

SUBMISSION TO THE OPEN WORKING GROUP ¹

Why & How International Migration Should Be Included
in the Global Partnership of the Post-2015 United Nations
Development Agenda

*Drafted by the UN Special Representative for International Migration and an
informal working group of states, agencies, experts, and civil society*

For millions of people, migration is a path to poverty reduction and human development :
With most migrants moving from a less to a more developed country, they tend to realize large
average gains in terms of income, as well as in health and education outcomes.^{iv} In a unique survey
of 25,000 migrants in more than 150 countries presented in the 2013 World Migration Report,
migrants themselves considered their social and economic well-being to have improved compared
to their lives at home.^v

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established by the G8 and G20 of lowering remittance transaction costs to no more than 5 percent could put an extra \$16 billion per year in the hands of remittance senders and receivers (and more if remittances rise as forecast). This goal is achievable through greater transparency, competition, and use of technology in remittance markets.

The often-high upfront costs of international migration increase both selectivity (making it harder for the poor and lower skilled to access opportunities abroad) and the vulnerability of migrant workers and their families, who risk debt-bondage and other abusive practices. Costs include official fees for documents and clearances, payments to intermediaries, travel expenses, and, sometimes, payments of bribes.

Research suggests that, if charted against income per capita in the country of origin, the costs of intermediaries alone are equivalent to 7 to 35.88 percent of GDP (0.001 to 0.001 T 353.71 0 T d [T cerd

providing third -country resettlement to refugees and the number of resettlement places on offer would not only enhance human development prospects but also alleviate the burden on developing countries that have shown extraordinary solidarity.

V. Important Investments Have Been Made Over the Last Decade

The proposal to integrate migration into the post2015 agenda, and specifically into the next global partnership, comes on the back of advancements in the political and policy dialogue on migration among states and other stakeholders over the past two decades

Formal and informal agreements and processes have proliferated, including bilateral mobility partnerships and agreements, free movement regimes in regional economic communities and Regional Consultative Processes on migration. At the global level, the UN High Level Dialogues and the creation and assessment of the Global Forum on Migration and Development speak to the intense and growing interest among states in more collaborative approaches to migration while also raising questions and expectations regarding concrete outcomes and follow-up.

Migrants and other civil society organizations have become more organized and influential, forming umbrella networks, such as the Global Coalition on Migration and mainstreaming parts of their agenda into the intergovernmental process. Points of convergence have emerged for example around the recently ratified ILO Domestic Workers Convention and in supporting the integration of migration into the post-2015 development agenda.

By setting out a shared vision and joint commitments, a global partnership on migration could provide important impetus to these ongoing processes, sending a strong signal of political support for their sustainability and outcome orientation, while bolstering data collection and the monitoring of results. It could also be an important driver for greater policy coherence for development at the national level.

VI. The Global Partnership Should Nurture Those Advancements & Secure Development Dividends

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Global partnership goal (as proposed by the High Level Panel) 12. Create a Global Enabling Environment & Catalyse Long Term Finance for Development	
Migration target 12g. "Enhance the benefits of migration for human development"	Other HLP goals that would be supported by the proposed migration indicators
Potential indicators	Goal1: End poverty
1) The average cost of sending remittances declines to less than 5% of the value of global remittance transactions by 2020, extending to all corridors by 2030.	Goal1: End poverty
2) Across corridors, the recruitment costs paid by low-skilled migrant workers decline.	Goal1: End poverty Goal8: Create Jobs, Sustainable Livelihoods, and Equitable Growth
3) (Increase in) bilateral and regional portability agreements and number of migrants accessing pension benefits under such agreements.	Goal8: Create Jobs, Sustainable Livelihoods, and Equitable Growth
4) (Increase in) bilateral and regional arrangements for cross-border skills development and recognition, and number of migrant beneficiaries.	Goal8: Create Jobs, Sustainable Livelihoods, and Equitable Growth
5) (Increase in) the number of countries that effectively monitor the implementation of national anti-human trafficking legislation and action plans.	Goal 11: Ensure stable and peaceful societies Goal2: Empower Girls and Women and Achieve Gender Equality
6) (Increase in) the number of countries that offer third-country resettlement options for refugees	Goal1:

