10th Anniversary Report

— OFFICIAL LAUNCH —

Monday, 29 November

Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

Outline

I. WMR 2010

- Structure
- Key Messages
- Trends

II. BUILDING CAPACITIES FOR CHANGE

- Core Capacities
- Recommendations

III. CONCLUSION

WMR 2010: What's New on its 10th Anniversary?

www.iom.int

- **WMR to be published annually**
- **Published in English, French, Spanish simultaneously**
- **Shorter, more policy-oriented; more reader-friendly**
- **Background papers on-line**
- **External Advisory Board created**
- **WMR Seminar Series.**

WMR 2010: Regional Launch Events

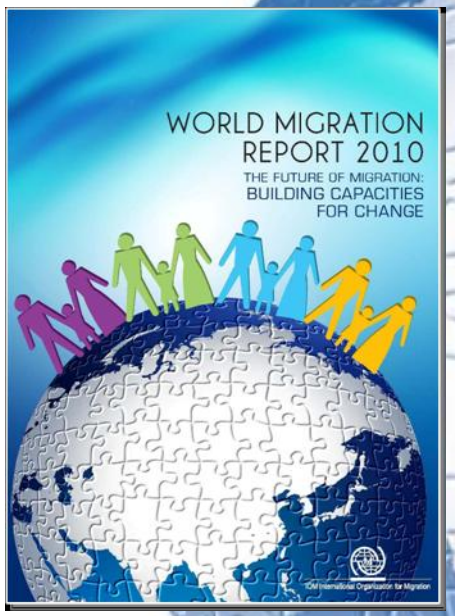
Country/Mission

- Bangkok, Thailand
- Beirut, Lebanon
- Brussels, Belgium
- Cairo, Egypt
- Colombo, Sri Lanka
- Dakar, Senegal
- Katmandu, Nepal
- Kuwait City, Kuwait
- Lima Peru
- Nairobi, Kenya
- Pretoria, South Africa
- San Jose, Costa Rica
- Seoul, Korea (MRTC)

— 1st Quarter 2011 Launch Events —

WMR 2010: *The Future of Migration: Building Capacities for Change*

2010 REPORT OBJECTIVE:



Help States, Regional and International Organizations, Civil Society and Private Sector to — Prepare for Future Migration Challenges and Opportunities.

WMR 2010: Structure

PART A: BUILDING CAPACITIES FOR CHANGE

- Global Outlook for Migration
- Labour Mobility
- Irregular Migration
- Migration and Development
- Integration
- Environmental Change
- Migration Governance
- Next Steps

Main Features:

- 'Inventory' of capacities;
- A working 'checklist' for migration actors.
- Selective review of existing activities, best practices and gaps.
- Recommendations

WMR 2010: Structure

PART B: INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION TRENDS

- **Global Overview**
- **Regions**
  - **Africa**
  - **Americas**
  - **Asia**
  - **Europe**
  - **Middle East**
  - **Oceania**

Main Features:

- **Focus on economic crisis' impact across regions**
- **New illustrative maps**

WMR 2010: Key Messages

1. **Migration expected to increase to 405 million by 2050, despite economic crisis.**

2. **Governments need policies/capacities to manage migration in an orderly and humane way.**

3. **Such policies and resources will ensure migration benefits all.**

Migration Today:
"Era of Greatest Human Mobility"

- **1 billion migrants worldwide**
  - 215 million international migrants (World Bank)
  - 740 million internal migrants (UNDP)
- **Urbanization**
  - Half of world's population in urban areas — 1st time in history
- **Feminization**
  - 50% of migrants women
- **Remittances** (World Bank; UNDESA)
  - 440 billion USD in 2010
  - 325 billion USD to developing countries alone

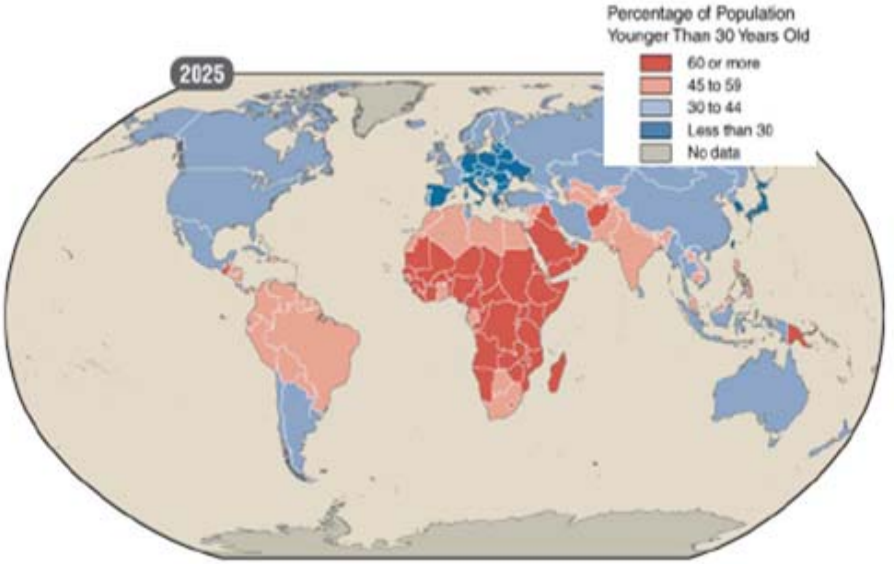
WMR 2010: Trends

WMR 2010 IDENTIFIES SEVERAL TRENDS

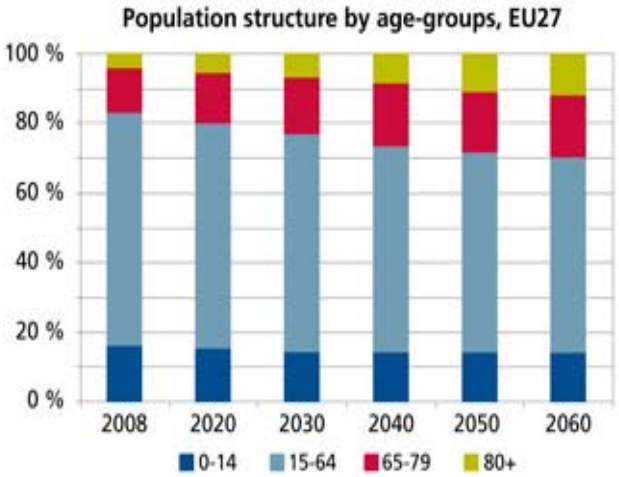
- World population expanding
- Urbanization increasing
- Societies increasingly diverse
- Northern demographics declining
- Southern labour force expanding
- Climate change impacting

Future Migration:
DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE

Ageing populations and decline in working age population in most industrialized countries



Source: Atlantic Council, 2008.

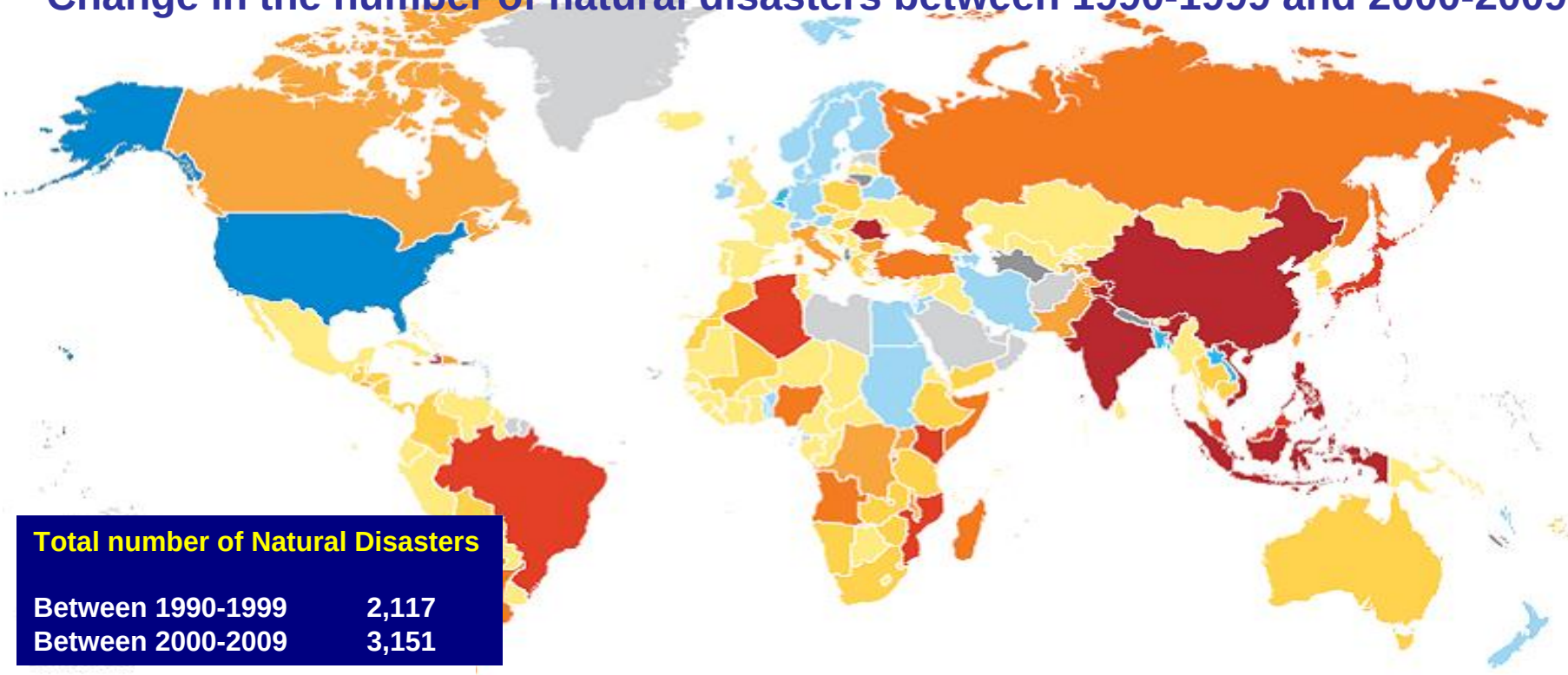


Source: EC, 2009 Ageing Report.

Growing labour surplus in many developing countries

Future Migration: ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE

Change in the number of natural disasters between 1990-1999 and 2000-2009



Total number of Natural Disasters	
Between 1990-1999	2,117
Between 2000-2009	3,151

49% increase in natural disasters over last decade compared with previous decade

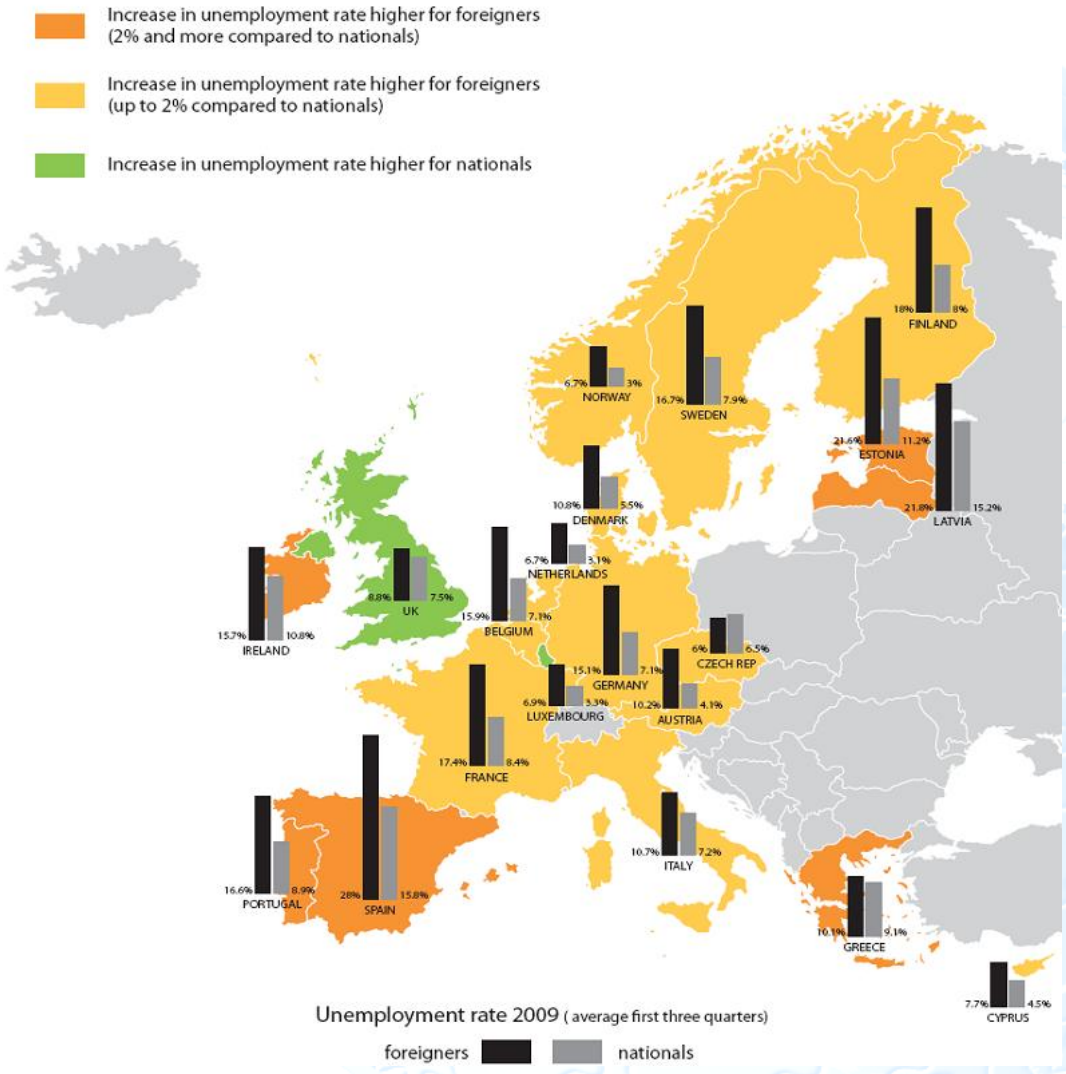
above +25 | +21 to +25 | +16 to +20 | +11 to +15 | +6 to +10 | +1 to +5 | no information | below -10 | -6 to -10 | -1 to -5 | no change

Sources: Based on EM DAT, OFDA/CRED, 2010.

Migration and the Economic Crisis: EFFECT ON MIGRANTS

- Unemployment rates higher than for locals
- Remittance decline (5.5%) less than forecast (9%)
- Fewer returns than expected
- Declining irregular migration flows
- Remaining migrants more vulnerable
- Rising Anti-Migrant Sentiment

Migration and the Economic Crisis: UNEMPLOYMENT RATES



Unemployment rates higher for migrants than for nationals (2008, 2009)

Changes in unemployment rate of nationals and foreigners, in selected European countries, 2008-2009

Source: Based on Eurostat, 2010.

Building Capacities for Change

- **Widespread Government Interest in Capacity-Building**
- **The Report Explores how to:**
  - Identify “core capacities” to manage migration.
  - Optimize linkages in global labour demand/supply.
  - Strengthen and expand migration management systems.
  - Mobilize the resources required.

Building Capacities for Change: WHICH CAPACITIES?

Required Capacities:

- To develop timely, accurate migration data;
- To define national migration policy goals;
- To train migration officials;
- To construct effective legal frameworks;
- To establish optimum administrative structures;
- To ensure adequate financing.

For 6 Priority Areas:

- Labour migration
- Irregular migration
- Migration and development
- Integration
- Environmental change
- Migration governance

Building Capacities for Change: IOM TOOLS

Some Examples:

IOM이민정책연구원
IOM Migration Research & Training Centre
IOM • OIM
IOM • MRTC

1. **The African Capacity-Building Centre, Moshi, Tanzania**
2. **Migration Research and Training Centre, Korea.**
3. **Migration Profiles** (35 countries)
4. **ACP Migration Observatory** (12 pilot countries)
5. **GMG Handbook** (Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning)
6. **1035 Facility** (capacity support to developing IOM Member States)

Recommendations

1. More comprehensive, coherent approach to capacity-building.

2. Regular surveys and assessments of current and anticipated capacity-building requirements.

3. Assessment of “what works” and “what doesn’t work,” and impact of capacity-building programmes.

4. Technical know-how and operational skills (as important as financial resources) in managing migration.

Conclusions

1. Global attention to migration often not matched by capacity.

2. Governments thus often unable to benefit from migration or to avoid migration's negative aspects.

3. Early action needed to enhance capacities to level of migration challenges.

4. Stronger partnerships required between countries of origin, transit and destination.

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