



Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Population Division

TWELFTH COORDINATION MEETING ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

New York, 20 and



DESA

Note

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures.

The following abbreviations have been used in the present document:

CMS	Center for Migration Studies
ECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
ESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
EU	European Union
GFMD	Global Forum on Migration and Development
GMG	Global Migration Group
ICAT	Inter-Agency Coordination Group Against Trafficking in Persons
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KNOMAD	Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development

REPORT OF THE TWELFTH MEETING

The Twelfth Coordination Meeting on International Migration took place at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 20 to 21 February 2014. The meeting was organized by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (UN/DESA). The meeting had two main objectives. First, the meeting focused on activities to follow up on and, where relevant, implement the Declaration of the 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (A/RES/68/4) as well as the eight-point agenda for action of the Secretary-General presented in his report to the 2013 High-level Dialogue (A/68/190). Second, the meeting considered how migration could be

| migration took place within the rule of law, as perceptions that migration was occurring outside the law fed into the myth that migration was a threat. The High-level Dialogue had been a watershed event in the evolution of the global debate on migration. Significantly, it had achieved an outcome document by consensus, and the discussions had shown convergence on a wide range of issues. He welcomed commitments to address the plight of “stranded migrants”. Turning to the post-2015 development agenda, Mr. Sutherland urged the framers of the new agenda to recognize that migration contributed to lifting millions out of poverty, and had already contributed to progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). An increase in the quality of mobility could have a profound impact on development. An informal working group of Member States, United Nations entities and experts had produced a document with concrete proposals for integrating migration into the post-2015 United Nations development agenda. The informal group had proposed a target on migration under a revamped goal on global partnerships, with indicators on reducing the costs of migration and of transferring remittances, increasing portability of benefits and recognition of skills, combatting human trafficking, and increasing third-country settlement options for refugees. In the coming weeks, Mr. Sutherland would be appealing directly to senior government officials to include migration in the possmt1.9()10.40.9(e)9.2(a) n-1.6(r)-464.6(he

traditional North-South dichotomies and to ensure transparency and accountability for stakeholders at all levels. A listing of so-called focus areas was to be released shortly. From these focus areas, a smaller number of more integrated goals would be developed. It was hoped that the final set of SDGs and targets would be agreed by July 2014. The OWG was working alongside the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Developm

the GFMD. Her country had a wealth of experience to share in the area of migration and development, as Turkey was simultaneously a country of origin, destination and transit of migrants. Turkey's priorities for its Chairmanship included bringing migration into the post-2015 United Nations development agenda; promoting mobility by reducing obstacles such as visas and similar barriers; ensuring the human rights of migrants; combatting racism, discrimination and xenophobia; promoting cooperation with a broad range of stakeholders to combat irregular migration; linking regional processes with the GFMD, and strengthening partnerships on migration through other fora, such as the G20. In her country's experience, small and medium-sized enterprises were a key driver of development as they served as a foundation for Turkey's successful transition from a country of origin to a destination country for migrants. Turkey was currently considering options for the theme of its Chairmanship and planning to hold various thematic meetings and roundtables.

Mr. John Bingham of the International Catholic Migration Commission noted the wide range of civil society organizations that were working together in the field of migration. Civil society consultations in the lead-up to the High-level Dialogue had led to the formulation of a five-year, eight-point approach. While he was pleased to note the convergence of views on numerous key areas at the High-level

children and “stranded migrants”. The Declaration of the High-level Dialogue gave a strong impetus to integrating migration into the post-2015 development agenda, and to strengthen the treatment of migration in the work of the United Nations.

Next, Ms. Perucci of the Population Division moderated a panel of four speakers: H.E. Ambassador Vlad Lupan, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Moldova to the United Nations, Ambassador Åkerman-Börje, Ms. Michelle Leighton, Chief of the Labour Migration Branch of the ILO, and Ms. Eva Sandis, Chair of the NGO Committee on Migration.

First, the panellists were asked their views on the main issues identified at the High-

and accountability.

The United Nations Regional Commissions played an important role in mainstreaming migration as it was often easier to achieve consensus in negotiations at regional preparatory meetings, which would then feed into global processes. The post-2015 development agenda would have to be adapted to regional priorities and characteristics. The five Regional Commissions were all working closely with partners in their work related to migration.

The representative of the World Bank highlighted the Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD), a global platform for bringing together migration knowledge. The World Bank was working with many partner agencies to improve the evidence base on the impact of migration on development.

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) was working to improve the availability of migration data in the region. The Conference of European Statisticians had selected the topic of migration statistics to be discussed at its upcoming plenary session. In October 2013, ECE had organized a workshop for countries of Eastern and South-eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia on migration and development statistics and data issues, in Almaty, Kazakhstan. One ECE task force was studying the measurement of the socio-economic conditions of migrants. A sec

Analysis Division of UN/DESA, focused on the economic benefits of migration and how best to realize them. In his keynote address, Mr. Lant Pritchett, Professor of the Practice of International Development at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, expressed his view that lowering border barriers would be the easiest way to improve development in low-income countries. Restrictions on mobility caused massive differences in labour costs, although the workers had the same intrinsic productivity. For example, for a low-skilled worker from a developing country, the gain in salary from working in the United States averaged more than twice the base salary in the home country. Potential gains to lowering barriers on mobility dwarfed gains from avenues more commonly proposed, including easing movement of capital and goods, or development aid. However, the opposition of voters in rich countries was a huge obstacle to lowering such barriers. Currently, there was no voice in the international system advocating for greater labour mobility. Mr. Pritchett offered the idea of establishing an international organization that would promote labour mobility, with voluntary accession by Governments. This organization could encourage the adoption of bilateral agreements and serve as an arbiter for solving disputes arising out of such agreements.

In the second presentation of the session, Mr. Dilip Ratha, Manager of the Migration and Remittances Unit at the World Bank, said that the high costs of labour recruitment, including recruitment fees, document costs, and transportation costs, could amount to several months of wages and were borne largely by migrants and their families. To identify ways of reducing recruitment costs, KNOMAD was gathering information on recruitment costs by occupation for bilateral corridors. Mr. Ratha suggested actions that could be taken by both sending and receiving countries to address these concerns, including negotiating employment conditions, regulating recruitment agencies and employers, and educating

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VII. SELECTED PRESENTATIONS ON DATA AND INDICATORS ON MIGRATION

Ms. Warda Henning of UNODC reported on her office's work in gathering data on trafficking in persons. Fighting the crime of trafficking would make migration more safe and humane, which would have benefits for development. UNODC produced a global report on trafficking every two years. The report from 2012 contained data on trafficking from 132 countries and information on trafficking legislation from 163 countries. In 2009, 76 per cent of trafficking victims were women and girls, while sexual exploitation and forced labour were the most common forms of exploitation of trafficked persons. The report had found that while countries had improved their laws to combat human trafficking, implementation remained a concern. Ms. Henning highlighted a voluntary reporting system on migrant smuggling and related conduct, a tool for States in South-East Asia to collect and share information on migrant smuggling and irregular migration. UNODC was working United Nations partners and

consultative process. It would have a small number of indicators to limit the reporting burden on countries. Equality and non-discrimination would be addressed through disaggregation of relevant indicators. Ms. Pawliczko presented a number of illustrative indicators intended to promote the developmental benefits of international migration. A final work plan would be presented ahead of the General Assembly special session on ICPD Beyond 2014 in September 2014. Participants observed that the monitoring framework presented by Ms. Pawliczko should not be duplicative of other efforts related to the post-2015 development agenda. Ms. Pawliczko noted that the ICPD agenda was much broader than migration alone. Participants also noted that at the time of ICPD in 1994, migration was just emerging on the international agenda. In the ensuing 20 years, there had been growing recognition of migration as an enabler of development, rather than an outcome of failure of development. Also, there had been increasing focus on human rights in migration discussions.

VIII. CLOSING

The meeting was closed by Mr. John Wilmoth, Director of the Population Division of UN/DESA. Mr.