

Report on United Nations
High–Level Dialogue on
International Migration and
Development, New York,
September 14-15, 2006

Population Planning Coordinating
Committee (PPCC) Secretariat
October 30, 2006

Delegation

- Senator Delano Franklin – Head of Delegation
- Ms. Hilary Williams – Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Mr. Emile Spence – Jamaica National
- Mrs. Ariel Bowen – Permanent Mission
- Mr. Easton Williams – PIOJ
- Mrs. Jacqueline Coke-Lloyd – Special Guest

Background

The UN High Level Dialogue was set up to discuss:

- the multi-dimensional aspects of international migration and development;
- identify ways and means to maximize development benefits and minimize negative impacts; and
- focus on policy issues including achieving the MDGs.

Migration Facts

- International migrants – 191 million in 2005: 115 million in developed countries and 75 million in developing countries.
- Three-quarters of all migrants lived in 28 countries in 2005.
- One in every 5 lived in the United States
- Migrants constitute 20% of the pop. in 41 countries – 31 have less than one million inhabitants.

Migration Facts

- Female migrants constitute ½ of migrants worldwide: more than male migrants in developed countries.
- Nearly 6 out of every 10 migrant live in high-income economies
- “South-to-South” migrants are as numerous as “South-to-North” migrants.
- Nearly 6 out of every 20 highly educated migrants living in OECD countries in 2000 came from developing countries.

Secretary General's Report A/60/871

www.un.org/esa/population/hldmigration/

Round Tables

- Round Table 1: Effects of International Migration on economic and social development
- Round Table 2: measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of all migrants, and to prevent and combat smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons.

Round Tables

- Round Table 3: Multidimensional aspects of international migration and development including remittances.
- Round Table 4: Promoting and building of partnerships and capacity building and the sharing of best practices at all levels, including the bilateral and regional levels, for the benefit of countries and migrants alike.

High Level Dialogue

- “Dialogue” and not “Conference” or “Summit”.
- Emphasis on co-development.
- Governance of migration
- Proposal for the establishment of an International Forum on International Migration and Development.

Issues from National Presentations

- International Migration is an ideal means of promoting co-development.
- Role of diasporas in national development.
- Migration as a more effective development tool.
- Brain Drain.
- Investment in training and strengthening sectors by destination countries.

Issues from National Presentations

- Role of remittances in poverty, welfare and small business investments.
- Trafficking in Persons
- Improved efficiency and effectiveness of border management.
- Migration Policy
- Measures implemented to address, xenophobia, racism, etc.



State of World Population Report 2006

Focus on Women and International Migration

- Half of all international migrants worldwide – 95 million or 49.6 million are women. Yet their social and economic contributions are undervalued.

The Good, the Bad, The Promising: Migration in the 21st Century

■ Brain Drain:

- 70% of highly educated population of Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica and T&T were living in OECD
- Effect mostly in health sector

■ Remittances:

- Women send more than men in relative terms (as a proportion of their salaries)
- Remittances contribute poverty reduction – harnessed to promote longer economic growth

■ Migration and HIV/AIDS:

- Increase vulnerability (particularly women)

A Mighty but Silent River (Women & Migration)

- Globalization and the advent of the transnational family.
- Fertility Differentials
- Ethnicity & Racism
- Gender Based Violence
- Genital Mutilation



Selling Hope and Stealing Dreams: Trafficking in Women and exploitation of domestic workers

- ILO estimates 600,000-800,000 women, men and children are trafficked – 80% women.
- Human trafficking – third most lucrative illicit trade.
- Domestic work – largest labour sector driving international female migration.



By Force not by Choice: Refugee Women & Asylum-Seekers

- In 2005, half of world's 12.7 million refugees are women.
- Victims of rape, unwanted pregnancies and HIV/AIDS.
- Estimated that 25% of refugee women of childbearing age are pregnant.

Safeguarding Human Rights, Embracing Cultural Diversity

- International migration here to stay.
- Challenge – expand positive contributions of international migration especially relating to reduction of poverty and development.
- Human rights issues must be urgently addressed.

Safeguarding Human Rights, Embracing Cultural Diversity

- Recognize and value the contributions of women
- Stronger cooperation between countries to make migration more safe and fair.
- Need for greater action to address lack of opportunities.

THANK YOU