Internal and international migration: seizing the opportunities, addressing the challenges

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## Migration mega-trend: one in seven

7 billion Population

**1 billion Migrants** 



214 million International 740 million Internal

Urbanization: 50% + Feminization: ca. 50%

2040: 400+ Million International Migrants

International migration will grow even faster than in last 25 years

(Intelligence Council on Global Trends 2030, December 2012))

## Migration drivers increase complexity

- 1. **DEMOGRAPHY**: North ageing, South youthful
- 2. DEMAND labour shortage vs. labour surplus
- 3. **DISPARITY** increasing: economic, social
- 4. **DISTANCE** shrinking : budget transportation
- 5. DIGITAL REVOLUTION: instant information
- 6. DISASTERS: natural & human-made, rapid & slow onset
- 7. DREAMS: life with dignity and prosperity.

## **Prepare for Increased Mobility**

# International migrants in context

### Population: Between 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Largest Countries

🗖 Indonesia	4th	237 million
International Migrants		214 million*
Brazil	5th	193 million

#### Economic Contribution: Size of Large GDPs

💼 Saudi Arabia	23 rd.	USD 434 billion
Annual Migrant Remittances	24 th.	USD 400 billion*
<b>=</b> Austria	28 th.	USD 379 billion

### **CAUTION: MIGRANTS NOT COMMODITIES!**

\* Source: World Bank

# **MDG Agenda**

### Strengths:

- Focus on limited set of concrete, measureable development goals and targets
- Commitment & mobilization
- Prioritization of resources

### Weaknesses:

- Gaps among goals, e.g.: peace & security
- Lists desired outcomes but with no guidance on how to achieve them

## Post 2015 Agenda: Key Issues

- Growth & employment for growing world population
- 2. <u>Global risks</u>: vulnerability to shocks, disaster, climate change
- 3. Financing development in a world of decreasing aid budget

# Migration is an enabler of the three pillars of sustainable development

#### Economic development:

- Remittances: proven resilience in the face of economic and financial crisis;
- Skill shortages: contribution to labour requirements

### Social development:

- Knowledge transfers
- Women's Empowerment
- Health & access to clean water and sanitation

#### Environmental protection:

- Climate change and disaster risk reduction
- Urbanization and land degradation

## It is also linked to peace and security

### Conflict:

- Migration as a result of conflict
- The emerging issue of migrants in crisis

#### Human security:

- Human smuggling and trafficking undermine human security
- Conflict can increase vulnerability to these transnational crimes

# Whether or not migration leads to positive or negative outcomes depends on its good governance ...

The development 'enabler' potential of migration is contingent on:

- The overall size or quantity of migration: how many people can move?
- The selectivity of migration: who has access to safe, legal and humane migration?

 The quality of migration opportunities: are migrants' rights being protected, and under what conditions do people migrate?

Government policies can make a difference to all these outcomes.

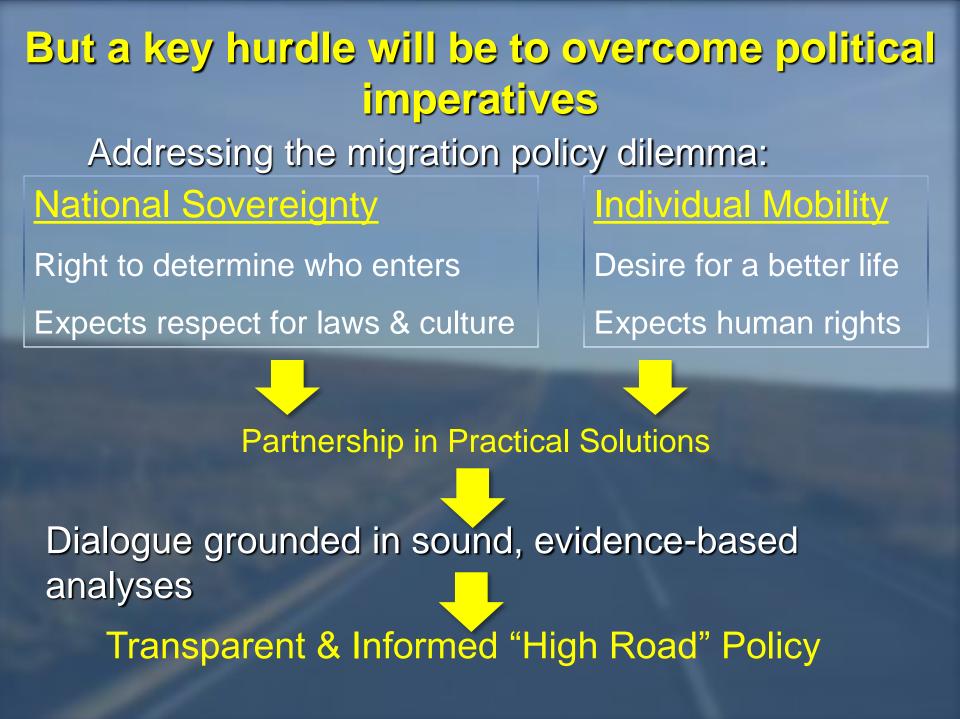
# ... and its inclusion in the Post-2015 Development Framework

Post-2015 objectives should include:

- Recognition of the contribution of migrants and migration to all three pillars of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental)
- 2. Renewed commitment to protection of human rights of all migrants
- 3. Systematic inclusion of migration issues in post-2015 UN development agenda

# There are many tangible ways to include migration in post-2015 development analysis and strategies

- 1. Improve public perceptions of migrants
- 2. Factor migration into development planning, at national, regional and global levels, including in the post-2015 development agenda
- 3. Protect the human rights of all migrants
- 4. Manage migration in crisis situations
- 5. Enhance the evidence and knowledge base
- 6. Promote policy coherence and institutional development



## **A High Road Migration Scenario**

- 1. Multiple-entry visas
- 2. Dual citizenship laws
- 3. De-criminalization of irregular migrants
- 4. AVRR as rights-based alternative to deportation
- 5. Process for legal status for those meeting criteria
- 6. Integration as an option for migrants
- 7. Portable social security benefits & access to services
- 8. Migrant access to health services & education
- 9. Multi-skill policy for all skill levels
- 10. Circular migration programmes