

This page is intentionally left blank

Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Population Division

EIGHTH COORDINATION MEETING ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

New York, 16-17 November 2009



United Nations
New York, 2011

DESA

The Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat is a vital interface between global policies in the economic, social and environmental spheres and national action. The Department works in three main interlinked areas: (i) it compiles, generates and analyses a wide range of economic, social and environmental data and information on which States Members of the United Nations draw to review common problems and take stock of policy options; (ii) it facilitates the negotiations of Member States in many intergovernmental bodies on joint courses of action to address ongoing or emerging global challenges; and (iii) it advises interested Governments on the ways and means of translating policy frameworks developed in United Nations conferences and summits into programmes at the country level and, through technical assistance, helps build national capacities.

CONTENTS (continued)

	<i>Page</i>
IMPACT OF THE GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION – ONE YEAR LATER <i>United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific</i>	91
THE ECONOMIC CRISIS AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN THE ARAB REGION: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITES <i>United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia</i>	97
MIGRATION, AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT: A FAO PERSPECTIVE <i>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</i>	101
UNESCO’S ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF MIGRATION IN 2009-2011 <i>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</i>	105
REPORT ON MIGRATION, REMITTANCES AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT <i>International Fund for Agricultural Development</i>	111
THE GLOBAL ECONOMIC CRISIS AND MIGRANT WORKERS: IMPACT AND RESPONSE <i>International Labour Organization</i>	117
EUROPEAN COMMISSION POLICIES AND PRACTICES ON MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT <i>European Commission</i>	121
INPUT TO THE EIGHTH COORDINATION MEETING ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION <i>International Organization for Migration</i>	127
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN THE ARAB REGION <i>League of Arab States</i>	133
CURRENT AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES 2009-2010 <i>Organization of American States</i>	139
ACTIVITIES ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT <i>International Catholic Migration Commission</i>	143
REPORT ON ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMMES ON MIGRATION, DEVELOPMENT AND REMITTANCES <i>Inter-American Development Bank</i>	147
STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF PEOPLE ON THE MOVE <i>NGO</i>	

This page is intentionally left blank

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:

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
ACS	American Community Survey
AfDB	African Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ALO	Arab Labor Organization
AOIM	Arab Observatory for International Migration
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women
CELADE	Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre
CPS	Current Population Survey
EC	European Commission
ECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin f8493(s)-3.05495()-0.475(i)-5.184709(o)-0.9570

OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
RCPs	Regional Consultative Processes

PART ONE

REPORT OF THE MEETING AND INFORMATION PAPERS

This page is intentionally left blank

REPORT OF THE MEETING

This page is intentionally left blank

REPORT OF THE MEETING

themselves as well as to countries of origin and countriewe

Countries allowing the long-term stay of migrants s

of development because without it, expanding economies could not make efficient use of the labour force. Unfortunately, Governments still tended to disregard the role of internal migration in promoting development.

III. THE IMPACT OF THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CRISES ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION: ONE YEAR LATER

Mr. Ibrahim Awad, representative of the International Labour Organization (ILO), talked about the impact of the global economic crisis on migrant workers. He observed that, given the variety of economic situations around the world, one could not generalize about the effects of the economic and financial crises on migrant workers globally. In the countries most affected by the crises, however, the impact on migrant workers had been particularly har

migrant workers by offering pre-departure training and providing protection in the countries of destination. Countries of origin would also benefit from establishing long-term plans to develop their human resources by taking into account both their own future labour needs and those of countries of destination.

Mr. Jean Christophe Dumont, representative of the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD), spoke about the effect of the economic crisis on migrants in OECD countries. He said that average unemployment in OECD countries had risen four percentage points between September 2008 and September 2009, with Ireland, Spain and the United States experiencing the most significant increase. Because international migrants were highly concentrated in the economic sectors that were more sensitive to fluctuations in the business cycle, such as construction and tourism, and they had less secure contractual arrangements and less job seniority, they were especially vulnerable to lay-offs during economic downturns. Yet, despite the crisis and the policies fostering return adopted by some countries of the European Union, no massive return flows had occurred within the European Union. Some countries had enacted policies to curb migrant inflows. Thus, Italy, the Republic of Korea and Spain had reduced the numerical limits for certain migrant categories. Some countries had introduced or enforced labour-market tests for migrant workers, while others had restricted the renewal of temporary visas. Mr. Dumont expected that some of the temporary migrant workers who lost their jobs would nevertheless try to stay even without po

Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Yemen, the nine largest remittance receiving countries in the Arab region, were all expected to experience reductions in remittances during 2009. A fall in remittances would particularly impact the economies and the living conditions in countries where remittances constituted a large portion of GDP, including Lebanon (24 per cent), Jordan (22 per cent), and Morocco (9 per cent). The crisis also threatened to make migrants more vulnerable to the violation of their rights. Among the Member States of ESCWA, only Egypt and the Syrian Arab Republic had ratified the 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. Yet, the crisis could also create new opportunities.

time to become effective, some countries of origin had established programmes to offer social protection to migrants living abroad who had been seriously affected by the crisis. Mr. Dumont added that one indication of whether host countries had extended social protection to migrant workers was to review whether migrants could have access to the jobs generated by the stimulus packages that countries had adopted in response to the crisis.

Mr. Dumont agreed that several of the recent policy changes on international migration were the result of policies adopted before the onset of the economic downturn, as in Sweden and the United Kingdom. Yet, the point was that those polico

developing international human rights standards for migration and had contributed to the preparation of a handbook on the human rights of migrants. OHCHR worked with the Global Migration Group² (GMG) to mainstream a rights-based approach into the work on international migration of the United Nations

adopted by the Human Rights Council concerning children and migration. UNICEF, together with IOM, Save the Children and UNHCR, had developed recommendations for the European Union regarding the treatment of unaccompanied children and the respect of their human rights. UNICEF continued to advocate against human trafficking and for the social protection of migrants and their families. In 2009, UNICEF's Innocenti Research Centre had completed a report on the integration of children of migrants in eight developed countries. UNICEF had conducted surveys and studies assessing the impact of the economic and financial crises on migrant children and their families. UNICEF, in collaboration with IOM, was advising the Governments of several countries on the formulation of social protection policies for the families of migrants. UNICEF had prepared a fact sheet on the impact of the economic crisis on migration and children's rights and another on the economic crisis and migration, remittances and children left behind. UNICEF was working with the ILO, IOM and UNDP on the preparation of a handbook on mainstreaming of international migration in national development strategies.

The representative of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) reported that UNIFEM had been working on issues pertaining to migrant women since the 1990s. At the global level, UNIFEM was focusing on mainstreaming gender concerns into national development plans and national action plans to prevent violence against women and was promoting the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) as well as Recommendation No. 26 on women migrant workers. UNIFEM was working with nine countries in the Asia-Pacific and Arab regions in formulating migration policies related to migrant women, advocating for the rights of female migrant workers, establishing a gender perspective in the management of migration, building the capacity of service providers who work with female migrants, and working with recruiting agencies to ensure that their services are gender sensitive. With support from the Government of Spain, UNIFEM was planning to launch the third phase of the Regional Programme to Empower Women Migrant Workers in Asia. In several countries, including Nepal, UNIFEM collaborated with partner organizations to reintegrate returning migrants. In 2009, UNIFEM, in partnership with ILO, had organized meetings on the impact of the economic crisis. UNIFEM was planning to carry out a global programme advocating gender-sensitive policies, capacity development and knowledge management on gender and migration. A newly appointed global adviser on gender and migration would oversee the implementation of the programme.

The representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) reported that the Human Development Report had been the most visible activity on migration and development by UNDP in 2009. The lack of reliable data on international migration by country of destination and origin had made it difficult to conduct a global analysis of migration levels and trends. While the OECD compiled detailed information, their data pertained only to OECD Member

mhxrmd16414875(m)tsr(a)-2.5065779247(2)3

Suitland Working Group whose objective was to develop guidelines for the use of household surveys to study international migration.

C. REGIONAL COMMISSIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The representative of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) said ESCWA was collaborating with other regional commissions and the Population Division on the implementation of a UN/DESA development account project on migration and development. The project sought to improve the quality and availability of data on international migration; enhance the capacity to design and implement migration policy, and develop networks involving migration experts and government officials in countries of origin and countries of destination so as to improve the exchange of migration information and experiences. As part of the project, ESCWA was planning to carry out a study on labour mobility, remittances and development, transnational communities and development. The study would also address “brain drain” and circular migration. ESCWA was planning to collaborate with the League of Arab States and other relevant partners to assess the situation of Iraqi refugees in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic.

D. THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

The representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) called for greater interagency cooperation and for better management of national resources, particularly in light of projected linkages between climate change and migration. Interagency cooperation and investment were critical to assist rural areas to maximize the impact of migrants’ remittances and to address the effects of population ageing. He anticipated that a new institutional framework for rural and agricultural development would be adopted at the World Summit on Food Security that was to be held in Rome, Italy, from 16 to 18 November 2009. The representative of the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) added that remittances were an important indicator related to food security. He stressed the need to collect remittance

development in Africa, initiated by the World Bank. This project aimed to improve the understanding of the linkages between migration, remittances and development in sub-Saharan Africa and to build the capacity of local partners. Lastly, IFAD had contributed to the preparation of a background paper on ways of engaging diasporas and migrants in developing policies and implementing programmes fostering development in countries of origin. The paper was contributed to the 2009 meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development.

The representative of the International Labour Organization (ILO) noted that ILO continued to advise countries on the management of labour migration and on ways of ensuring the social protection of migrant workers. The ILO was in the process of testing the use of migration modules in labour force surveys in several countries and was preparing a paper on the results so far. The ILO had also begun to provide advice on the labour reintegration of returning migrants.

The representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) said that UNESCO had started two research projects in 2009. The first focused on migration and climate change and would be published in 2010. The second dealt with skilled migration, with special emphasis on migration from Africa. Its results would

30 country profiles completed thus far, 14 were accessible on IOM's website. The profiles used a common template and provided information on the migration situation in a given country based on a range of statistics related to immigration, emigration, return migration, remittances, labour migration and irregular migration, including human trafficking and smuggling. They also included an analysis and assessment of the institutional and policy framework governing migration in the country under consideration. It was important to keep the profiles updated and to distribute them widely.

IOM had continued its collaboration with partner organizations on the preparation of a *Handbook on Mainstreaming Migration into National Development and Poverty Reduction Strategies*. IOM's 2010 *World Migration Report* would focus on migration scenarios and capacity-building.

The representative of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) reported that OECD had organized a high-level policy forum entitled "Towards responsive, effective and fair migration policies," which was held in Paris, France, from 29 to 30 June 2009.⁸ At the forum, ministers and other senior officials in charge of migration and integration had discussed the current economic crisis and its impact on international migration; the management of skilled and low-skilled migration, and the integration of immigrants and their children into the labour market. The forum had made a number of recommendations: (a) countries were urged to recognize explicitly their need for low-skilled workers in certain sectors and open legal channels for their admission in order to avoid irregularity; (b) countries should improve the access of migrants to employment opportunities in small and medium-sized enterprises; (c) employers should be more actively involved in migrant recruitment and in identifying the actual demand for migrant labour; (d) the costs of migrant training should be shared between countries of origin and countries of destination; (e) enforcement of return had to be accompanied by better portability of pensions and other social protection schemes, and (f) countries should combat all forms of discrimination against migrants and their families.

In 2007 and 2008, the OECD had produced a two-volume report entitled *Jobs for Immigrants* that discussed the integration of migrants into the labour markets of several OECD countries. In addition, OECD, in collaboration with the European Commission, had organized a conference on "The labour market integration of the children of immigrants" which was held in Brussels, Belgium, from 1 to 2 October 2009. Together with Eurostat, the OECD had produced a paper on indicators to measure .38582(1)-5.15273(1)

The representative of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) said that its main objective was to support development and poverty reduction in Latin America and the Caribbean. The IDB assisted Member States in developing and implementing migration and development programmes, including those related to social and labour-market aspects, and supported research and technical activities related to international migration, remittances and development. IDB provided loans and grants, conducted research, supported national surveys and censuses, and carried out campaigns to raise awareness. IDB's Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF) had launched a programme to increase awareness of the economic and development impacts of remittances and had led an effort to reduce remittance-transfer costs. In 2009

foreign-born persons enumerated by censuses and classified by country of birth. When data on the foreign-born were not available, data on foreigners were used. The input data were obtained from the Global Migration Database maintained by the Population Division of UN/DESA. Because the estimates derived covered the period 1960 to 2000, several challenges were faced in processing the data. They included elaborating a master “country list”, the imputation of missing data, and the harmonization of reference dates. Just 44 per cent of the estimates obtained were derived from “observed” data. The rest were the result of imputations. The full set of estimates included complete migration matrices by origin and destination for 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000 by sex.

According to the *2008 Revision*, the number of international migrants had more than doubled between 1960 and 2000, passing from 76 million to 159 million. The United States and Western Europe had absorbed about half of that growth, while the disintegration of the former USSR into 15 independent States and the resulting transformation of certain internal migrants into international migrants accounted

countries of origin and destination could close them. During the chairmanship of Greece, two *ad hoc* working groups had been established to implement outcomes of the meetings of the Global Forum. The first would focus on protecting and empowering migrants for development. The second would promote policy coherence, data collection and research. Ambassador Mitsialis noted that the Global Forum had been represented at a meeting of chairs of the regional consultative processes held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 4 to 5 June 2009. That meeting had provided an opportunity to exchange views and share experiences in generating dialogue and cooperation on international migration at both the regional and global levels. Lastly, under the chairmanship of Greece, two studies had been launched. The first aimed at evaluating the effectiveness of migrant resource centres in providing information and support to international migrants. The second would compile best practices in encouraging the voluntary return and supporting the reintegration of contract workers.

Ambassador Mitsialis presented the main recommendations emerging from the meeting of the Global Forum held in Athens. It was recommended that international migration be integrated into national development plans and poverty reduction strategies; that countries prepare Migration Profiles which were useful in bringing together information that could provide the basis for pursuing greater policy coherence in regard to international migration and development; that the capacity of transnational communities to engage in development planning be strengthened, and that a handbook on best practices to support the contribution of transnational communities to development be prepared. It was also suggested that countries share information on the impact of the economic crisis on migrant communities and that a set of indicators of the impact of integration policies on development, the effectiveness of social protection policies and the effect of migrant reintegration on the labour markets of countries of origin be developed, perhaps by establishing an observatory to gather data and compile information on reintegration policies. The Government of Bangladesh, in partnership with financial institutions and non-governmental organizations, had proposed to develop a pilot project to provide pre-departure loans to migrants at low rates. It was suggested that migrant resource centres in countries of origin and destination share information and best practices on how to support migrants; that a database on circular migration programmes be developed, and that linkages between the Forum and regional consultative processes¹⁴ be strengthened. A call was made to the United Nations Statistical Commission to ensure that national statistical offices include relevant migration questions in their national censuses. It was recognized that more work was necessary to ensure that data on international migration were systematically disaggregated by sex.

Ambassador Mitsialis informed participants that the outcomes of the third meeting of the Global Forum would be posted on the Forum's website and that they would be distributed among the National Focal Points. The Ambassador noted that, on the way to the 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, an assessment of the Global Forum process had been proposed. He urged participants in the Coordination Meeting to join Governments in following up and implementing the outcomes of the Global Forum.

Asked to complement Ambassador Mitsialis' presentation, Ms. Zlotnik remarked that the third meeting of the Global Forum had had more interaction between Governments and civil society than the previous two meetings. The structure of the roundtable sessions had worked well, with short presentations by the chairs and ample time allocated for dialogue among participants. The roundtable on "Engaging diasporas and migrants in development policies and programmes", in particular, had been effective in providing practical examples and suggestions on the topic. In addition, despite the global economic and financial crises, Governments participating in the Forum had made no calls for restricting migration. By adopting the same agenda, the Civil Society Days and the Forum meeting had fostered mutual synergies. It was important for Governments to follow up on the outcomes of the Forum's meetings and perhaps to strengthen the linkages between the Forum and the United Nations system. Maintaining continuity in the

VII. CLOSING

In closing, Mr. Hovy reminded participants that the General Assembly would discuss international migration and development at its sixty-fifth session and would consider the advances made by the United Nations system in supporting the contribution of migration to development. He thanked participants for their presentations and active contributions to the meeting. The information presented during the meeting would constitute an important input for the report on international migration and

This page is intentionally left blank

INFORMATION PAPERS

AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Monday, 16 November 2009

Morning session 09.00 – 12.30

- I. Opening of the meeting
- II. Special presentation: Human Development Report 2009
- III. The impact of the economic and financial crisis on international migration: One year later

Afternoon session 14.00 – 17.00

- IV. Coordination of activities in the area of international migration and development

Tuesday, 17 November 2009

Morning Session 09.00 – 12.30

- V. Strengthening the evidence base on international migration and development

Afternoon Session 14.30 – 16.30

- VI. The Global Forum on Migration and Development
- VII. Closing of the meeting

This page is intentionally left blank

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Invited Speakers

MR. IBRAHIM AWAD

Director
International Migration Branch
International Labour Organization (ILO)
Geneva
Switzerland

MR. JEAN-CHRISTOPHE DUMONT

Principal Administrator
Directorate for
Employment, Labour and Social Affairs
Organisation for Economic Co-operation
and Development (OECD)
Paris
France

MR. NOEL GONZÁLEZ SEGURA

Second Secretary
Permanent Mission of Mexico to the United Nations
New York
United States of America

MS. ELIZABETH M. GRIECO

Chief, Immigration Statistics Staff
Population Division
U.S. Census Bureau
Washington, D.C.
United States of America

MS. JENI KLUGMAN

Director
Human Development Report Office
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
New York
United States of America

H.E. AMBASSADOR ANASTASIS MITSIALIS

Permanent Representative
Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations
New York
United States of America

MS. KEIKO OSAKI-TOMITA

Chief of Demographic and Social Statistics Branch
Statistics Division
United Nations Department of Economic
and Social Affairs (UN/DESA)
New York
United States of America

MR. ÇAGLAR ÖZDEN

Senior Economist
Development Research Group, Trade and
International Integration
The World Bank
Washington, D.C.
United States of America

MS. BATOOL SHAKOORI

Chief
Population and Social Policy Section
Social Development Division
United Nations Economic and Social Commission
for Western Asia (UN/ESCWA)
Beirut
Lebanon

**United Nations Department of Economic
and Social Affairs (UN/DESA)**

Population Division

MS. COSTANZA GIOVANNELLI
Population Affairs Officer
Migration Section
Population Division
United Nations Department of Economic
and Social Affairs
New York
Miiwai
and Social Affairs
New York

Division for Social Policy and Development

MS. MARTHA ROIG
Social Affairs Officer
Division for Social Policy and Development
United Nations Department of Economic
and Social Affairs
New York
United States of America

Statistics Division

MR. SRDJAN MRKIC
Chief
Social Statistics and Housing Section
Statistics Division
United Nations Department of Economic
and Social Affairs
New York
United States of America

**United Nations Office of the High Representative
for thAB4792**

**Us574(c)8.3844.6(g)-0.958493(h)590251(r)8 TL ()' /R13 11.0(l)5.74033h
United Nafairs ta15007(r)-h28804(i)-5.10251458oe**

Other United Nations Entities

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

MS. SARAH ROSENGAERTNER
Training Associate
New York Office
United Nations Institute for Training and Research
New York
United States of America

MS. COLLEEN THOUENZ
Chief
New York Office
United Nations Institute for Training and Research
New York
United States of America

United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (UN/INSTRAW)

MR. SERGEI ZELENEN
Acting Director
United Nations International Research and Training
Institute for the Advancement of Women
Santo Domingo
Dominican Republic

United Nations Programmes and Funds

**United Nations Environment Programme
(UNEP)**

MR. JAMES SNIFFEN
Information and Liaison Officer
New York Liaison Office
United Nations Environment Programme
New York
United States of America

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

MR. SEUNG BOK LEE
Programme Officer
United Nations Children's Fund
New York
United States of America

MS. RHEA SAAB
Global Policy Section - Migration Focal Point
United Nations Children's Fund
New York
United States of America

**United Nations Development Programme
(UNDP)**

MS. GINETTE AZCONA
Consultant
Human Development Report Office
United Nations Development Programme
New York
United States of America

MR. VIKTOR CHISTYAKOV
Intern
MDG Support Team
United Nations Development Programme
New York
United States of America

MS. AMIE GAYE
Policy Specialist - Statistics
Human Development Report Office
United Nations Development Programme
New York
United States of America

MR. SAAD GULZAR
Intern
Human Development Report Office
United Nations Development Programme
New York
United States of America

MS. ALISON KENNEDY
Chief of Statistics
Human Development Report Office
United Nations Development Programme
New York
United States of America

MS. ISABEL PEREIRA
Policy Specialist
Human Development Report Office
United Nations Development Programme
New York
United States of America

**United Nations Development Fund for Women
(UNIFEM)**

MS. MASUMI WATASE
Programme Specialist
Asia and Pacific Section
United Nations Development Fund for Women
New York
United States of America

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

MR. JOSE MIGUEL GUZMAN
Chief
Population and Development Branch
United Nations Population Fund
New York
United States of America

MS. SABRINA JURAN
Consultant
Population and Development Branch
United Nations Population Fund
New York
United States of America

MS. ANN PAWLICZKO
Senior Project Adviser
Population and Development Branch
United Nations Population Fund
New York
United States of America

**Office of the United Nations High Commissioner
for Refugees (UNHCR)**

MS. WEI-MENG LIM-KABAA
Deputy Director and Officer-in-Charge
Liaison Office in New York
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for
Refugees
New York
United States of America

MS. NATASH(i)5.74033(s)-3..13796(M)-4.012H(i)5.7403-0.478582(-0.478582(29 0 Td [(-)7.65709(N)3.23361()]TJ 12.)-

United Nations Regional Commissions

**Regional Commissions, New York Office
(RCNYO)**

MR. AMR NOUR

Director

Regional Commissions, New York Office

New York

United States of America

MS. DANIELA SIMIONI

Social Affairs Officer

Regional Commissions, New York Office

New York

United States of America

United Nations Specialized Agencies

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

MR. JAVIER MOLINA CRUZ
Liaison Office in New York
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
New York
United States of America

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

MS. CLAUDIA VALENCIA
Liaison Office in New York
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
New York
United States of America

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

MR. ZAMBA BATJARGAL
Representative and Coordinator
Liaison Office in New York
World Meteorological Organization
New York
United States of America

Non-governmental Organizations

Centre for Migration Studies (CMS)

MR. JOSEPH CHAMIE
Director of Research

**International Committee of the Red Cross
(ICRC)**

MS. MARIE-JEANNE EBY
Delegation to the United Nations
International Committee of the Red Cross
New York
United States of America

NGO Committee on Migration

MS. SALLY DUNNE
NGO Committee on Migration
New York
United States of America

MS. CHACKO JYOTISHA
Intern
NGO Committee on Migration
New York
United States of America

MR. RICHARD MANDELBAUM
Policy Coordinator
NGO Committee on Migration
New York
United States of America

MS. ROSA PERLA RESNICK
Chair
NGO Committee on Migration
New York
United States of America

MS. EVA RICHTER
Secretary
NGO Committee on Migration
New York
United States of America

MS. EVA E. SANDIS
Vice-Chair
NGO Committee on Migration
New York
United States of America

MS. MARY JO TOLL
Executive Committee Member
NGO Committee on Migration
New York
United States of America

Queens College

MS. MIHAELA ROBILA
Associate Professor
Department of Family, Nutrition and Exercise
Sciences
Queens College
New York
United States of America

Observers

Bangladesh

MR. ISLAM TANHID
Permanent Mission of the People's Republic
of Bangladesh to the United Nations
New York
United States of America

Congo

MS. BINTA MOUSSA
Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Congo
to the United Nations
New York
United States of America

Greece

MR. IOANNIS PAPAMELETIOU
First Counsellor
Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations
New York
United States of America

Holy See

MR. MATTHEW LOVEN
Expert
Permanent Observer Mission of the Holy See
to the United Nations
New York
United States of America

South Africa

MR. XOLULELA LAWRENCE NOFUKUKA
First Secretary
Permanent Mission of the Republic of South Africa
to the United Nations
New York
United States of America

Turkey

MR. FATIH EREL
Adviser
Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations
New York
United States of America

MS. EMRIYE BAĞDAGÜL ORMANCI
First Secretary
Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations
New York
United States of America

LIST OF PAPERS

BACKGROUND PAPER BY THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS TO THE EIGHTH COORDINATION MEETING ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

FOSTERING KNOWLEDGE

REPORT ON MIGRATION, REMITTANCES AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

THE GLOBAL ECONOMIC CRISIS AND MIGRANT WORKERS: IMPACT AND RESPONSE
International Labour Organization (ILO)

EUROPEAN C

PART TWO

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS

This page is intentionally left blank

BACKGROUND PAPER BY
THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
TO THE EIGHTH COORDINATION MEETING ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Through its field presence, OHCHR has also increasingly engaged in migration-related human rights work through the promotion of the Convention

legal process. In 2010, in follow-up to this discus

the context of migration as well as the realization of migrants' economic, social and cultural rights and (b) the interrelatedness between the human rights of migrants, the financial crisis as well as the achievement of sustainable and alternative measures to the detention of migrant.

In addition, the Special Rapporteur's major thematic focus of 2009 was the protection of children in the context of migration to seize the momentum created by the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. This theme was included in the annual report *A/HRC/11/7*⁷

NOTES

¹ For more on this week, see http://www.ohchr.org/EN/UDHR/Documents/60UDHR/detention_infonote_7.pdf (accessed 5 May 2010).

² For the Santa Cruz Declaration see http://www.nhri.net/pdf/Santa_Cruz_Declaration_unedited_E.pdf (accessed 27 July 2010).

³ For the resolution, see http://ap.ohchr.org/documents/E/HRC/resolutions/A_HRC_RES_11_9.pdf (accessed 6 May 2010).

⁴ For concluding observations of the Committee, see CMW/C/AZE/CO/1, CMW/C/BIH/CO/1, CMW/C/COL/CO/1 and CMW/C/PHL/CO/1 at <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cmw/cmws10.htm> (accessed 5 May 2010).

⁵ For the resolution, see <http://ap.ohchr.org/documen>

and analysis, enabling them to adequately respond to the challenges posed by the global economic crisis for migrants and their families.

A joint GMG statement delivered by the Executive Director of UNITAR, Mr. Carlos Lopes, at the opening session of the third meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development, in Athens, Greece, on 4 November 2009, reaffirmed the commitment of GMG members to work together to ensure that (a) development gains of migration were recognized and leveraged; (b) migrants' rights were protected, and (c) more robust data were collected to provide a solid evidence base for policymaking. Furthermore, 14 fact sheets on the impact of the crisis on migration, initiated by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and compiled by GMG members, were made available to participants of the Athens Global Forum. Available on the GMG website, the fact sheets, together with other resources from GMG members, form an online inventory of data and analysis on international migration that is easily accessible for public use.¹

The joint statement of the GMG and a joint GMG press conference at the third Global Forum were examples of how a mobilized and united GMG can be an effective advocate for enhanced international migration governance and protection of migrants. The GMG technical symposium, proposed by UNITAR for early 2010, would be another step forward in raising public awareness about the development implications of international migration and for promoting the adoption and wider application of key instruments and norms relating to migration.

B. UNITAR "MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT" SEMINAR SERIES ORGANIZED IN COLLABORATION WITH IOM, UNFPA AND THE MACARTHUR FOUNDATION

Since 2005, UNITAR, as the main training arm of the United Nations system, supported by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNFPA and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, has organized the "Migration and Development Seminar Series" at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

The Series' role is to inform, educate and stimulate policy-thinking on migration-related topics among New York's diplomatic community. It brings together various stakeholders involved in migration and development issues—Governments, United Nations entities and other international organizations, the private sector and civil society, including migrant associations and other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and academics—and provides an informal platform for dialogue and networking.

As in previous years, UNITAR and its partner agencies collaborated with the 2009 GFMD chair, Greece, to identify migration-related priorities on which to train the international community in 2009. Since February 2009, the Series hosted four seminars on the topics of: (a) migration, "brain drain" and caregiving; (b) aligning migration with development goals: the challenges of policy coherence; (c) peacebuilding: the role of transnational communities, and (d) migration and the economic crisis.

In addition, a course on international migration law, facilitated by IOM, complemented the Series. The course examined the many conventions, which, spread across different branches of law at the

Since 2005, the Migration and Development Series has been producing an increasing body of

environment for migrants would mean that every migrant who returned to the country of origin did so with additional skills and resources. Currently, too many migrants worked below their level of education and skills, and many countries prevented asylum seekers from working at all.

Permanent migration was deemed more beneficial in terms of human development than temporary migration programmes, which kept migrants in a position of dependency and did not allow them to develop professionally, or reunite with their families. Experiences from development and capacity-building programmes involving transnational communities also suggested that integration in the country of residence and contributions to the country of origin were not contradictory, but rather mutually reinforcing. Migrants who contributed to their home countries should have greater confidence and

In 2009, a policy seminar away from United Nations Headquarters entitled “Africa-EU 7th Partnership on Migration, Mobility and Employment: Moving Forward involving Non-State Actors,” was held in Brussels, Belgium, on 7 June 2009, which discussed the status of the partnership and conditions for migration and mobility in the context thereof.³ Particular emphasis was placed on ways of securing greater and more meaningful involvement of African and EU civil society representatives in the context of the partnership. A follow-up seminar would be organized in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in 2010.

NOTES

¹ For the fact sheets on the GMG website, see http://www.globalmigrationgroup.org/migration_and_economic_crisis.htm (accessed 12 March 2010).

² For UNITAR’s website, see www.unitar.org/ny (accessed 11 March 2010).

³ For the report of the meeting, see <http://europafrika.files.wordpress.com/2009/08/report-africa-eu-7th-partnership-iom-unitar.pdf> (accessed 12 March 2010).

CURRENT AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA

countries and eco-regions. Information and methodologies developed in this project will contribute to a proposed future project to develop a global climate change environment and migration atlas.

With economies dependent on export of goods, services and migrant labour, a global economic downturn may cause reduction in money allocated for development, education, health and other social services. Such cuts in public spending and in wages

UNIFEM has generated the following information and knowledge products, some of which are forthcoming:

- Gender, migration and development – Emerging trends and issues in East and South East Asia
- An in-depth study on the realities and concerns of Nepalese domestic workers in Hong Kong
- Legal protection of domestic workers
- Gender dimensions of remittances: a study of Indonesian domestic workers in East and Southeast Asia
- Claim and celebrate women migrant workers' human rights through CEDAW
- Empowering women migrant workers in Asia: a briefing kit
- Good practices to protect women migrant workers

UNIFEM is planning to formulate a global programme on gender and migration as a development intervention. It will focus on global policy advocacy, capacity development and knowledge management. UNIFEM is also planning to launch the third phase of the regional programme to empower women migrant workers in Asia. The focus is on more explicit synergies and linkages of safe migration with the broader developmental agendas focusing on achieving gender equality such as pursuing the recognition of women's contribution to the economies of countries of origin and destination, women's representation in decision-making processes about social and economic development, and gender responsive budgeting. UNIFEM will continue to advocate for the use of CEDAW general recommendation 26 that affirms "that migrant women, like all women, should not be discriminated against in any sphere of their life" (United Nations, 2009).

NOTES

¹ For the declaration, see <http://www.aseansec.org/19264.htm> (accessed 24 June 2010).

² For the full text of the Manila Call to Action, see http://icgmd.info/docs/icgmd_manila_call_to_action.pdf (accessed 29 April 2010).

REFERENCES

International Organization for Migration (2009). *The impact of the global financial crisis*. IOM Policy Brief, March 2009. Geneva: International Organization for Migration.

United Nations, Executive Board of the Development Programme and of the United Nations Population Fund (2007). *UNIFEM Strategic Plan, 2008-2011*. DP 2007/45.

United Nations (2009). General recommendation No. 26 on women migrant workers. CEDAW/C/2009/WP.1/R.

INPUT TO THE EIGHTH COORDINATION MEETING ON
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

A. INTRODUCTION

The 2005 World Summit Outcome acknowledged the important nexus between international

Women who are unable to find employment through regular channels may resort to traffickers and smugglers, exposing themselves to exploitation and human rights abuses in sweatshops, the sex industry and domestic servitude where they may find themselves at increased risk of physical and mental

² For further information on the Joint Initiative, see <http://www.migration4development.org/content/about-jmdi> (accessed 4 January 2010).

REFERENCES

United Nations (2005). World Summit Outcome in General Assembly resolution A/RES/60/1 of 16 September 2005.

United Nations Population Fund (2009). *The Impact of the Economic Crisis on Female Migration*. September 2009. New York: United Nations Population Fund.

REFUGEE PROTECTION AND DURABLE SOLUTIONS
IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

A. INTRODUCTION

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is not a development agency, nor does it have a mandate regarding international migration management. UNHCR's mandate is to provide international protection to refugees and find durable solutions to the problem of refugees, in accordance with its statute and international standards *inter alia* set out in the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees. The United Nations General Assembly gave UNHCR a formal mandate to prevent and reduce statelessness and UNHCR has also assumed responsibilities with regard to internally displaced persons. Yet, in many areas, issues relating to international migration and development are of significance to UNHCR in light of implications for persons of concern to the organization.

since 2008 and will end in 2010. The project consists of two interrelated components: the development of implementation strategies for the Ten-Point Plan in four different regions through regional stakeholder conferences, and further development and elaboration of the Ten-Point Plan as a tool through expert roundtables and a publication entitled *Best Practice Handbook*.

Two regional conferences have been convened thus far; the first one on refugee protection and international migration in the Gulf of Aden in Sana'a, Yemen, from 19 to 20 May 2008. The second, dealing with refugee protection and international migration with a special focus on reviewing protection dimensions respecting intra-regional movements in Western Africa, was held in Dakar, Senegal, from

incorporating refugee protection into longer-term development plans of the host country could enable additional support to be made available to refugees and local communities and contribute to ensuring sustainability of solutions.

UNHCR has joined the United Nations Development Group and continues to refine its engagement in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and in the Delivering as One Initiative, an initiative that was launched in 2007 to better coordinate United Nations development assistance provided to a selected group of less developed countries. In several pilot countries, refug

REFERENCES

Sanogo, Isaa (2009). Global food price crisis and household hunger: A review of recent food security assessments findings.
Humanitarian Exchange Magazine

INPUT TO THE EIGHTH COORDINATION MEETING ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)

A. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND THE CITY

regions represents a migrant, compared to one in 70 people living in developing regions (United Nations, 2009). From 2005 to 2010, the number of international migrants worldwide is projected to increase by 10 per cent, and almost 50 per cent of all international migrants are women. It is expected that the number of international migrants globally will increase further in the future.

The dynamism of cities and their attractiveness as destinations for international migrants has been negatively affected by the current economic and financial crisis. The crisis has led to the reduction of credit and a decline in investment, consumption and urban employment. This has led to a further reduction in aggregate demand, resulting in a contraction of urban economies. In many cities of developing countries urban poverty has worsened and the distribution of the population by income has become more unequal. Furthermore, the reduction in commodity prices and development assistance has fuelled transnational migration, including in some parts of the world youths travelling on rafts to cross the ocean. There is also a noticeable increase in squatter settlements in the peripheries of cities.

In terms of governance, urban authorities have had to confront the challenge of diminished levels of investment, limited partnerships with the private sector, strained fiscal systems and budgets and in some cases even insolvency. The reduction in industrial production and loss of jobs has negatively

UN-HABITAT with the support of the Government of Italy, is planning to organize an international conference on policies and best practices for migrant integration in the fall of 2010.

REFERENCE

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2009). *Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2008 Revision*. POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2008.

This page is intentionally left blank

ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN IN THE AREA OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION,

B. FOLLOW-UP TO THE HIGH-LEVEL IBERO-AMERICAN MEETINGS

ECLAC, through CELADE, has actively followed the Ibero-American Summits of Heads of State and Government, including those of Salamanca, Spain, in 2005, Montevideo, Uruguay, in 2006, Santiago de Chile, Chile, in 2007 and San Salvador, El Salvador, in 2008. These meetings recognized the importance of international migration within the Ibero-American community. ECLAC maintains a close relationship with the Ibero-American Secretariat (SEGIB), particularly through agreements and collaboration. In response to its mandate, ECLAC provided support for the organization of the Ibero-American Meeting on Migration and Development held in Madrid, Spain, in July 2006, and the Ibero-American Forum on Migration and Development (FIBEMYD) held in Cuenca, Ecuador, from 10 and 11 April 2008, which resulted in the launch of a migration plan known as the Cuenca Plan. At both events, the Commission proposed to place human rights at the core of the discussions on international migration among origin, transit and destination countries. This proposal recognized the positive contribution of migrants to development, promoted full respect for

from the Presidents of Honduras and Spain. A tripartite agreement among SEGIB, ECLAC and IOM to follow up on the Forum was signed.

In October 2008, ECLAC, together with SEGIB and IOM, presented the book *I Foro Iberoamericano sobre Migración y Desarrollo: Unidos por las migraciones* which brought together and summarized the work and results of the FIBEMYD meeting. The launch was held in Madrid, Spain, and attended by Ms. Alicia Bárcena, the Executive Secretary of ECLAC. Her speech on that occasion is included in the annex to this document. The book was also presented at the eighteenth Ibero-American Summit held in San Salvador, El Salvador, from 29 to 31 October 2008, at which the Heads of State and Government reaffirmed their commitment to the Cuenca Plan.

As part of the tripartite agreement between ECLAC, IOM and SEGIB, the Commission is taking part in the activities for the preparation of the second Ibero-American Forum on Migration and Development to be held in San Salvador, El Salvador, in 2010. Within the framework of the tripartite agreement, CELADE developed a project on “The impact of the Ibero-American multilateral agreement on social security.” Further, a study on “Ibero-American migrants and direct or indirect beneficiaries of the Ibero-American Multilateral Agreement on Social Security” was developed, which described the main socio-demographic characteristics of these populations, including interactions between the process of ageing among migrants and the society of destination in selected countries of destination.

C. THE DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT PROJECT ON MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

During the 2009-2010 biennium, ECLAC, through CELADE, is leading the Development Account project on “Strengthening national capacities to deal with international migration: Maximizing development benefits and minimizing negative impact.” The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Population Division of UN/DESA will execute the project.

The objective of the project is to strengthen national capacities to incorporate international migration in national development strategies in order to maximize the benefits and minimize the negative effects of international migration. The specific objectives of the project include a focus on female migration and promoting cooperation through an intra- and interregional network for the exchange of information, studies, policies, experiences and best practices between countries and regions. The project’s expected beneficiaries are Governments, international and intergovernmental agencies, research centres, academic institutions, non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations working in migratory affairs.

The first coordination meeting for the project was held in New York from 6 to 7 April 2009. Participants at the meeting emphasized that the capacity-building aspects be prioritized by the project, which may warrant the realization of a series of regional as well as inter-regional workshops for Government representatives. A website will be created to consolidate information on activities, including reports, studies and meetings.

E. O

5. *Workshop on the implementation of SICREMI*

The first technical workshop on the implementation of the Continuous Labour Migration Reporting System for the Americas (SICREMI) took place at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago de Chile, Chile, from 13 to 16 October 2009. The workshop organized by the OAS and CELADE, was attended by Government representatives and experts from ministries of foreign affairs, statistical and migration departments from Argentina, Belize, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico and Uruguay. In addition, representatives of ECLAC, the International Labour Organization (ILO), IOM and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) participated.

The workshop aimed at (a) preparing the first SICREMI Report 2010; (b) presenting and consolidating a network of institutional correspondents, and (c) consolidating a strategy with the network of institutional correspondents in order to write reports about international migration. During the workshop, participants also discussed an inventory of statistical operations which were carried out by different national offices to produce information and data about migration. Furthermore, participants defined technical data containing basic indicators which were selected for the first edition of the SICREMI reporting system.

Overall, the project relies on the collaboration with the OECD, which developed the idea of creating a continuous reporting system on migration

in the Caribbean, more than 20 per cent of their populations are living abroad, while in Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua and Uruguay, these percentages fluctuate between 8 to 15 per cent.

G. THE STATUS OF MIGRATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Many countries of the region have ratified the Palermo protocols while there is a specific programme for the protection of migrants within the framework of the OAS and the Summit of the Americas process. There is also a general follow-up process for the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and their Families, but the delay in the ratification of the Convention suggests that it has yet to be recognized as a core instrument of migrant protection.

As of July 2009, the Convention had been ratified by Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay. The Convention still has not been ratified by all countries in the region and civil society organizations have played a leading role in defending the human rights of migrants and in providing assistance to immigrants. Steps need to be taken to raise awareness of the Convention to demonstrate its validity as part of the history of international rights, and to eradicate the prejudices that tend to create opposition to its adoption. Fulfilling this task is imperative for laying the groundwork for the construction of a realistic and effective platform for the protection of migrants in the region.

TABLE 1
STATUS OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION
OF THE RIGHTS OF ALL MIGRANT WORKERS AND MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES
(AUGUST 2009)

This page is intentionally left blank

IMPACT OF THE GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS ON
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION - ONE YEAR LATER

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

A. INTRODUCTION

Migration has influenced several Asian societies and economies. Many Asian countries are mainly countries of emigration, where remittances have become an important economic factor and contributed to poverty reduction. Countries in South-Eastern Asia have recently changed from countries of net emigration to countries of net immigration. The countries of Eastern Asia with their ageing populations and low fertility are increasingly beco

3. *Conclusions and recommendations*

Migration flows may decline temporarily but are likely to increase again after the crisis. Given the economic and demographic developments in the major countries of destination, the trend towards increased migration is likely to continue, especially as push factors for international migration continue to exist. This calls for regional solutions to mitigate the effects of the global economic crisis on migration and the migrants themselves.

The crisis has shown that migration is not an alternative to economic development but rather a temporary option which is worth to be harnessed but should not become an end in itself. The situation of migrant workers being laid off requires special attention because in many cases they may not be able to pay for their return ticket or repay debts originating from recruitment fees. Countries of destination may consider ways to assist migrant workers by subsidizing air tickets and extending the grace period for remaining in the country legally before finding a new job.

For sending countries, the crisis focuses attention on issues that have been on the agenda for some time, such as revising current practices of having to pay high fees to recruitment agencies for their services and improving migration governance in the future.

B. RECENT INITIATIVES TO STRENGTHEN THE EVIDENCE BASE ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

ESCAP has developed a database on international labour migration flows for key countries of emigration in Asia. The database includes data by country of destination and region and in some cases the data are disaggregated by sex and profession. ESCAP seeks to regularly update this database and make it accessible online.

In order to assess the impact of the global economic crisis on international migration in the Asia-Pacific region, ESCAP organized a Policy Dialogue on the Impact of the Global Financial Crisis on International Migration, which took place in Bangkok, Thailand, from 27 to 28 May 2009.⁸ The meeting brought together representatives from Governments o

programmes between countries of origin and destination to protect and provide legal and social services to migrant workers and their families, including sexual and reproductive health and rights.

C. CURRENT AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA OF
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

ESCAP is participating in the United Nations Development Account Project on “Strengthening National Capacities to Deal with International Migration: Maximizing Development Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact.” As one of the activities outlined, ESCAP will undertake a regional study on international migration challenges in the Asia-Pacific region focusing on: (a) existing institutional arrangements and national policies concerning immig

REFERENCES

Abubakar, Syarisa Y. (2002). *Migrant Labour in Malaysia: Impact and implications of the Asian Financial Crisis*. East Asian Development Network Research Paper 1-5. Bangkok, Thailand: East Asian Development Network.

Regional Thematic Working Group on International Migration including Human Trafficking (2008). *Situation Report on International Migration in East and South-East Asia*. Bangkok, Thailand: International Organization for Migration, Regional Office for Southeast Asia.

It is also important to note that only Egypt, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Morocco have so far ratified the 1990 United Nations Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families.

C. OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED BY THE ECONOMIC CRISIS

1. Fostering brain circulation

It is expected that unskilled migrants will be the most negatively affected by the economic crisis in terms of job security. However, skilled migrants have better chances of finding another job if they lose their current one. In other words, they are more likely to engage in circular migration when they move to another destination country.

This brain circulation can be considered a “triple-

impacts of the crisis take affect in terms of reduced remittances and exacerbated high unemployment rates.

CONCLUSION

MIGRATION, AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT: A FAO PERSPECTIVE

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

A. THE IMPORTANCE OF MIGRATION FOR THE WORK OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has a key role to play in migration issues as migration processes are closely related to agriculture, agricultural policy and rural development, for which FAO has a mandate within the United Nations system. Transformation processes in agriculture and rural areas influence migration patterns and migration dynamics, which in turn have significant implications for agriculture and rural development. For example,

- (a) Migration-induced changes in the population distribution —and, consequently, in the social organization and patterns of production and consumption in both sending and receiving countries and areas— can considerably affect both the supply of food and the demand for types of food produced and consumed.
- (b) In the context of missing or imperfect rural markets, such as credit and insurance markets in rural areas, migration has an important impact on household agricultural production, investment and labour allocation decisions.
- (c) Rural out-migration tends to exert a downward pressure on agricultural labour per capita. However, this does not automatically lead to reduced agricultural incomes because the loss in household labour may be, and often is, compensated by improvements in other areas, such as increased access to capital. The outcomes of migration therefore depend on the broader agro-ecological, economic, and institutional context.
- (d) Migration can significantly change the quality of human capital in rural areas, especially when outmigration of highly-skilled people is not compensated by resources, such as remittances becoming available for investment in health and education of children and youth.
- (e) Migration can have a strong influence on gender rel

The escape from rural poverty and degraded agricultural resources has historically been an important motive for migration. Food insecurity and lack of economic opportunities in agriculture and related rural sectors, such as forestry and fisheries can lead to migration to other areas in search of employment, income, or food. This migration affects both sending and receiving areas:

- In the sending areas, it can lead to dramatic shifts in the age- and sex-composition of the population, often leading to higher dependency ratios and more female-headed households, changes in the dynamics of the labour market, and reduced ability to maintain rural infrastructure, such as roads and irrigation systems and manage agricultural resources, e.g. land and water resources.
- The receiving areas —often urban slums— may experience considerable food-security strain from the influx of migrants.

In addition, migration can influence dietary patterns:

- Migrants tend to adopt new alimentary behaviours upon settling in the new environment.
- Some migrants may keep traditional food preferences and thus create demand for food imports from the countries of origin.
-

C. WHAT ROLE FAO CAN PLAY

By focusing on rural and peri-urban settlements, agricultural production, sustainable development of farming communities, FAO can help to:

- Strengthen sustainable management of natural resources, improve food security of rural communities and foster investment in agriculture, thus helping to regulate distress rural out-migration and ease the pressure on urban centers.
- Strengthen lucrative forms of rural enterprise, such as farm production, off-farm services, agribusiness, thus providing economically and socially viable rural communities.
- Ensure the protection of the human rights of migrants, including their right to food, and prevent their abuse and exploitation, particularly in agriculture-related industries.
- Leverage the productive use of remittances by promoting suitable frameworks for rural finance and agricultural investment.
- Using an interdisciplinary perspective, i.e. combining demographic, socio-cultural and economic approaches, contribute to a better understanding and analysis of the relationship between migration and biophysical and socio-economic aspects of agriculture.
- Promote coherence of rural development and migration policies, identify best practices where migration has benefited rural development.
- Contribute substantively to the ongoing inter-disciplinary dialogue on migration and participate in international and inter-agency cooperation in order to effectively manage migration flows for the maximum benefit —economic, social, political— of people in both the developing and the developed world.

This page is intentionally left blank

UNESCO'S ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF MIGRATION IN 2009-2011

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

A partnership has been set up with the United Natio

knowledge-based economies. Following the publication of the book *Migration without Borders*,

Fifth, UNESCO will study the future of “brain drain” and skilled migration. In particular, the project will

This page is intentionally left blank

IFAD has data, only four countries have shown increases in remittances in 2009. Three of these are in Asia.

The economic crisis is affecting both countries of origin and destination where employment opportunities for migrant workers are disappearing and many have seen their incomes significantly reduced. In the United States of America, for instance, unemployment among Hispanics reached 13.1 per cent by October 2009, while general unemployment in some countries of the European Union (EU) with relatively large migrant population was increasing. The decline in the availability of jobs and the downward pressure on wages are forcing migrant workers to use their savings in order to be able to continue sending money home. When seen against the backdrop of limited economic growth, the expectations of a return to pre-crisis growth in remittances by 2011 poses serious challenges.

2. The impact on migration

The crisis has led to a tightening of immigration and labour policies. This implies, on the one hand, that many migrants are losing their jobs and legal status and, on the other hand, that many are less likely to visit their countries of origin fearing that they may not be able to return. As a consequence of increased uncertainty about their legal status, migrants feel increased pressure to make use of informal channels. This has the effect of pushing migrants away from formal financial institutions that can help them advance on the road to financial independence, while also weakening official data on remittance flows.

As a consequence of the present crisis many migrant recipient countries have set up programmes to encourage return migration. While there are workers willing to take the economic packages offered for voluntary return to their countries of origin, these programmes are unlikely to significantly influence the stock of migrant workers in these countries. The reason being that since the economic crisis is affecting both countries of origin and destination, migrants may feel that it is less risky to stay than to return home

10 per cent of the amount of money being sent but had recently increased to 25 per cent of the amount of money being remitted. African families were amongst those who could benefit the most from the achievement of the goal of the Group of Eight (G-8) to reduce the cost of remittances by 50 per cent over the next five years. The report revealed that the number of payout locations across Africa was the same as in Mexico, which had only a tenth of Africa's population. Between 30 and 40 per cent of all remittances to Africa were destined to rural areas where many recipients had to travel great distances to collect their money. By increasing the number of in

population movements. To understand present and fast-developing trends in migration, the paper examined the origins of migratory movements and discerned how such transformations actually affected the natural resource base, as well as how they shaped livelihoods and socio-economic and cultural coexistence. The paper presented an overview of migration and remittance flows, the role of financial institutions in leveraging remittances and the role of transnational communities in the development of communities of origin. Lastly, the paper presented a discussion of future challenges linking migration to climate change and addressed the impact of the spread of disease across borders on agriculture and rur

cross borders when there is limited demand for labour in the country of destination. This was brought out by a survey carried out in Mexico; a finding which underscores the rationality of migration decisions. The cost of migration and the difficulty of re-entering the country of destination when economic performan

B. PROPOSED POLICY MEASURES

Despite the overall mitigated effects of the global crisis on migrant workers, the adoption of a number of policy measures is advisable for two reasons. First, a number of migrant workers and their countries have already been affected. Second, the future may still harbour more adverse consequences, in the event of a prolongation of the crisis. In what follows, examples of these policy measures are put forth for consideration.

One might want to consider modified labour migration policies in countries of destination, on encouraging voluntary return and on new admissions needed to take account of labour demand in specific

European Commission (EC)

A. THE IMPACT OF THE ECONOMIC CRISIS ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

During the current global economic crisis with a steep economic downturn and expectations for worldwide and prolonged high unemployment, the European Commission (EC) considers that well-managed global migration should be viewed as part of the solution, rather than as part of the problem of the economic crisis. For this reason, it is important to continue to cooperate with partner countries on topics related to migration and development.

The EC is closely monitoring the effects of the economic crisis on migration. Several studies have been funded, internally and externally, and in Europe and in countries outside Europe a number of activities have been launched at the broader and horizontal policymaking level.

The following list provides examples of European Union (EU) policy responses to the economic crisis.

1. Improving up-to-date monitoring of the effects

In 2009, the Commission established a monthly monitoring report focusing on employment and social issues in the EU. The Commission also encouraged better cooperation between public authorities, public and private employment services, social partners and civil society on how to improve monitoring of the economic and financial crisis.

2. Keeping people employed in Europe

The EU is committed to helping EU member States fight unemployment and prepare labour markets for recovery, by creating jobs and promotin

In addition, the EC has called upon countries facing inflows of returning migrant workers due to the crisis, to facilitate fast integration in the labour market. In cooperation with countries, the Commission will continue to facilitate return migration and circular migration, addressing in particular the portability of pension rights, skill matching and coherence between migration and development policies.

6. *Strengthening cooperation with countries in order to address expected growth in irregular migration flows*

There have been concerns that the economic crisis may threaten to increase the migratory pressure towards more industrialized countries. In order to address this situation, it would be necessary to strengthen international co-operation. Particular attention should be given to countries where irregular migration flows originate or transit.

The EU is actively managing irregular migration flows in the Mediterranean. Undocumented migration is not only a problem to a few European countries, but it is a challenge affecting all of Europe. Europe is responding to this challenge following th

remittances and migrant entrepreneurs. Migration Profiles were created for a number of countries in Africa, Eastern Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean. These profiles contribute to the dialogue between the EU and its partner countries.

In the first half of 2009, the Commission started discussing these profiles with Governments in developing countries and international organizations to better define this tool. Recently, the EC also promoted Migration Profiles in the context of the third Global Forum on International Migration and Development (GFMD) held in Athens, Greece, from 2 to 5 November 2009. The Commission invited all interested stakeholders to contribute to improving and further developing this tool. The aim of these activities in the GFMD context was to arrive at a common assessment of the potential of Migration Profiles and their format, and to further promote their use in full ownership by countries and with support of the international community. At the forthcoming Global Forum meeting in Mexico in 2010, the EC will report on the results from this work.

C. CURRENT A273(i)-5.15eon

In 2008, new financing projects were selected following the call for proposals of the Thematic Programme for Cooperation with Third Countries on M

I

- (c) Encourage public awareness regarding the positive contributions that migrants can bring to destination countries with regard to economic, cultural and social contributions.

For international organizations:

- (a) Assist returning migrants with regard to reintegration and protection of their rights, including through anti-discrimination and anti-xenophobia programmes;
- (b) Foster development of cooperation between countries of destination and countries of origin, and
- (c) Contribute to the development of national migration and development policies and strategies

examined the value of collaboration between RCPs, as well as exchange between RCPs and the Global Forum on Migration and Development.

D. C

Lastly, together with partner agencies, IOM has finalized a handbook to guide policymakers through the process of mainstreaming migration into poverty reduction and development strategies. It is targeted at policymakers from different backgrounds whose areas of competence affect or are affected by migration. The handbook can also serve as an important reference tool for other stakeholders, such as academia, donors, non-governmental organizations, employers, and trade unions interested in obtaining a better understanding of the interplay between migration and development issues.

NOTE

¹ For more information on the global RCP meeting, see <http://www.iom.int/jahia/jahia/policy-research/regional-consultative-processes/2009-global-rcp-meeting> (accessed 19 July 2010).

REFERENCES

International Organization for Migration (2009). The impact of the global economic crisis. *IOM Policy Brief*, March 2009. Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration.

Misago, Jean Pierre, Loren B. Landau and Tamlyn Monson (2009). Towards Tolerance, Law, and Dignity: Addressing Violence against Foreign Nationals in South Africa. Republic of South Africa: International Organization for Migration Regional Office for Southern Africa.

World Bank (2008). Outlook for Remittance Flows: 2008-2011. Growth expected to moderate significantly, but flows to remain resilient. *Migration and Development Brief*, No. 8, November 11, 2008. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

World Bank (2009). Migration and Remittance Trends 2009-2011: A better-than expected outcome so far, but significant risks ahead. *Migration and Development Brief*, No. 11, November 3, 2009. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

D

TABLE 1

- (d) The Arab community in OECD countries had a higher level of education than the native-born in OECD countries. The percentage of highly-educated persons reached 21.6 per cent among the Arab community and 19.9 per cent among the native-born;
- (e) In France, about one out of ten doctors was born in an Arab country, and these doctors represented 63 per cent of all foreign-born doctors residing in France.

TABLE 2
NUMBER OF DOCTORS AND NURSES BORN IN ARAB COUNTRIES AND LIVING IN OECD COUNTRIES

<i>Countries of origin</i>	<i>Number of doctors in OECD countries</i>	<i>Percentage of doctors having left country of origin</i>
Arab	43 369	
India	55 794	

and New Zealand were migrants born outside these countries, and this percentage had reached one third in Canada, England, Ireland, and Luxemburg. In France where Arab-born represented half of all migrants, the number of foreign doctors had increased by more than 60 per cent over the last three years (2002-2005). The European markets attracted highly-skilled workers by providing incentives and utilizing specialized “chasseur de tetes” offices for recruiting highly-skilled people from less developed countries,

NOTE

¹ For more information on the Observatory, see <http://www.poplas.org/en/page.asp?id=3> (accessed March 1

CURRENT AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES 2009-2010

Organization of American States (OAS)

A. INTRODUCTION

Migration has been a structural component of the history of the Americas and has been part of the agenda of the Organization of American States (OAS) for many decades. Since the 1990s, the increase and complexity of the phenomenon in the region has led OAS member States to bring this topic to the forefront of their agenda.

During the thirty-fifth OAS General Assembly meeting held in Fort Lauderdale, United States of America, from 5 to 7 June 2005, OAS member States adopted the “Inter-American Program for the

This page is intentionally left blank

ACTIVITIES ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)

A. BACKGROUND

1. A note on ICMC

The International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) is a network of members in nearly every country of the world with its own operations and staff which serves and protects refugees, migrants, especially vulnerable migrant workers, victims of human trafficking, fragile families and unaccompanied minors, and internally displaced persons, regardless of their faith, race, ethnicity or national origin.

Active both in operations and advocacy, ICMC works directly and through its members on programmes and policy development related to migration. Working in partnership with States, international and civil society organizations, the ICMC network is committed to better elaborations and

In addition, ICMC made presentations addressing migration and development matters at conferences in Asia, Africa, Europe and Northern America, many involving representatives of States and regional entities, including the European Union. Among related papers³ published this past year by ICMC are:

- (a) Promoting integration and inclusion of value to development through the protection of migrants' human rights;
- (b) Forced migration and development: framing our reflection;
- (c) Unmixing migration to fill gaps in protection and bring order to mixed migration flows;
- (d) Protection, mobility and livelihood challenges of displaced Iraqis in urban settings in Jordan.

B. ICMC'S INITIATIVE ON GLOBAL GOVERNANCE OF MIGRATION

Acting on the conviction that the worldwide discussion of international migration needs to address the question, dynamics and possible mechanisms of global governance of migration and sensing that various actors may be ready to pick up the subject for the first time since the report of the Global Commission on International Migration in 2005, and cognizant that neither the Global Forum, the Global Migration Group, nor the regional consultative processes have been designed to do so, ICMC has launched conversations on the global governance of

TABLE 1
OVERVIEW OF CURRENT LOAN AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION AGREEMENTS (*continued*)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Project name</i>	<i>Project number</i>	<i>Approval date</i>	<i>IDB contribution (in US\$)</i>
Mexico	International Migration, Remittances and Impact on Rural Communities in Zacatecas	ME-M1014	3-Oct-05	55 000
Mexico	Facilitation of Access to Housing Finance for Recipients of Remittances	ME-M1006	23-Mar-05	3 400 000
Mexico	Capitalization of Remittances for Local Economic Development	TC0106003	12-Dec-01	1 115 000
Nicaragua	Migration Service Supp9(s)4.18077()-2.53665 (c)JTJ 302.552.946839(l)1.41072(i)1.41073665 (c)07()-2.53665(D)0.948307(e)-0.077()-2366(-)8.3087(7.10-0.9483007(l)1.41218()-2.53665(F)2.82143üF)2.82156(e)-0.948307(e)-12.97(f)8.3087(e()-2.53665(0)6.95229(5(I)-15.742e()-2.53665(0)-17.72(e)(o)-5.07371(c)-0.945383(-)853742()-10705.a(o)-			

innovative remittance systems and investment channels for migrants. Through a four-phase competitive process, the FFR will award grant financing of up to US\$ 250,000 per project to eligible institutions, to be implemented within a two-year period.

The MIF continues to showcase these initiatives as it leverages the development impact of remittances through projects that address four main concerns: (a) reduction of the cost of remitting; (b) ease and accessibility of remittance transmission; (c) mobilization of savings through formal financial institutions, and (d) productive investment.

Working together with the private sector, Government agencies and non-governmental organizations, the MIF identifies approaches and new business concepts that can be replicated and scaled up to enhance the effect of remittance flows. Through these initiatives, remittances go beyond simply lifting recipients out of poverty to granting un- and underserved people access to the tools to invest in their future.

REFERENCE

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Af

This page is intentionally left blank

STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF PEOPLE ON THE MOVE

NGO Committee on Migration

Many of the following recommendations made by the NGO Committee on Migration are based on resolutions passed by member States of the United Nations General Assembly in 2008, reports of the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants, and reports by agencies of the United Nations. These resolutions and reports are an official record of positions held by the United Nations in regard to

In order to foster a secure, regular and orderly process of migration, States should recognize the important contribution to development made by migrants in countries of origin and destination and should acknowledge the need for international cooperation to address the challenge of irregular migration.²

States must ensure that victims of trafficking are not penalized for being trafficked and that they do not suffer from re-victimization as a result of Government actions. According to the 2009 General Assembly resolution on trafficking in women and girls (A/RES/63/156), Governments must prevent victims of trafficking in persons from being prosecuted for their undocumented entry or residence.

States must undertake fundamental reforms of temporary worker programmes, regardless of the immigrant status of such workers. Needed reforms should: (a) grant workers full rights under law equal to all other workers, (b) provide full access to courts and other systems of redress of grievances; (c) remove the requirement of employment of the worker to one sole employer, and (d) provide for a path to residency and citizenship for those workers who desire it.

States should consider expanding programmes for seasonal work in sectors such as agriculture and tourism. Such schemes have already proved successful in various countries. Good practice mandates that this intervention should involve unions and employers, together with the destination and source country Governments, particularly in designing and implementing basic wage guarantees, health and safety standards, and provisions for repeat visits.³ According to the 2009 Human Development Report, States should consider the benefits of increasing the number of visas for migrant workers, making this conditional on local demand.

As stated during the UNU conference in Bonn, Germany, in September 2009, all States must recognize the importance of education in relation to the recognition and guarantee of civil and human rights, expectations and responsibilities of both receiving and sending countries. Furthermore, States must recognize their responsibility to protect migrants and should educate their law enforcement personnel and civil servants to understand and cope humanely with the particular condition and problems of migrants.

C. POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL COHERENCE AND PARTNERSHIPS

1. *Data collection, research, and assessment mechanisms*

All States must recognize the importance of systematic research and comprehensive data collection on migration as a basis for the creation of effective policies to assess and address the situation of migrants in various countries. In order to generate comparable and reliable data, countries should develop internationally consistent research on migration and all data should be disaggregated by sex and age. As stated in the 2009 General Assembly resolution on trafficking in women and girls (A/RES/63/156), all States should engage in collaborative and joint research and studies on trafficking, especially of women and girls, as well as enhanced information sharing and the systematic collection of sex- and age-disaggregated data to combat the trafficking problem.

2. *Partnerships, processes, and forums*

Multilateral dialogues on migration and development must include the full and equal partnership

The NGO Committee on Migration is of the opinion that the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) should be part of the United Nations. The Committee recommends a civil society voice in deliberations on migration and development within the United Nations system, together with the introduction of a formal mechanism of year to year accountability, in which civil society recommendations from prior meetings are measured for progress and are reported at the following sessions.

The Committee hopes that the implementation of these recommendations will bring about rational, coherent and humane policies for the management of international migration, ensure the human rights of all migrants and members of their familie

INTEGRATING A FAMILY PERSPECTIVE IN INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION POLICY

*Queens College, City University of New York*¹

A. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND FAMILIES

The current economic crisis calls for more comprehensive and coherent approaches to international migration policies. Migrants are generally not isolated individuals, but part of family systems and their actions are impacted and influenced by other family members. Policies organizing migration also have significant consequences on all parts of the family system. Therefore, instead of targeting individual international migrants, a more comprehensive approach would be to consider migrant families, since individuals are part of family systems, and as such when they migrate their whole system is changed. The policy focus needs to be shifted from the impact of migration on individuals to its impact on families, both in cases where the whole family migrates or when some parts of the system, such as the spouse or children, are remaining in the country of origin. Using a family perspective while developing international migration policies will promote a more integrated framework for the study of migration.

Given that migrants are part of family systems, a family perspective is recommended to be used in developing policies regulating international migration. Developing such policies requires research on international migrant families instead of research focusing on individual migrants. When conducting family impact analysis researchers examine intended and unintended consequences as well as the effectiveness of international migration policies on all family members and provide feedback for potentially needed policy revisions.

B. INTEGRATING A FAMILY PERSPECTIVE IN INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION POLICY

1. Using a family perspective in policymaking

Family policies refer to Government activities that are designed intentionally to support families. Family policy can also be thought of as everything Governments do that affects families. Family policies may be explicit or implicit (Bogenschneider, 2006). Explicit family policies include those deliberately designed to achieve specific objectives regarding the family unit and its members, such as provisions for parental leave and protection mechanisms against domestic violence. Implicit family policies are not specifically intended to affect families but have indirect consequences on them. For example, policies regarding international migration have major consequences for families, although they do not directly target them. For these implicit family policies it is recommended to use a family perspective in policymaking (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Social Policy and Development, 2009). This perspective analyzes consequences of policies on family wellbeing, regardless of whether they were explicitly aimed at families. Social policies are generally focused on the individual and as such their evaluation is mostly focused on their impact on the individual, losing sight of their intended and unintended impact on the whole family system.

2. Integrating a family perspective in international migration policy

Using a family perspective in policymaking is recommended not only for developing migration policies, but for social policies in general. Social policies affecting families are generally organized around the main functions of the families, such as family formation and marriage, childrearing, providing

financial support and providing care for members of families. Due to its complexity, international

Research on migrant families should be based on different methodologies. A combination of large-scale surveys together with in-depth semi-structured interviews or focus groups with all family members would provide a more complete view on how migration impacts family life. The main difficulty with using multiple informants and multiple methodologies is that these approaches take more time and cost more. However, the richness and complexity of data will provide a deeper understanding of how international migration impacts families and societies and it is as such noteworthy and necessary in policy development.

D. FAMILY IMPACT ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION POLICY

Family impact analysis goes beyond basic policy evaluation research, which assesses whether or not a policy reaches its stated goals, by examining whether these goals result in positive or negative outcomes for families. While policymakers routinely review the demographic or economic impact of a policy, rarely do they consider how a policy affects families. Family impact analysis checklists are available to examine the family impact of different policies (Bogenschneider, 2006).

Family impact analysis of international migration policies can indicate the ways in which legislation is or is not supportive of family wellb

Robila, Mihaela (2009). *Eastern European Immigrant Families*. New York, NY: Routledge.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Social Policy and Development (2009). *Report of the Expert Group Meeting*:

This page is intentionally left blank

UPDATE ON ACTIVITIES OF THE U.S. CENSUS BUREAU ON IMMIGRATION AND THE FOREIGN-BORN

U.S. Census Bureau

A. INTRODUCTION

This paper outlines on-going activities at the U.S. Census Bureau related to immigration and the foreign-born. Several of the projects listed below are coordinated by the Immigration Statistics Staff

During the last several years, ISS has been working on improvements to the estimates of foreign-born international migrants and migration between the United States and Puerto Rico. Previously these components were estimated as a net number using a single-year change method. Beginning with the 2007 population estimates, the Residence One Year Ago (R

those on the 2000 census short form. However, detailed demographic, social, economic and housing data will no longer be collected as part of the decennial census, and there will be no questions that can be used to identify the foreign-born population included on the 2010 form. Instead, the ACS will provide data that are comparable to the decennial long-form sample data. The ACS is a household survey conducted by the Census Bureau that is designed to meet the needs of federal Government agencies. Most of the questions that were asked on the 2000 census long form are included on the ACS questionnaire. Key migration-related items included in the ACS data include plac

information on those who did move outside the United States, and (g) whether or not households gave or received money from friends and family living abroa

PART THREE

ANNEX

This page is intentionally left blank



Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁵ and recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁶ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁶ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,⁷ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women⁸ and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,⁹

Recalling the International Convention on the Protection of

enjoyment of, the human rights and fundamental freedoms of victims, and urging States to reinforce measures in this regard,

promote respect for and protection of human rights in the development and implementation of policies regarding migration and development;

4. *Emphasizes* that respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants is essential for reaping the benefits of international migration;

5. *Expresses concern* about legislation adopted by some States that results in measures and practices that may restrict the human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrants, and reaffirms that, when exercising their sovereign right to enact and implement migratory and border security measures, States have the duty to comply with their obligations under international law, including international human rights law, in order to ensure full respect for the human rights of migrants;

6. *Stresses* that the penalties and treatment given to irregular migrants should be commensurate with their infraction;

7. *Requests* all Member States, in accordance with their relevant international obligations and commitments, to promote cooperation at all levels in addressing the challenge of undocumented or irregular migration so as to foster a secure, regular and orderly process of migration;

8. *Welcomes* the programmes that allow migrants to integrate fully into society, facilitate family reunification in accordance with the laws and specific criteria of each Member State and promote a harmonious, tolerant and respectful environment, and encourages host countries to take appropriate measures aimed at the full integration of long-term migrants staying legally in the country;

9. *Encourages* the United Nations system and other relevant organizations, including the International Organization for Migration, to continue to support efforts aimed at promoting and protecting the rights of migrants, especially those in vulnerable situations, and to provide them with access to these rights, including rights to legal processes and access to entities, such as national migrant resource centres, that provide advice and assistance;

10. *Urges* Member States and relevant international organizations to incorporate a gender perspective into all policies and programmes on international migration in order to, inter alia, reinforce the positive contributions that migrant women can make to the economic, social and human development of their countries of origin and their host countries, and to strengthen the protection of women migrants from all forms of violence, discrimination, trafficking, exploitation and abuse by promoting their rights and welfare, while recognizing in this regard the importance of joint and collaborative approaches and strategies at the bilateral, regional, interregional and international levels;

11. *Recognizes with appreciation* the important contribution of migrants to the economic, social and human development of their countries of origin and their host countries, and to the development of the international community as a whole;

minimizing the negative impacts, including by exploring ways to lower the transfer costs of remittances, garnering the active engagement of expatriates and fostering their involvement in promoting investment in countries of origin and entrepreneurship among non-migrants;

15. *Reaffirms* that there is a need to further address and promote conditions for cheaper, faster and safer transfers of remittances in both source and recipient countries and, as appropriate, to encourage opportunities for development-oriented investment in recipient countries by beneficiaries that are willing and able to take such action, bearing in mind that remittances cannot be considered a substitute for foreign direct investment, official development assistance, debt relief or other public sources of financing for development;

16. *Reiterates*

23. *Notes with appreciation* the announcement by the President of the General Assembly that the informal thematic debate on international migration and development will be held during the first half of 2011;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the organizational details of the 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, including possible themes;

25. *Invites* the regional commissions, in collaboration with other relevant entities of the United Nations system as well as the International Organization for Migration, to organize discussions to examine regional aspects of international migration and development and to provide inputs, in accordance with their respective mandates and within existing resources, to the report of the Secretary-General on this item and to the preparatory process of the High-level Dialogue;

26. *Invites* Member States, through appropriate regional consultative processes and, as appropriate, other major initiatives in the field of international migration, including on international migration and development, to contribute to the High-level Dialogue;

27. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session, under the item entitled “Globalization and interdependence”, the sub-item entitled “International migration and development”;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

*69th plenary meeting
20 December 2010*