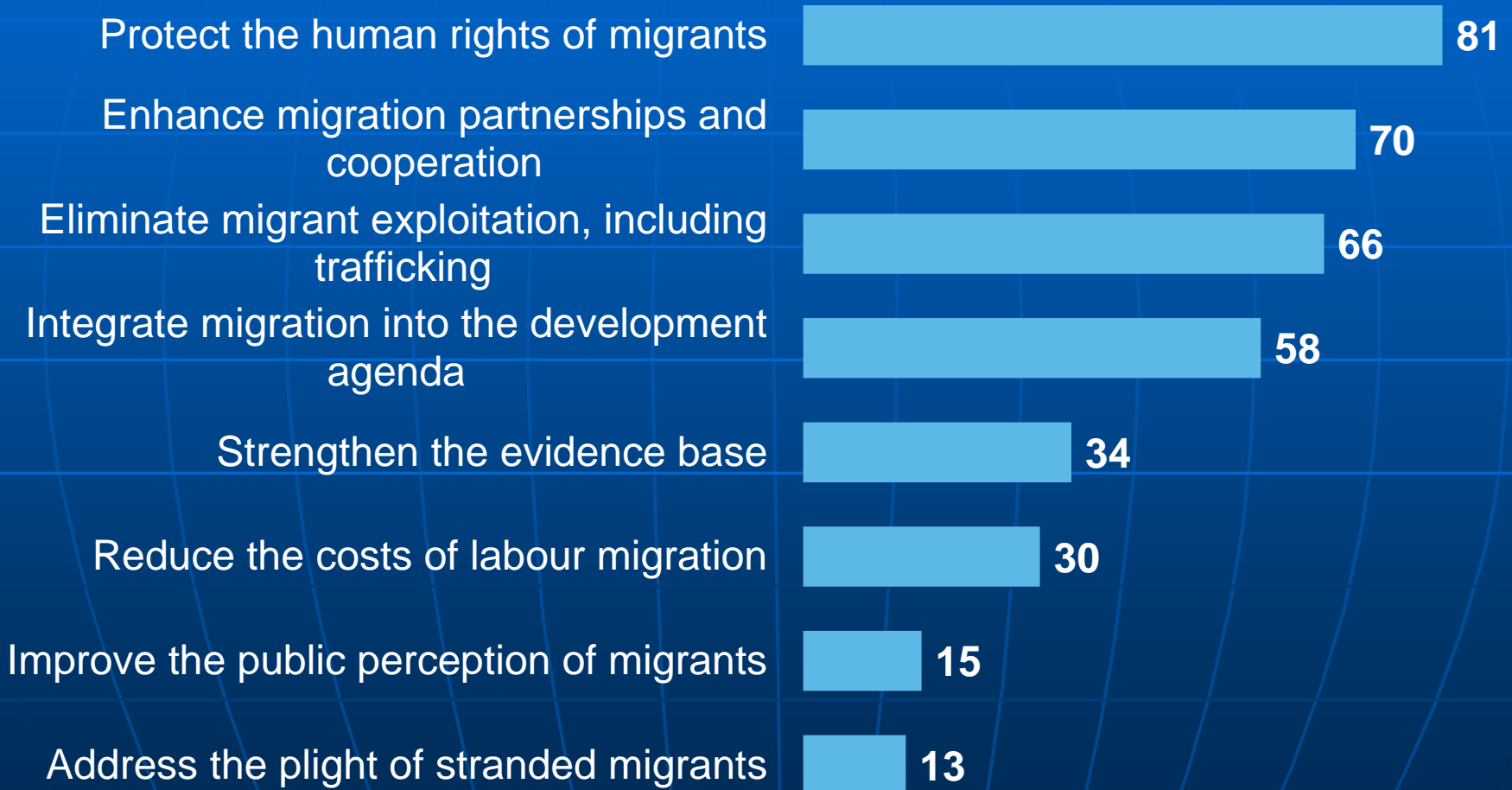 4. International and regional labour mobility

Key messages

1. **Convergence**
   - Member States: Political declaration (by consensus)
   - United Nations system/IOM: Secretary-General's eight-point plan of action
   - Civil society: eight-point / five year action plan
2. **International migration should be included in P2015**

References to the SG's eight-point agenda in plenary statements (per cent)

Protect the human rights of migrants	81
Enhance migration partnerships and cooperation	70
Eliminate migrant exploitation, including trafficking	66
Integrate migration into the development agenda	58
Strengthen the evidence base	34
Reduce the costs of labour migration	30
Improve the public perception of migrants	15
Address the plight of stranded migrants	13

Initiatives undertaken by Global Migration Group to implement eight-point agenda

Eight-point agenda	Illustrative list of GMG entities taking initiatives
1. Protect the human rights of all migrants	ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNICEF, UNHCR, UN Women, etc.
2. Reduce the costs of labour migration	ILO, IOM, UNESCO, UNHCR, WHO, World Bank, etc.
3. Eliminate migrant exploitation, including human trafficking	ILO, IOM, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNODC, etc.
4. Address the plight of stranded migrants	IOM and UNHCR
5. Improve public perceptions of migrants	ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNICEF, UNITAR, UNU
6. Integrate migration into the development agenda	IOM and UNDP
7. Strengthen the migration evidence base	IOM, UN Regional Commissions, UNDESA, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, World Bank, etc.
8. Enhance migration partnerships and cooperation	IOM, ILO, UN Regional Commissions, UNDESA, UNHCR, World Bank, etc.

… yet much remains to be done

Examples of gaps and challenges in implementing the eight-point agenda
▪ Thousands of migrants perish at sea or while crossing international borders each year
▪ Migrant children continue to be denied equal access to education or essential health services
▪ Administrative detention of international migrants has continued to rise
▪ Some of the most expensive remittance corridors are found in the poorest countries
▪ Recruitment costs for migrant workers remain too high
▪ Lack of progress in recognizing educational and professional qualifications across countries and regions continues to contribute to de-skilling or "brain waste"
▪ The implementation of international legal instruments on human trafficking and migrant smuggling remains a challenge
▪ Negative stereotypes persist with regard to both migrants and migration
▪ Countries have weak capacities to collect data on migrant populations, movements and impacts

Proposed targets related to migration in the post-2015 development agenda

Target area	Global experts meeting (Dhaka, April 2014)	GFMD (Stockholm, May 2014)	Open Working Group on SDGs
Promote international cooperation and partnerships	X	X	
Facilitate safe, orderly, regular migration	X	X	X
Enhance labour mobility	X	X	X
Reduce remittance transfer costs	X	X	X
Lower recruitment costs	X	X	
Improve the portability of acquired rights	X	X	
Recognise skills and diplomas acquired abroad	X	X	
End discrimination and combat xenophobia	X	X	
Combat human trafficking	X	X	X
Find solutions for refugees and displaced persons		X	
Safeguard the rights of migrant workers	X	X	X
Protect the human rights of migrants	X	X	
Mitigate the effects of "brain drain"	X		X
Strengthen the migration evidence base	X	X	
Include migrants in vulnerable groups	X	X	
Promote legal identity and birth registrations			X

Aspects that merit further consideration

1. **Disaggregation / special needs ("no one left behind")**
   - Migrants may be particularly vulnerable and their progress in relation to other goals and targets such as poverty eradication and access to inclusive and equitable education could be monitored and assessed.

2. **Partnerships on migration and mobility**
   - Cooperation and partnerships are crucial for enhancing the development impact of migration, reducing the costs associated with labour recruitment, enhancing the portability of acquired benefits, and promoting the mutual recognition of diplomas, qualifications and skills.

3. **Refugees and internally displaced persons**
   - Find durable solutions for those in protracted situations.

4. **Strengthen the migration evidence base**
   - Availability of timely, reliable and accurate data is a prerequisite for sound policy making and monitoring.

Next steps (P2015)

1. SGs synthesis report (December 2014)

2. Migration related indicators (GMG)

3. Further deliberations on goals and targets

4. Financing for Development

Follow-up to the 2013 High-level Dialogue

	Possible next steps
General Assembly	Hold high-level dialogues on migration at regular intervals to review the status of implementation of the commitments made at the 2013 High-level Dialogue
ECOSOC	Hold high-level debates on international migration and development with all relevant stakeholders
SRSG	Facilitate links between the United Nations and the GFMD and advocate for (a) migrants caught in crisis situations, (b) integrating migration into the post-2015 agenda, and (c) promoting collaboration between the GFMD and GMG
GFMD	Promote informal dialogue and cooperation between Member States and with civil society, strengthening development focus and regional perspectives
UN, GMG and other stakeholders	Assess progress made in implementing the Secretary-General's eight-point agenda
GMG	Strengthen cooperation, enhance engagement with Member States and civil society, and work jointly at the country level in the service of migrants and their families

Thank you

www.unmigration.org

migrationp@un.org