

CHAPTER

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**United Nations
Population Fund**



United Nations Population Fund

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)¹ assumes a leading role in the UN system to promote population programmes. It works to achieve universal access to sexual and reproductive health, (including family planning), promote reproductive rights, reduce maternal mortality and accelerate progress on the ICPD agenda. The Fund aims to improve the lives of youths and women by advocating for human rights and gender equality and promoting understanding of population dynamics in both developed and developing countries – including growth rates, age structure, fertility, mortality and migration – which have an effect on every aspect of human, social and economic progress. UNFPA partners with governments, other agencies and civil society to build knowledge and the capacity to respond to needs in population and family planning. Its efforts are guided by the Programme of Action adopted at the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD)² and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

International migration, as one of the population dynamics critical for development, has clear implications for the work and core mandate of UNFPA. The Fund’s approach to migration and human mobility is rights-based and culture- and gender-sensitive. UNFPA provides policy, advocacy and technical support, to ensure that international migration is recognized as an important factor in development. It works at the global, regional and country levels to increase understanding of migration issues and its interlinkages with development, advocate for more reliable age- and gender-disaggregated migration data to inform policy and promote the incorporation of migration into national development plans.

¹ The UNFPA was introduced as a trust fund in 1967 with the name “United Nations Fund for Population Activities,” becoming operational in 1969. The name was changed to “United Nations Population Fund” in 1987, but its official abbreviation, UNFPA, remains the same. For further background about the goals and mandate of UNFPA see www.unfpa.org/public/about/faqs#goal.

² UNFPA work in this area is guided by the ICPD Programme of Action, a milestone in the history of population and development, women’s empowerment and the global migration and development debate. Chapter X (“International Migration”) gave the impetus for global action on migration which followed, including the Global Commission on International Migration, the GMG and the GFMD.

1. Migration and development activities since the 2006 High-level Dialogue

Global advocacy

Migration is an important component of UNFPA-led consultations on population dynamics in both the ICPD Beyond 2014 and post-2015 development agenda processes. UNFPA is coordinating the ICPD Beyond 2014 process, which will include a review of migration-related activities and propose recommendations for the way forward. The UNFPA–ICPD Beyond 2014 Global Survey (of progress), since the 1994 ICPD, has included specific sections on internal and international migration and requests information on national policies, programmes and strategies on migration, institutional entities addressing migration issues, national priorities, areas of progress, civil society partners and international cooperation on migration. The survey also provides governments with an opportunity to reflect on progress in this area and identify issues that should be the focus for the next five to ten years. An analytical report of the survey will provide a roadmap for future work in this area.

As the United Nations charts a course for beyond 2015, UNFPA is working with its partners to ensure that migration figures prominently in this process, either as a potential goal, as an indicative target, as an indicator to measure the achievement of other MDGs or as an enabling factor. It seeks to raise awareness of the important link between migration and development and increase understanding of how migration can contribute to the achievement of development goals, including poverty reduction, maternal and child health, primary education and gender empowerment. It encourages countries to mainstream migration in policymaking and development planning.

UNFPA is collaborating with its partners in the preparations for the 2013 HLD. Most notable are the summary Recommendations and Outcomes,³ prepared in collaboration with IOM at the recommendation of the UN High-level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) and at the request of the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination.

UNFPA is also collaborating with IOM and UN DESA in the convening of the HLD round table series to help inform discussions and advance the global migration debate. Led by IOM, the round table series is designed as a forum for the Permanent Missions to the United Nations in New York to engage in the themes that will be discussed at the 2013 HLD, including the post-2015 development framework, human rights, partnerships and cooperation and labour mobility. The series began in October 2012 with a discussion of the global migration debate, from the 1994 ICPD to the present, and has helped

³ Chapter 1 of this book gives further details about the HLCP Recommendations and Outcomes paper prepared by UNFPA and IOM.

prepare UN Member States for the HLD through discussion, exchange of experience and networking with experts from governments, the United Nations, the GMG, civil society and academia.

UNFPA collaborates with other UN agencies in the Conference of the Parties process to ensure that population dynamics, including migration, are addressed in the climate change discourse. It is now widely accepted that migration policies and measures to address displacement need to be part of adaptation strategies, as stated in the Cancun Adaptation Framework.

UNFPA issued a revised policy guidance note in 2008 to its staff on its strategic direction on international migration, stressing that the approach towards policy and programmatic interventions in this area should strategically focus on the migration and development nexus from a rights-based and culture- and gender-sensitive perspective. Policy and programme guidance, globally and in the field, must focus on countries and regions experiencing challenges due to population movements, where activities and projects can provide the most immediate and greatest effects on the most vulnerable.⁴

UNFPA presented two Reports of the Secretary General to the Commission on Population and Development – “Monitoring of population programmes focusing on International Migration and Development” (39th session, 2006) and “New trends in migration: demographic aspects” (46th session, 2013) – both of which highlight its work in this area.

Capacity development

Strengthening the capacity of countries to address the challenges of migration is one of the main priorities of UNFPA work in this area. The UNFPA policy guidance note on international migration encourages its country offices to support the enhancement of national capacity to integrate migration issues into national and sectoral development policies, programmes, strategies and action plans, including poverty reduction strategies.

UNFPA helps increase understanding of migration within the UN community by continuing its collaboration, begun in 2006, with the UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), IOM and the MacArthur Foundation to offer seminars on key migration and development issues for government delegates at the Permanent Missions to the United Nations and the UN system. The seminars provide government officials with a better understanding of the relationship between migration and

⁴ The Policy Guidance Note observes how the increasing focus on interlinkages between migration, poverty reduction and development has important implications for UNFPA’s programmatic work in a number of key areas, including the role of migration in socioeconomic development, especially poverty reduction; the relationship between migration and women, and between migration and young people; and the impact of migration on human rights.

development and a forum for discussion of issues of concern to countries of origin, transit and destination. Topics have ranged widely.⁵

UNFPA Country Offices are collaborating in the global pilot project on mainstreaming migration into national development strategies in Bangladesh, Jamaica, the Republic of Moldova and Tunisia to help these countries address migration and development interlinkages in their national policies and programmes, set up monitoring mechanisms, and strengthen the capacity of the UN Country Teams to support governments on migration and development issues.

UNFPA provided both technical and financial support to IOM and other partners of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Observatory on Migration to build the evidence base for mainstreaming migration into development plans and prepare migration profiles in four pilot countries: Cameroon, Tanzania, Papua New Guinea, and Trinidad and Tobago. The Fund continues its partnership with the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), ILO and IOM in the Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMIDI) to set up and reinforce migration and development networks, identify good practices, and inform policymaking on migration and development.

To build the capacity of national institutions in the collection and analysis of migration data and in policy formulation, UNFPA has collaborated with the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), on its Development Account project “Strengthening National Capacities to Deal With International Migration: Maximizing Benefits and Minimizing Negative Impact,” which benefitted a number of countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

In partnership with UN DESA, UNFPA and UNECE conducted workshops on migration statistics, targeting countries in Central Asia and the Commonwealth of Independent States, which focused on identifying gaps in the available data on international migrant stocks, flows and characteristics in the region. Participants were made aware of the global and regional policy context and were trained in global and regional data standards. They identified gaps in migration data and agreed upon practical strategies to close these gaps.

UNFPA convened a Needs Assessment Conference on Census Analysis to create a dialogue between census specialists and population data and information users, contributing to timely and accurate census analyses relevant to the policy needs of

⁵ The New York seminars have covered the following topics: female migration, labour migration, trafficking in human beings, migration and human rights, irregular migration, contributions of diasporas, social inclusion of migrants, migration and ageing, HIV/AIDS and migration, migration and the MDGs, aligning migration and development goals, migration and the financial crisis, peacebuilding, the role of diasporas, climate change, environmental degradation and migration, building partnerships, health challenges of migrant youth, regional consultative processes, facilitating migrants’ participation in society, migration profiles, mainstreaming migration into development planning, and migration and sustainable development.

the region. The discussions included the use of census information for migration and mobility studies. UNFPA also participated in the Suitland Working Group meetings on the use of household surveys to measure migration and the size, distribution and characteristics of migrant populations.

Data collection and research

UNFPA has encouraged its country offices to support activities that promote the establishment and maintenance of reliable databases on migration and development and on cross-border movements between countries and geographic regions. It has encouraged support for operational research that fosters increased understanding of migration processes, including female migration, and addresses the needs of migrants (particularly as regards sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights), as well as studies that focus on the relationship between migration and development; the root causes of migration; young people and the gender dimension of migration in a life cycle approach, including the impact of migration on gender equality and women's empowerment; labour migration in a globalized economy; the impact of remittances; the role of the diaspora; measures to prevent human trafficking, especially of women and girls; ensuring the human rights of migrants; addressing the challenges of irregular migration; and the impact of migration on the environment. A number of UNFPA Country Offices have initiated surveys and research studies on many of these topics since 2006 and have supported meetings to better understand the phenomenon of migration.

UNFPA Country Offices in Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Niger and Nigeria are collaborating to address cross-country population dynamics in the Lake Chad Basin region. A study on the sociodemographic behaviour and HIV/AIDS seroprevalence in the Lake Chad Basin region was conducted as a baseline before the development of a programme to combat HIV. The UNFPA Country Offices facilitated the coordination of studies in their respective countries by the national counterparts. This collaboration resulted in a study of the diverse migration dynamics of all the countries involved, which also analyses the link between migration dynamics and HIV in the region. The programme to be developed on the basis of this study is expected to address the issue in the region.

In the Asia-Pacific region, UNFPA completed the report "Socio-cultural influences on the reproductive health of migrant women: A review of literature in Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Thailand and Viet Nam,"⁶ which explores the nexus between sociocultural factors, health-seeking behaviour and access to sexual and reproductive health information and services among migrants. A key finding of the review is that migrant women's reproductive health needs are being neglected.

⁶ For further information, see www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2011/Migrant_Regional.pdf.

A focus on sociocultural factors is essential to understand the multiple factors that impact migrant women's behaviour and preferences for health care. The report makes recommendations on how policymakers, employers and service providers can better address the reproductive health needs of migrant women.

As a member of the Asia-Pacific Regional Conference on Migration Thematic Working Group on International Migration including Human Trafficking, the UNFPA Asia-Pacific Regional Office collaborated with 16 other UN Regional Offices in the preparation of the Situation Report on International Migration in South and South-west Asia in 2012,⁷ which provides country overviews on the migration situation and regional migration trends, and on the environment, climate change, gender, health, labour migration, policy and international cooperation, protection of the rights of migrant workers, refugees and stateless persons and remittances.

In the Eastern Europe and Central Asia region, the UNFPA Regional Office continues its collaboration with UNECE on migration statistics, including capacity-building, facilitating data exchange among countries, support to the establishment and operations of the UNECE Clearing House, and awareness-raising of policymakers regarding the role of migration in national development.

The UNFPA Arab States Regional Office is collaborating with the MEDSTAT Programme, the World Bank, UNHCR and other partners on the Mediterranean International Migration Survey, which covers Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and the Occupied Palestinian Territory. The survey addresses various forms of international migration, including voluntary and forced migration, and the implications for migrants, their households and sending and receiving countries. The UNFPA Regional Office and Country Offices are supporting the survey technically and financially.

In the Latin America and the Caribbean region, UNFPA is working with governments and strategic partners to place the themes of sexual and reproductive health care, including HIV/AIDS and sexual violence affecting migrant youth and women, on the public agenda as a right that extends beyond borders. Regional partners include the Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, IOM, the Ibero-American General Secretariat, the Central American Health Integration System, the National Institute of Public Health in Mexico, the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights and the Technical Cooperation Offices of the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation. This collaboration has resulted in regional and bi-national studies on the sexual and reproductive health of the migrant population in highly vulnerable border areas, as well as the creation of bi-national commissions to facilitate exchange of information, identification of intervention zones, better

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⁷ This report is available from www.rcm-asiapacific-un.org/pdf/Situation_report.pdf.

human-rights based and coordinated policies and the establishment of accessible care services.⁸

Knowledge-building

The 2006 edition of the flagship UNFPA publication, *State of the World Population*, focused on women and international migration and showed how women can both benefit from migration and be subject to discrimination and abuse when migrating. The report examined the impact of female labour migration on source and destination countries and addressed such issues as empowerment and risks, including trafficking; and the social and economic implications of women's migration, including the disruption of families on the one hand and the benefits of remittances on the other.

Female migration was the subject of an expert group meeting convened by UNFPA to identify the gaps and challenges through the life cycle of female migrants and make recommendations on how governments, the UN system and other relevant organizations can work together to ensure that the rights and needs of female migrants are adequately addressed. This followed an expert meeting on international migration and the MDGs that underscored the important role of migration in the global development process and analysed migration as both a facilitating and constraining factor in the achievement of the MDGs.

As Chair of the GMG from January to June 2008, UNFPA initiated a collaborative effort to analyse the challenges of protecting the human rights of international migrants, which resulted in the publication, "International Migration and Human Rights: Challenges and Opportunities on the Threshold of the 60th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights," in 2008.⁹ Each of the GMG member agencies contributed to the publication through inputs based on their respective mandates and expertise. The report pointed out that migrants are human beings with rights which States, exercising their sovereign right to determine who enters and remains in their territory, have an obligation to protect. It underscored the fact that fundamental human rights are non-negotiable and an individual's immigration status is irrelevant in this respect. International migration, development and human rights are inextricably linked.

As a member of the GMG, UNFPA collaborated with partners in the preparation of two "Fact Sheets": one on the "Impact of the Economic Crisis on Female Migration," which points out that the crisis makes female migrants more vulnerable to exploitation, discrimination and abuse, and another on "Climate Change and Migration," which shows how migration is an essential part of development and a means of coping with environmental change, and must be integrated into national development frameworks,

⁸ This border and cross-border work is being carried out in Argentina–Bolivia, Colombia–Ecuador, Costa Rica–Nicaragua, El Salvador–Guatemala–Mexico and Haiti–Dominican Republic.

⁹ This report is available from www.unfpa.org/public/home/publications/pid/5776.

poverty reduction strategies and other areas of policy, including urban planning, disaster risk reduction and climate change response mechanisms.

Also as a member of the GMG, UNFPA collaborated with partners in organizing the 2010 Practitioners' Symposium entitled "Overcoming Barriers: Building Partnerships for Migration and Human Development" and the Symposium entitled "Migration and Youth: Harnessing Opportunities for Development." The Fund took the lead in conducting an inventory of the impact assessments of international migration projects and programmes on development carried out by GMG member agencies, to raise awareness of the importance of conducting assessments and ensuring that resources are used as effectively and efficiently as possible to achieve the desired results. The inventory revealed that GMG agencies carried out projects on a wide range of migration issues, from labour migration to combating human trafficking and generating migration statistics. Most agencies conducted evaluations of their own projects, but did not conduct impact assessments. The evaluations were typically part of the monitoring and evaluation exercise of the logical framework for donor reporting. UNFPA also collaborated with its GMG partners in the production of the 2010 *Handbook on Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning*.

UNFPA worked with UNAIDS Co-sponsors and other partners in the preparation for the 2009 UNAIDS Twenty-fourth Programme Coordinating Board Thematic Seminar on People on the Move, which called attention to the barriers faced by migrants in accessing universal HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services, and examined successful policies and programmes that provide accessible and culturally appropriate HIV-related services to diverse mobile populations.

UNFPA pointed out the complex relationship between migration and health, stressing that migration per se does not cause ill health, but that migrants arrive with already-established health profiles shaped by their socioeconomic status and accessibility to health-care services in their countries of origin. The conditions in which migrants find themselves while in transit and in their countries of destination, and the lack of affordable and accessible health care, can depress their health status. Migrant health raises important public health issues for the entire society, especially where there is inadequate attention to diseases in the migrant community. Including migrants in prevention programmes and addressing their health needs is an obligation from a human rights perspective, but also makes good economic sense. Healthy migrants will not overburden the health-care system and will be in a better position to contribute to the development of countries of origin and destination.

Lastly, UNFPA has joined the new initiative, the Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development, established under the leadership of the World Bank. UNFPA is Co-Chair of the Thematic Working Group on Demographic Changes and Migration.

Policy dialogue

A number of UNFPA Country Offices have been engaged in policy dialogue and collaborated with government partners in formulating and reviewing national population policies, including international migration policies. For example, in Cameroon, UNFPA supported the national inter-ministerial task force on international migration and capitalized on the dividends of the Cameroon diaspora. In Côte d'Ivoire, UNFPA was instrumental in integrating the "Population and Development" section into the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, which included, among others, issues relating to the implementation of a policy for managing migration.

In Jamaica, UNFPA has actively participated in a technical working group on migration, established to identify the key issues to be examined in the migration policy development process. Health services for migrant women and girls in particular, as well as concerns relating to older persons who leave the country during their youth but return upon retirement, have also been raised by UNFPA. This perspective is expected to be reflected in the final policy. In addition, UNFPA has provided technical assistance to the Government of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in the review and revision of the country's Strategy for Demographic Development, which includes, among others, specific goals and measures on migration.

Advocacy and awareness-raising

Under UNFPA's 7 Billion Actions campaign to advocate for demographic issues,¹⁰ a number of UNFPA Country Offices have undertaken advocacy and awareness-raising activities to raise the profile of international migration. For example, in Botswana, the commemoration of World Population Day and the launch of *The State of World Population* report, both of which focused on the "seven billion milestone," raised awareness of the interlinkages between population and development and spurred discussions on the implications of population growth, migration and other population dynamics in relation to development in the context of Botswana. The events were attended by ministers, parliamentarians, district commissioners, development partners, civil society organizations and private sector institutions.

In the Dominican Republic, the UNFPA Country Office has taken an active role, together with IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF and UNDP, to ensure that the Government's Migrant Regularization Plan guarantees the rights of migrants. In Guatemala, UNFPA conducted advocacy work to facilitate the elaboration of the Migrants' Policy. In Senegal, UNFPA worked on reducing the root causes of migration of young people through advocacy efforts by all partners under the auspices of IOM. The Migration Profile of Senegal facilitated the development of strategies to keep young people in their lands.

¹⁰ For more information on the 7 Billion Actions campaign, visit www.unfpa.org/public/home/news/pid/7999.

Some UNFPA Country Offices are undertaking or supporting activities to promote migrant health. For example, in UNSC resolution 1244-administered Kosovo, migration data from the UNFPA-supported Demographic Health Survey and the “Socio-economic and Health Status of Migrants” report have facilitated awareness-raising and policy dialogue to improve the health of migrants. In Papua New Guinea, UNFPA supported the preparation of a radio drama by the Population Media Centre which focuses on different MDGs and population issues, particularly, the effects of international migration, urbanization, health issues such as HIV and reproductive health. The scriptwriters received training on how to integrate social issues related to population and development in a drama script. The key lesson learned is the importance of advocacy aimed at decision makers and legislators to ensure that international migration is incorporated into development plans.

2. Support provided to the Global Forum on Migration and Development

UNFPA has actively participated in each GFMD meeting since Brussels in 2007. It participates regularly in meetings of the Friends of the Forum and contributes to the annual preparatory activities of the GFMD, including through technical inputs for background papers.

The Fund has also participated in meetings of the GFMD Ad Hoc Working Group on Data, Research and Coherence. In 2008 UNFPA made available to the Forum in Manila the GMG report produced under its chairmanship, entitled “International Migration and Human Rights: Opportunities and Challenges on the Threshold of the Sixtieth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.” As a member of the JMDI, UNFPA participated in the Virtual Fair in Athens in November 2009, which invited virtual visitors to watch filmed interviews with civil society leaders and policymakers present at the GFMD, explore an online exhibition of good practice projects and read and comment on a daily discussion blog summarizing and analysing the discussions of the day.

In 2011 UNFPA participated in several GFMD workshops, and delivered a presentation on the results of the inventory of impact assessments of migration projects and programmes undertaken by GMG member agencies at a GFMD workshop in Marseilles. A seminar on Migration Profiles was convened in collaboration with UNITAR, UNFPA, IOM and the MacArthur Foundation as part of the 2011 GFMD thematic meetings co-chaired by the Governments of Ghana and the Republic of Moldova.

3. Identified good practices

At the global level, the best example of a good practice was the preparation of the joint GMG report, “International Migration and Human Rights: Challenges and Opportunities on the Threshold of the 60th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,” which serves as a model of close collaboration among all agencies involved.

The pilot project on mainstreaming migration into national development strategies, involving close collaboration among the GMG, governments and UN Country Teams, is another example of a good practice of coherent multi-agency and multi-stakeholder programming and operations on the ground.

At the regional level, a good practice from Asia and the Pacific is the *Situation Report on International Migration in South and South-west Asia*, a collaborative effort of the UNFPA Regional Office and 16 other UN Regional Offices that spans the migration experiences of 10 Asian countries. The report provides country overviews on the migration situation, as well as thematic chapters on regional migration trends and issues. In Latin America, a good practice is the joint effort of UNFPA with governments and strategic partners on the Initiative for Sexual and Reproductive Health Care for Migrant Youths and Women, which places sexual and reproductive health care, including HIV/AIDS and sexual violence affecting migrant youth and women, on the public agenda as a right extending beyond borders.

At the country level, there are many examples of good practices, including cooperation with government departments in the production of migration data and research, and policy recommendations. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the UNFPA Country Office is strengthening the national capacity to monitor migration, produce quality migration statistics and create a system for the exchange and dissemination of data. In El Salvador, the UNFPA Country Office collaborated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Health and the Ombudsmen Office on a campaign to prevent undocumented migration by informing potential youth and adolescent migrants in 12 municipalities with the highest rates of migration about the risks of undocumented migration.

In Jordan, UNFPA supported the establishment of the National Committee on Migration and the subsequent national report on migration. UNFPA also collaborates with partners of the Mediterranean Household International Migration Survey to study the trends, causes, determinants and consequences of international migration, and the interlinkages between migration and development. In Mexico, the UNFPA Country office collaborated with the National Population Council to generate sociodemographic information and data on the state of international migration in Mexico, analyse public policies on international migration, identify the main challenges and design public policy recommendations. In Namibia, UNFPA commissioned a baseline study on youth

migration. In Nigeria, UNFPA worked with partners to support country-level capacities for improved migration-related data, with a view to augmenting evidence-based policymaking.

4. Challenges identified in carrying out UNFPA work

A significant challenge to the work of UNFPA in the area of international migration is the lack of human and financial resources. UNFPA work at the country level is driven by government demand. However the bulk of resources go to the Fund's main areas of interest, which are reproductive health, including family planning. Nevertheless, UNFPA remains active in global advocacy, capacity development, knowledge-building and awareness-raising on migration; and works with partners to enhance policy dialogue and inter-agency collaboration.

Among the specific challenges are meeting the health (including sexual and reproductive health) needs of migrant women and migrant youth. Many developing countries particularly do not have the capacity and resources to provide these services to migrants. Women and young migrants are especially vulnerable, often lacking access to appropriate and affordable health care information and services. Of particular concern are the many young women who fall prey to traffickers and are afraid to seek medical treatment, including receiving reproductive health care.

Another significant challenge is the lack of timely and comparable age- and sex-disaggregated data on international migrant stocks and flows and on the status, characteristics and needs of migrants and their families, which are essential for evidence-based policy dialogue, development planning and programme formulation.

5. Gaps evident within the migration and development sphere

The following gaps have been identified by UNFPA within the migration and development sphere:

- (a) Lack of adequate funding to collect data and support comparative research on migration and migrants;
- (b) Inadequate understanding of the dynamics, scope, potential and implications of migration;
- (c) Inadequate understanding of the links between migration and reproductive health services and outcomes;
- (d) Lack of awareness of the important linkages between migration and development;

- (e) Lack of adequate data to inform policy;
- (f) Lack of cooperation and collaboration between sending and receiving countries in such areas as:
 - (i) Bilateral and multilateral agreements regarding admission policies
 - (ii) Employment opportunities and labour needs of sending and receiving countries
 - (iii) Recruitment procedures
 - (iv) Brain drain of education and health-care professionals
 - (v) Addressing irregular migration
 - (vi) Addressing trafficking and smuggling of migrants
 - (vii) Granting of asylum
 - (viii) Return and repatriation
 - (ix) Transfer of education credentials
 - (x) Transfer of pensions
 - (xi) High cost of remittances
 - (xii) Health services for migrants

6. Recommendations for the 2013 High-level Dialogue

As the international community prepares for the 2013 HLD, the need for collaboration and cooperation in matters relating to migration remains as strong as ever. International migration is integral to the global development process and must be incorporated into population and development policy. If channeled properly and supported by appropriate policies, international migration can be a positive force for development.

The 2013 HLD should propose the following practical recommendations to Member States:

Recommendations linked to the UNFPA mandate

- (a) Build national capacities of policymakers to understand the migration process and the needs of migrants and sending and receiving countries, and formulate appropriate policies to fill these needs;
- (b) Support the collection, analysis and dissemination of timely age- and sex-disaggregated data and comparative research on the flows and characteristics of migrants, as well as the needs of sending and receiving countries;
- (c) Encourage assessments of the impacts of migration policies and programmes on development;

- (d) Conduct needs assessments to ascertain requirements for additional labour to replace skills lost to ageing and mortality, and utilize existing workforce and retirees to teach immigrants the skills necessary via courses, apprenticeships and mentoring, at both the national and local levels;
- (e) Encourage sending countries to provide pre-departure training based on the needs of receiving countries, including language and cultural immersion, and computer and job skills;
- (f) Expand receiving countries' consular services in sending countries to facilitate preparation for departure and provide the necessary legal documents for migration and work permits;
- (g) Expand sending countries' consular services in receiving countries to help protect the human rights of migrants;
- (h) Promote research on the needs and challenges of migrating youth;
- (i) Promote information and advocacy campaigns among migrant populations to increase awareness of the full range of health issues of migrants, particularly female migrants, including reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and female genital mutilation;
- (j) Support awareness-raising and the training of relevant local and national authorities, including law enforcement officials, labour inspectors, judiciary personnel and diplomatic staff in countries of origin and destination, to strengthen the technical capacity of all actors in the fight against trafficking;
- (k) Advocate for the protection of the human rights of all migrants, especially women and girls, older persons, indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities, who are more vulnerable to exploitation and abuse;
- (l) Promote prevention and response to trafficking and victims of sexual and gender-based violence within the context of emergency and post-crisis settings.

Other recommendations

- (a) Exchange information on labour needs and labour markets in sending and receiving countries;
- (b) Formulate agreements between countries which commit receiving countries to train immigrants and grant them work visas, and provide investments and infrastructure improvements such as transportation, education and health care in the sending country;

- (c) Encourage the media to dispel the myths and fears surrounding immigrants and ensure a receptive culture in which every immigrant is accepted and can become a contributing member of the host society;
- (d) Consider implementing “Adopt an Immigrant” programmes, where native individuals or families adopt newly arrived immigrants and provide mentoring and cultural acclimatization to ease their transition into a new society.

In addition, the following recommendations relate to the GFMD and GMG processes:

- (a) Convene future GFMD meetings, with a view to more practical outcomes by focusing more on the following: exchange of experiences and lessons learned, opportunities for the formation and expansion of partnerships, dialogue with civil society, including migrant associations, employers and trade unions;
- (b) Empower the GMG by including the Chair in meetings of the GFMD Steering Committee; establishing a closer link and a more formal line of communication between the GMG Chair and the GFMD Chair; and creating a trust fund to support a small GMG Secretariat and GMG activities.

The upcoming HLD is a perfect opportunity to ensure that migration figures prominently in all discussions relating to the post-2015 development agenda.

UNFPA is committed to work with governments, the UN system, non-governmental organizations and civil society to improve migration data, facilitate policy dialogue, develop the capacity to formulate and implement migration policies and programmes, and strengthen partnerships to enhance understanding of the complexity of migration flows and their links to development. The Fund will continue to advocate for the provision of the full range of health services for migrants, particularly female migrants, including those relating to reproductive health and HIV/AIDS. UNFPA will also continue to ensure that migration issues become an integral part of the post-2015 development agenda.

