



Migration in a World of Global Change

**New Strategies & Policies
for New Realities**



Vital link

**Physical
mobility**

**Policy
mobility**



**Realities of
present-day
migration**

**Policy
responses,
strategies, &
mechanisms**





1. Changes in International Migration

1. Volumes: more people on the move

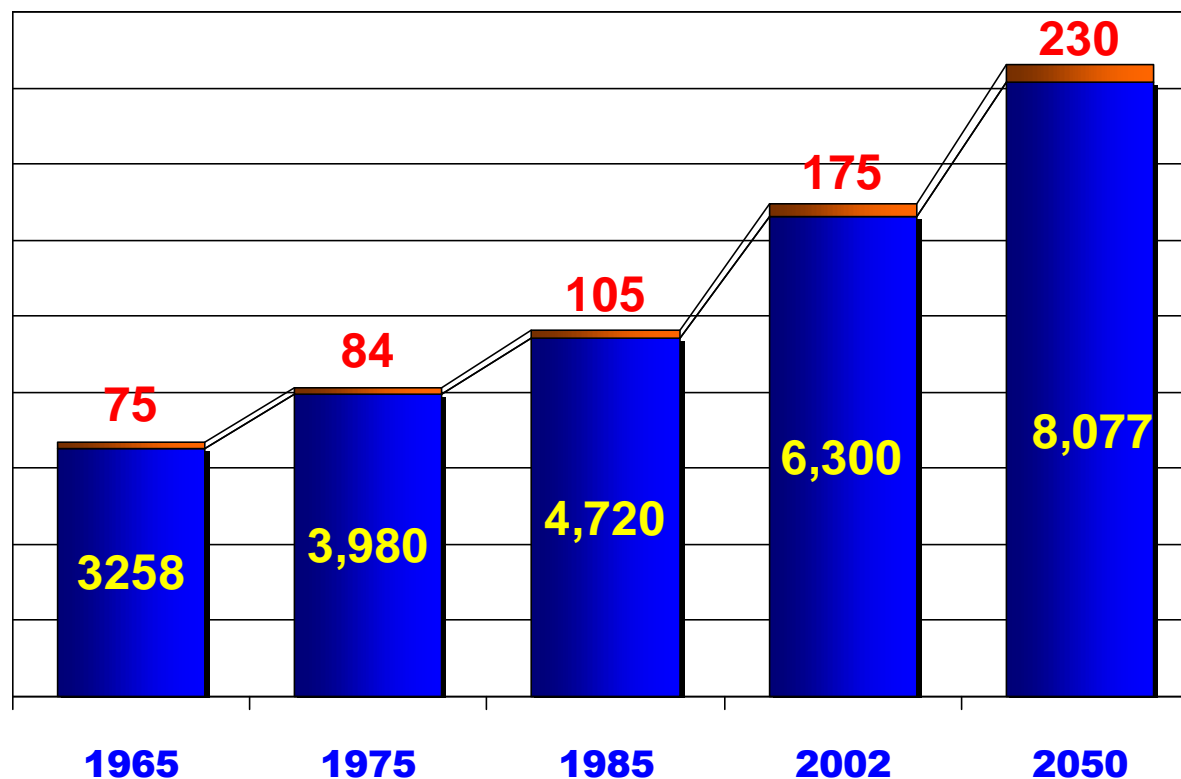


Chart 1. Migrants vs. total population (millions)

 **Migrants**

 **Total population** **3**



Source: UN Pop. Div.



1. Changes in International Migration

1. Volumes: more people on the move

2. More types of migration

- **Skilled: considerable increase**

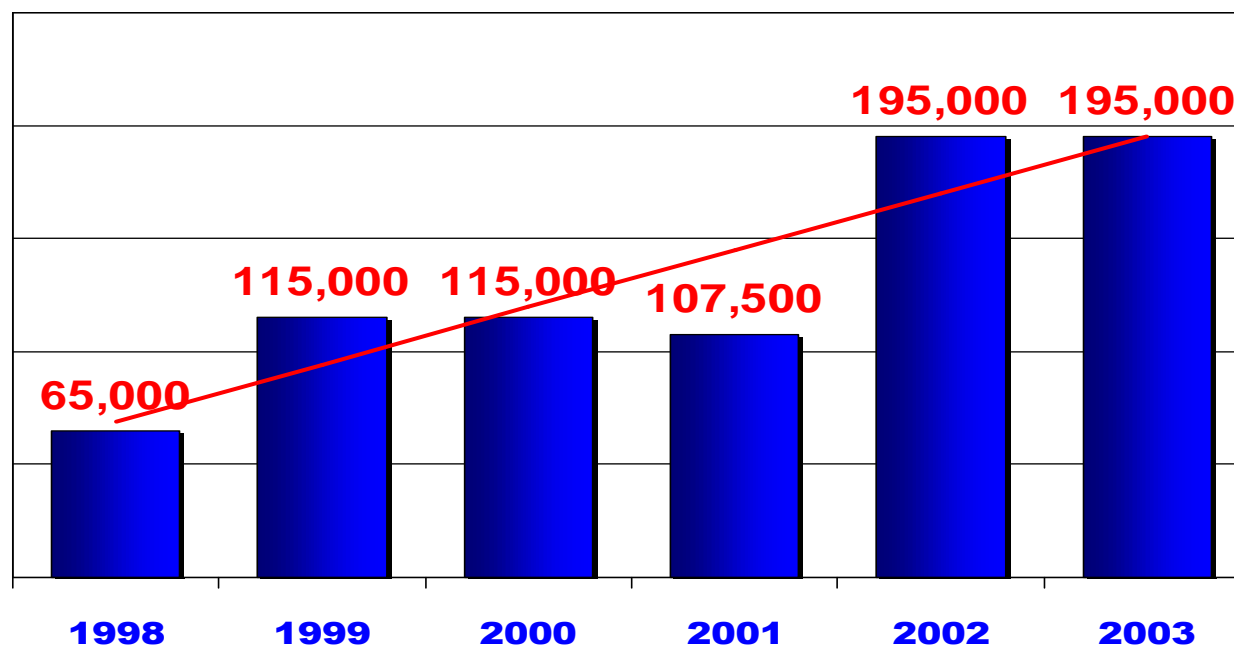


Chart 2. Number of H-B1 visas issued by U.S. 1998-2003

Source: U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service





1. Changes in International Migration

1. Volumes: more people on the move

2. More types of movement

- **Skilled: considerable increase**
- **Tourism: high number of arrivals**

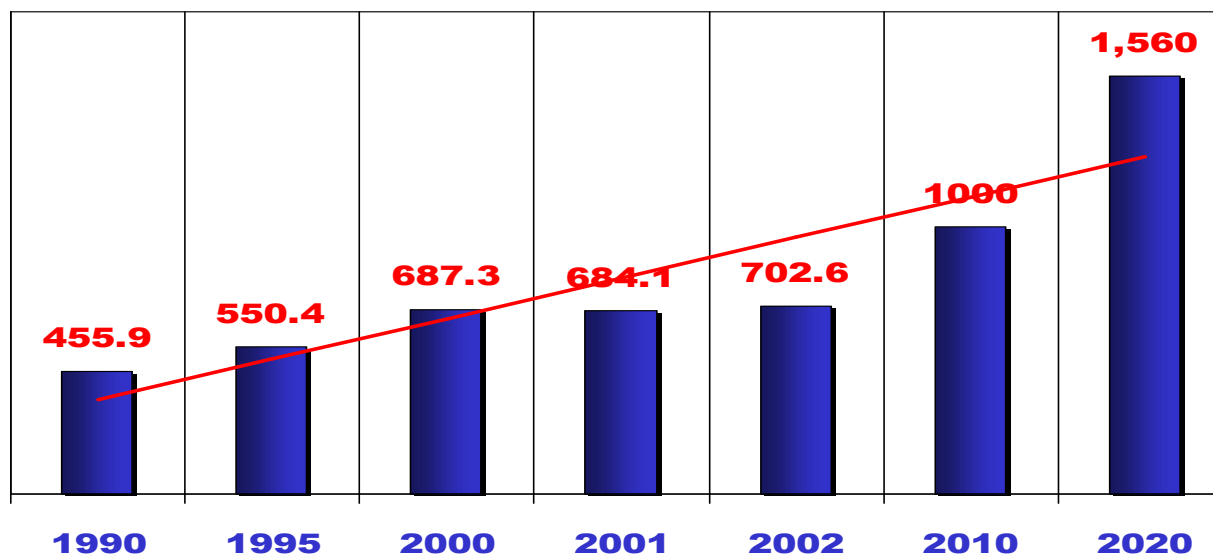


Chart 3. Numbers of worldwide arrivals (millions)

Source: World Tourism Organization



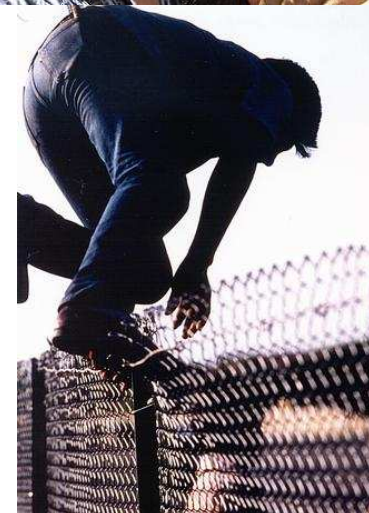


1. Changes in International Migration

1. Volumes: more people on the move

2. More types of movement

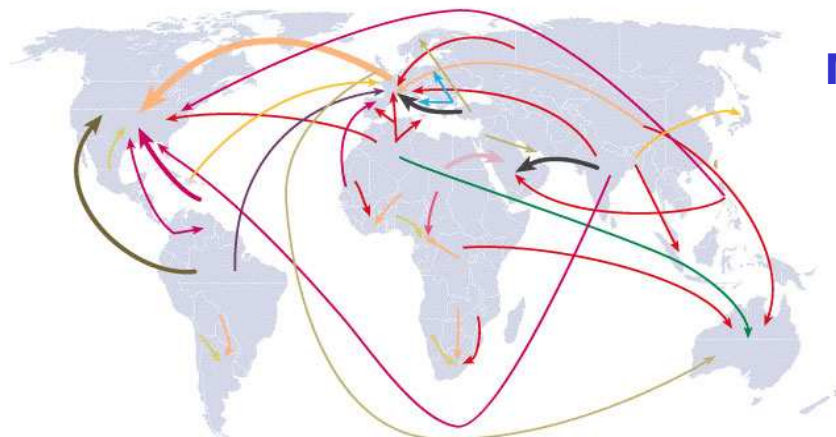
- **Skilled: considerable increase**
- **Tourism: high number of arrivals**
- **Family reunification**
- **Business**
- **Study and research**
- **Forced migration**
- **Irregular outflows**





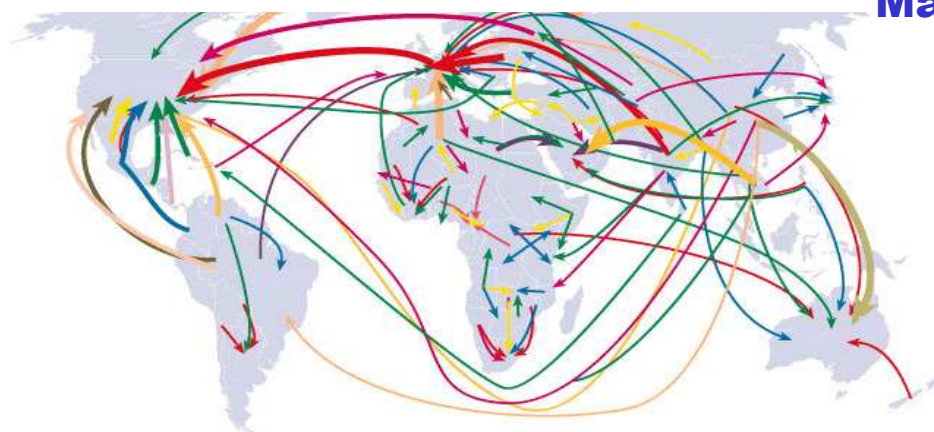
1. Changes in International Migration

3. More destinations



Major movements 1960s

- Past: a handful of “immigration” countries



Major movements 1990s

- Present: almost all countries affected





1. Changes in International Migration

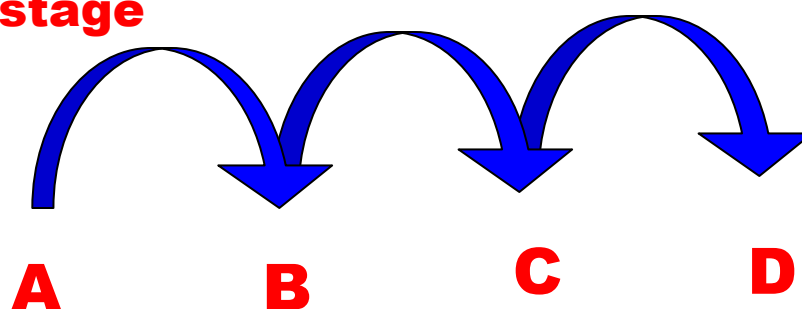
3. More destinations

4. More routes and travel strategies

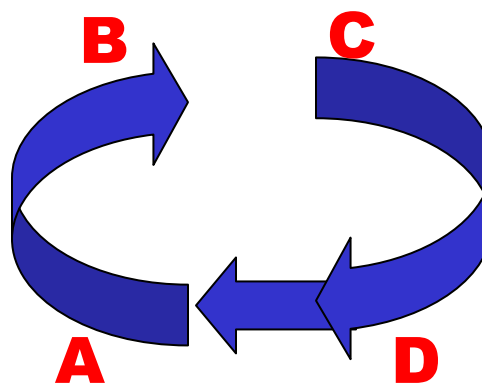
- **Short(er)-term**

2-5 years

- **Multi-stage**



- **Circular**





2. Driving forces behind today's mobile world

a. Demographic trends

- Increase of world population: expected to continue until 2050

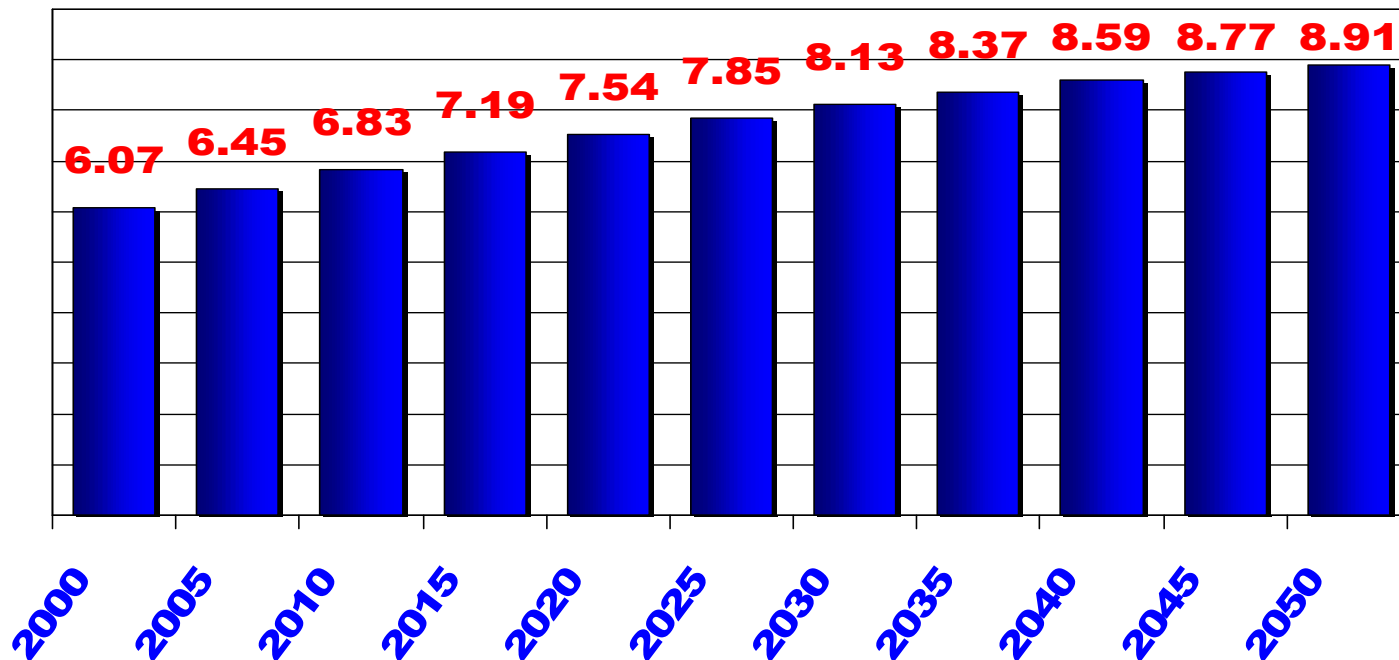


Chart 4: World population to the year 2050 (billions)



Source: UN Pop. Div.



2. Driving forces behind today's mobile world

a. Demographic trends

- Increase of world population: expected to continue until 2050
- Ageing of developed world's population

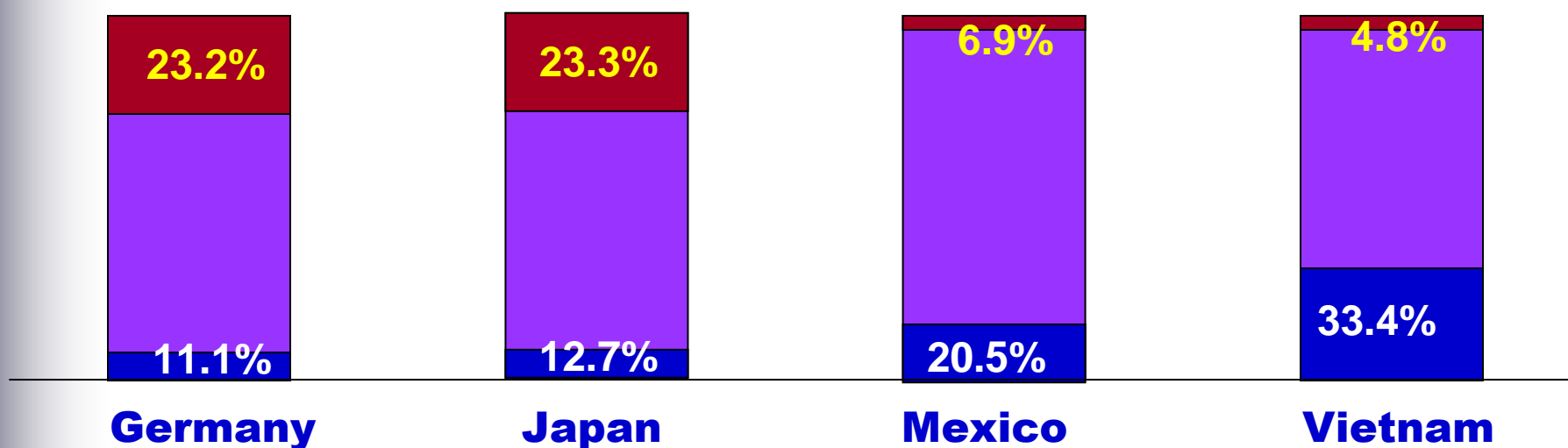
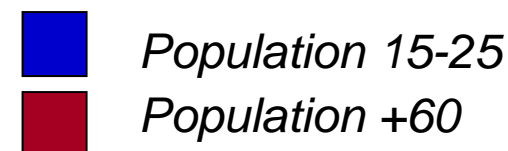


Chart 5. Age brackets as % of total population in selected countries

- Younger, more dynamic population in emerging economies
- Seek opportunities abroad



Source: UN Pop. Div.



2. Driving forces behind today's mobile world

a. Demographic trends

- Increase of world population: expected to continue until 2050**
- Ageing of developed world's population**
- Younger, more dynamic population in emerging economies**
- Migration increasingly seen as a desirable life choice**





2. Driving forces behind today's mobile world

- Massive rural to urban migration**

- Growth of cities**





2. Driving forces behind today's mobile world

- Feminization of migration

- Today's migrant is not a male head of household – more than 50% of migrants are women

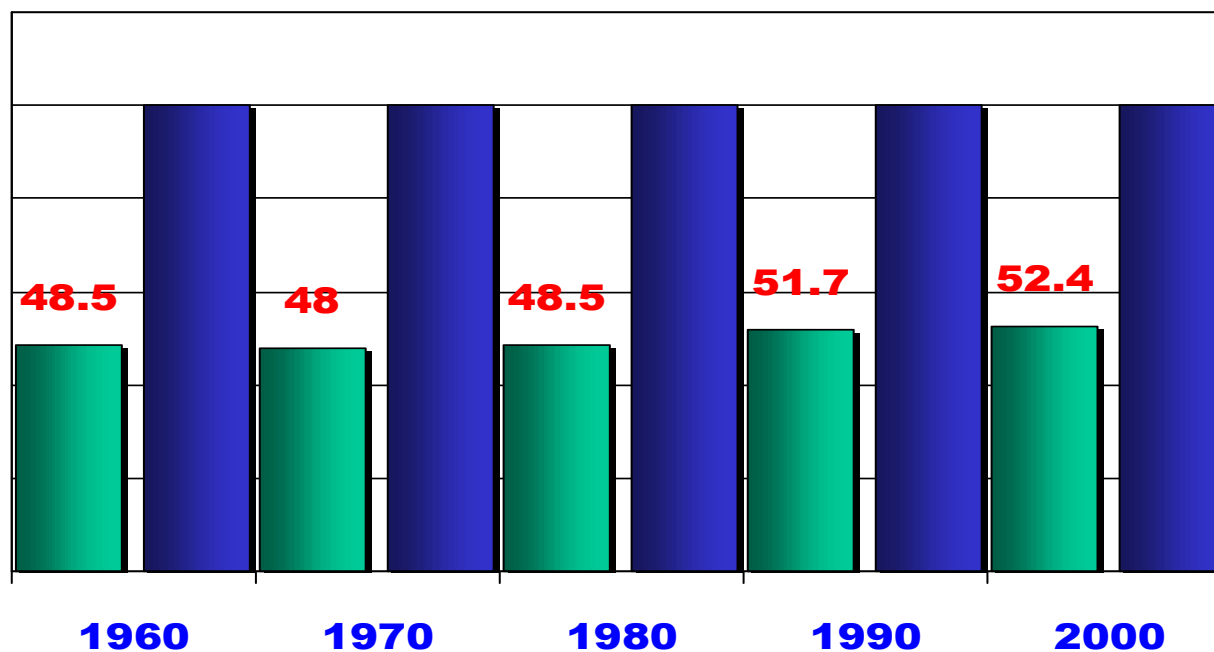


Chart 6: Women migrants as percentage of total migrants

Source: Migration Policy Institute





2. Driving forces behind today's mobile world

- Developed world: open societies

- Internal freedom of movement**
- Liberal access for tourism, business, etc.**

- Move towards more multi-ethnic societies





2. Driving forces behind today's mobile world

- Trans-national communities: considerable growth in past four decades

- Will act as support structure and basis for further migration (family reunification) regardless of economic cycles

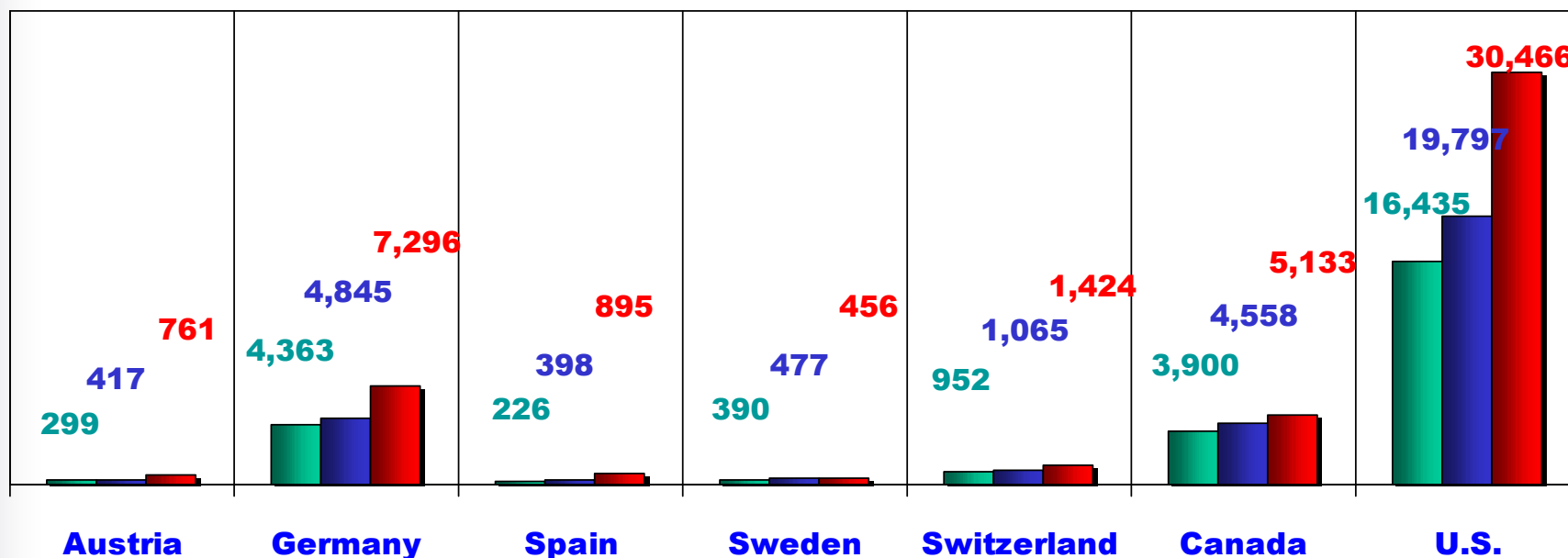
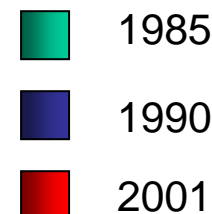


Chart 7: Numbers of foreign born in selected countries
(Hundreds of thousands)



Source: National Authorities and Council of Europe



2. Driving forces behind today's mobile world

b. Economic factors

- Income disparities

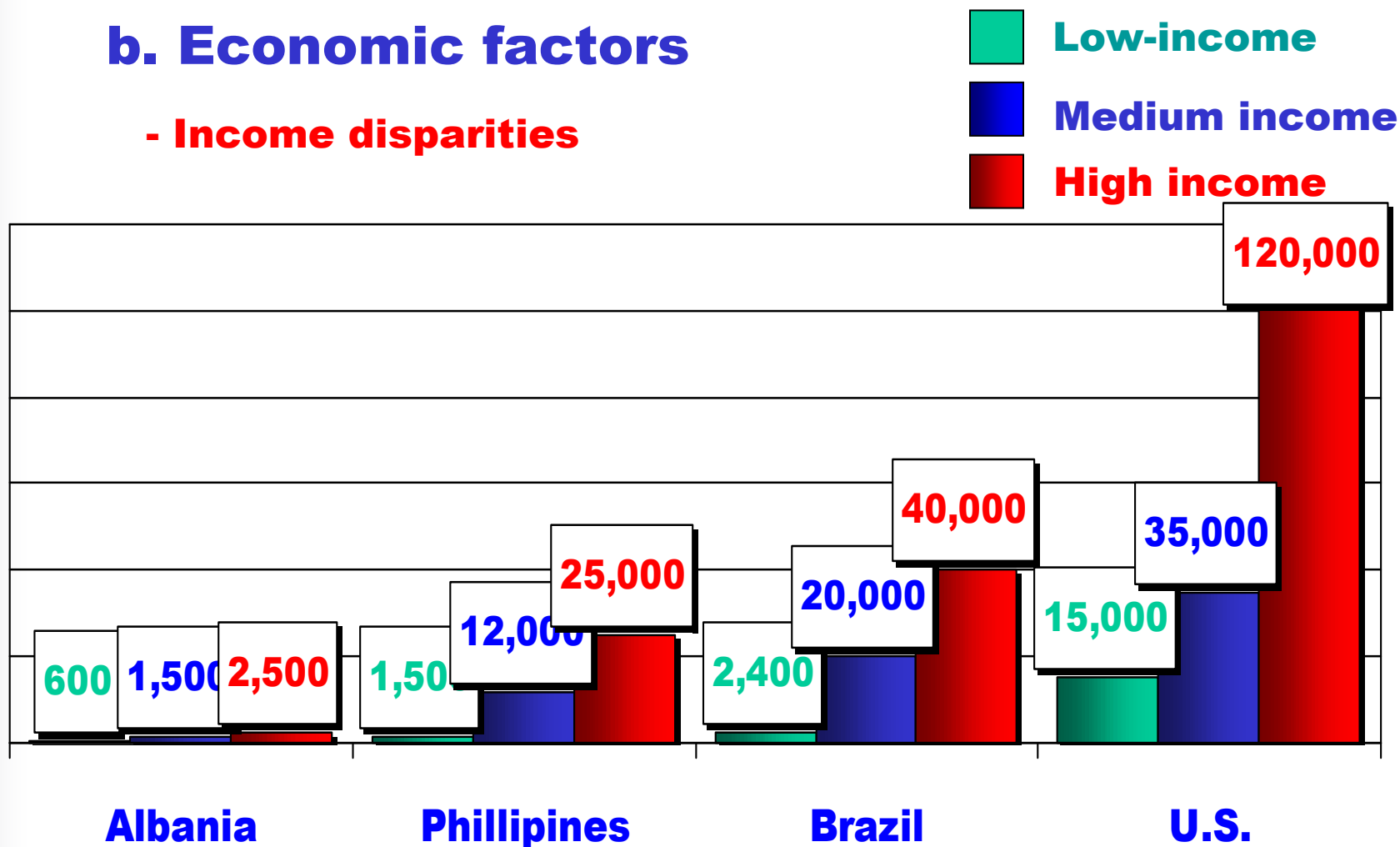


Chart 8. Average yearly incomes in selected countries

Source UNDP





2. Driving forces behind today's mobile world

b. Economic factors

- Income disparities**
- Income growth**
 - Prosperity has two stage effect on movement: outbound first, stabilization second**
 - Typical migrant not in the lowest income range. More towards highest.**
 - Move from well to better**





2. Driving forces behind today's mobile world

b. Economic factors

- Income disparities
- Income growth
- Cost of transportation

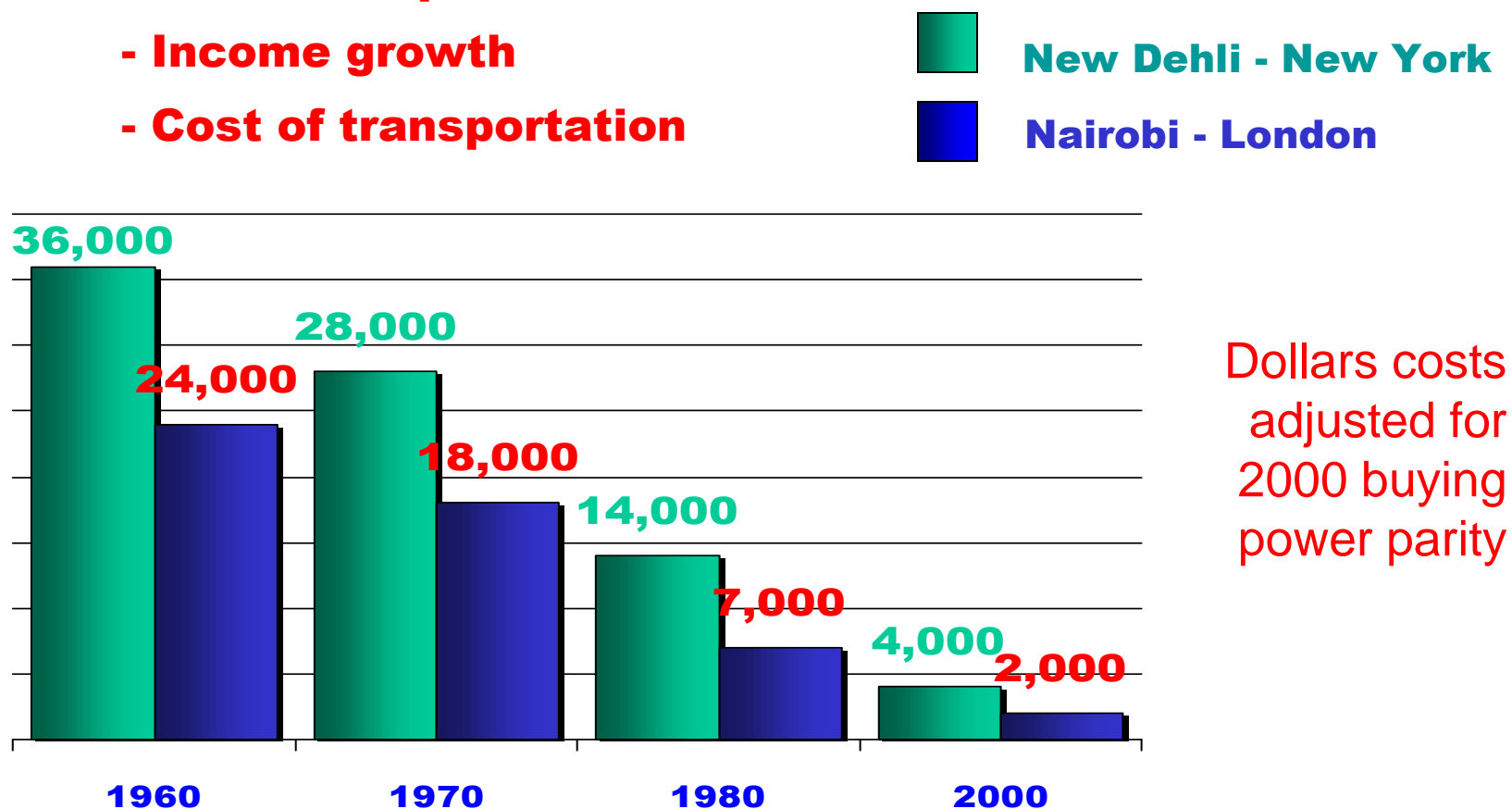


Chart 9. Cost of air travel on selected routes: 1960 - 2000

Source: IATA





2. Driving forces behind today's mobile world

- Integrated world economy

- Economies: pace of change accelerating, requires varying-profile, more mobile labour force to service

- Money, goods and services flow more freely across borders. People inevitably follow.





2. Driving forces behind today's mobile world

c. Forced migration still a presence

- IDPs: largest form of forced migration**
- Persecution/conflict**
- Environmental disaster and degradation**





3. Implications for policy makers

1. Migration: considerably more multi-faceted than several decades ago. Requires multi-faceted policies.

2. Reflects world with faster pace of change at all stages of the migration cycle

3. Implications at both individual and societal level





3. Implications for policy makers

4. Considerable momentum behind migration

- Not irreversible but considerable cost to “opposing” it for both origin & destination countries.**
- Entails rolling back civil liberties**
- Enforcement of restrictive migration policies expensive**
- Economies deprived of labour of all skill levels**





3. Implications for policy makers

5. Choice to be made:

- Manage migration and harness its positive potential

- Cede control to 'market' forces: irregular outflows, trafficking/smuggling

Balance facilitation and control





4. Migration management systems: in step with realities?

- At international level: transitional period in managing migration
- Current systems still focus on migration/asylum nexus

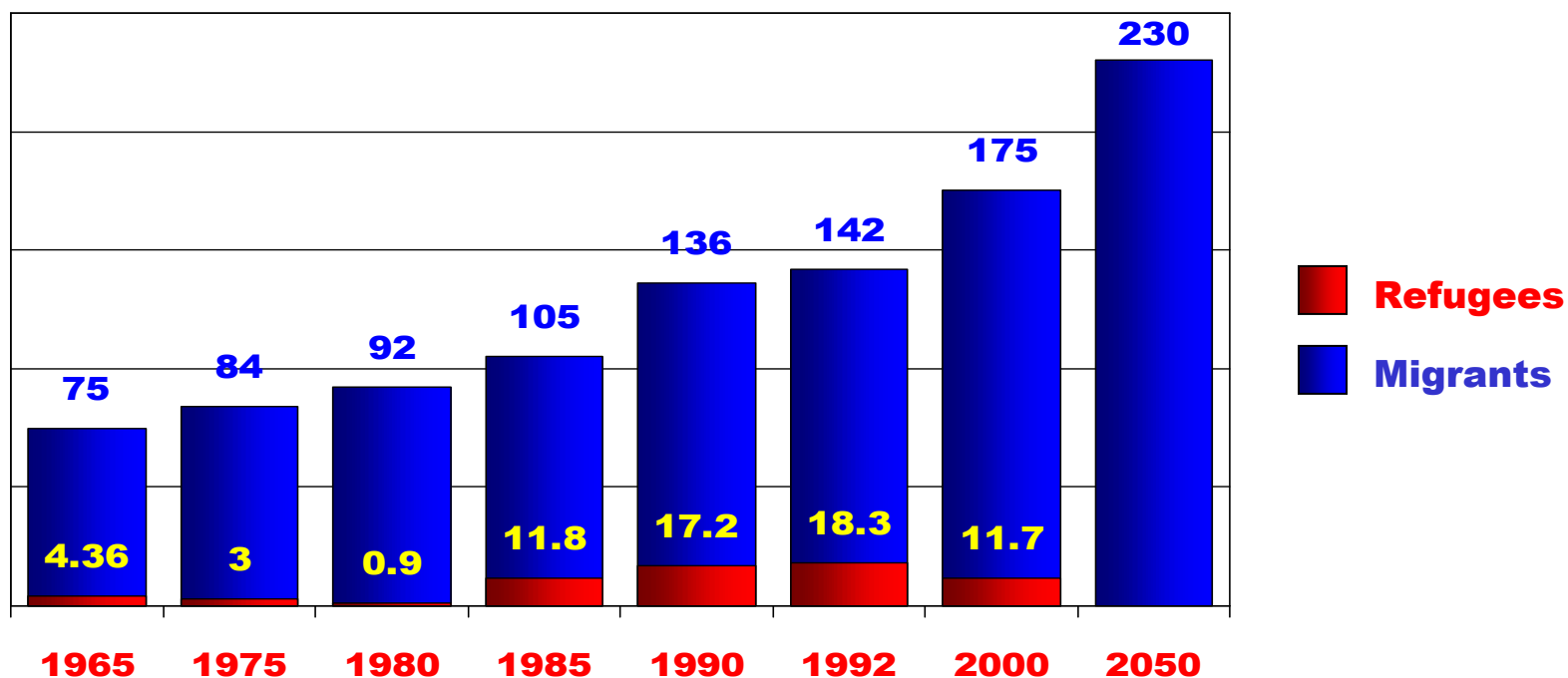


Chart 10. Refugees vs. migrants 1965-2050 (millions)

Source: UNHCR, UN Pop.Div





4. Migration management systems: in step with realities?

- At international level: transitional period in managing migration
- Current systems still focus on migration/asylum nexus
- Systems address minority percentage of movements

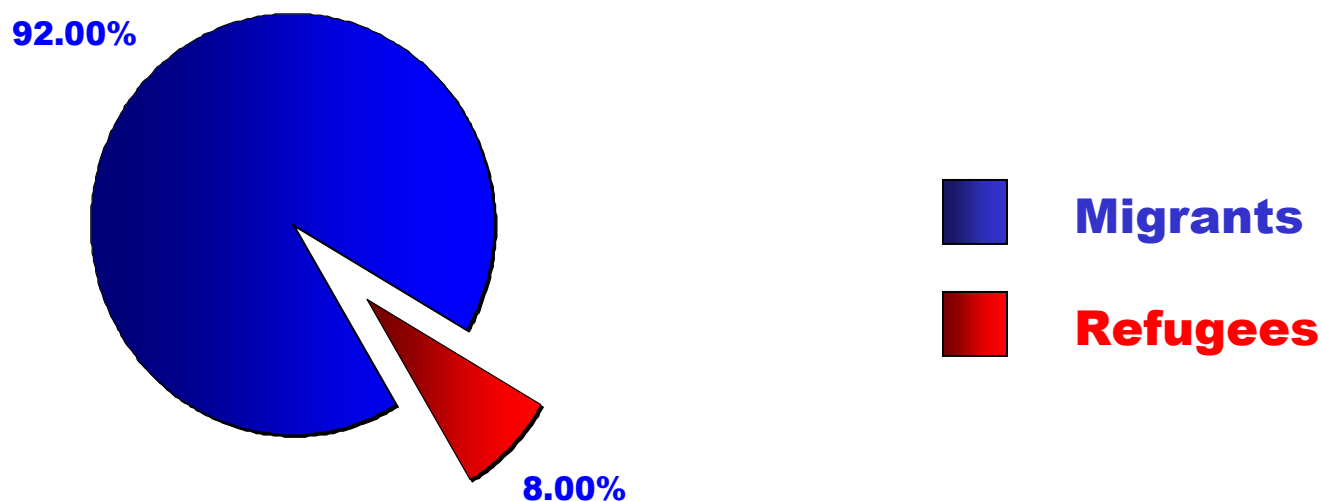


Chart 11. Migrants, refugees as average % of total movements (1965-2000)





4. Migration management systems: in step with realities?

- At international level: transitional period in managing migration**
- Current systems still focus on migration/asylum nexus**
- Systems address minority percentage of movements**
- Not well adapted to reap positive outcomes of migration**





5. Policy challenges

1. Link between migration and development

- **Remittances: considerable potential**

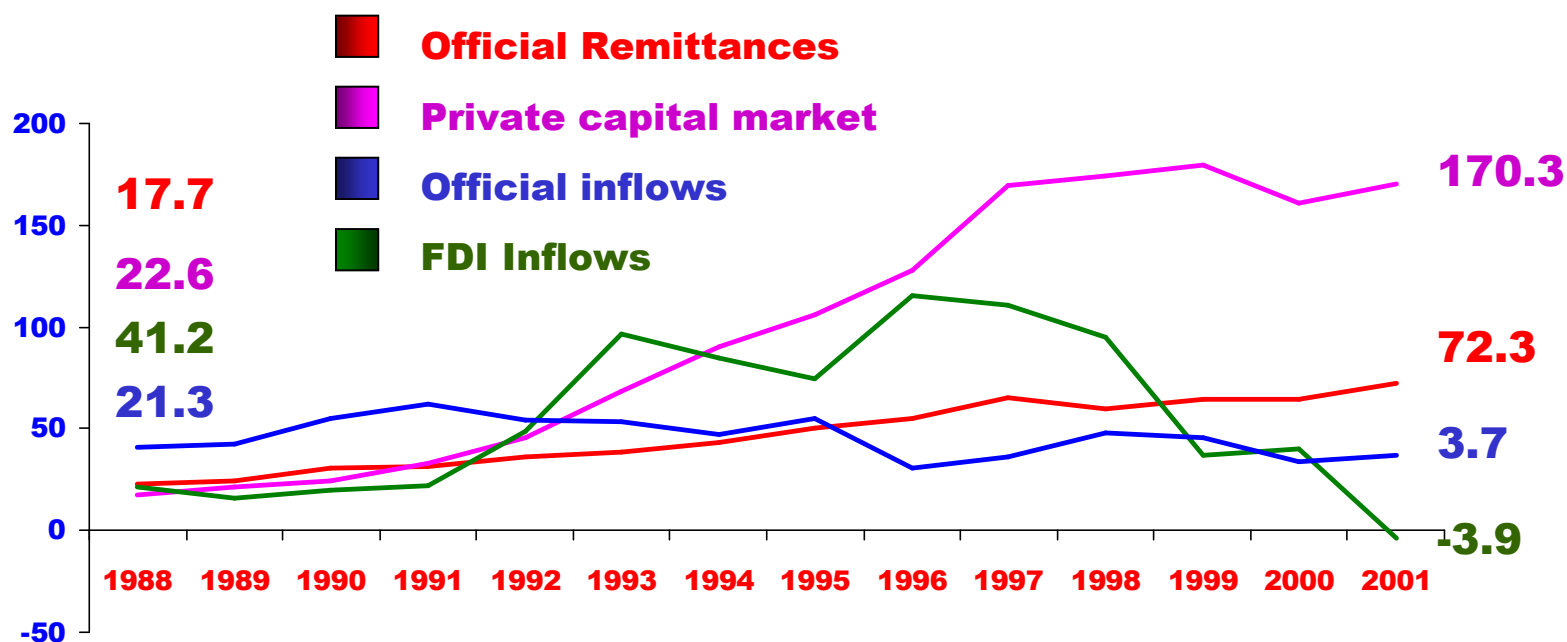


Chart 12. Remittances vs. other inflows in developing countries (billions)



Source: IMF, World Bank



5. Policy challenges

1. Link between migration and development

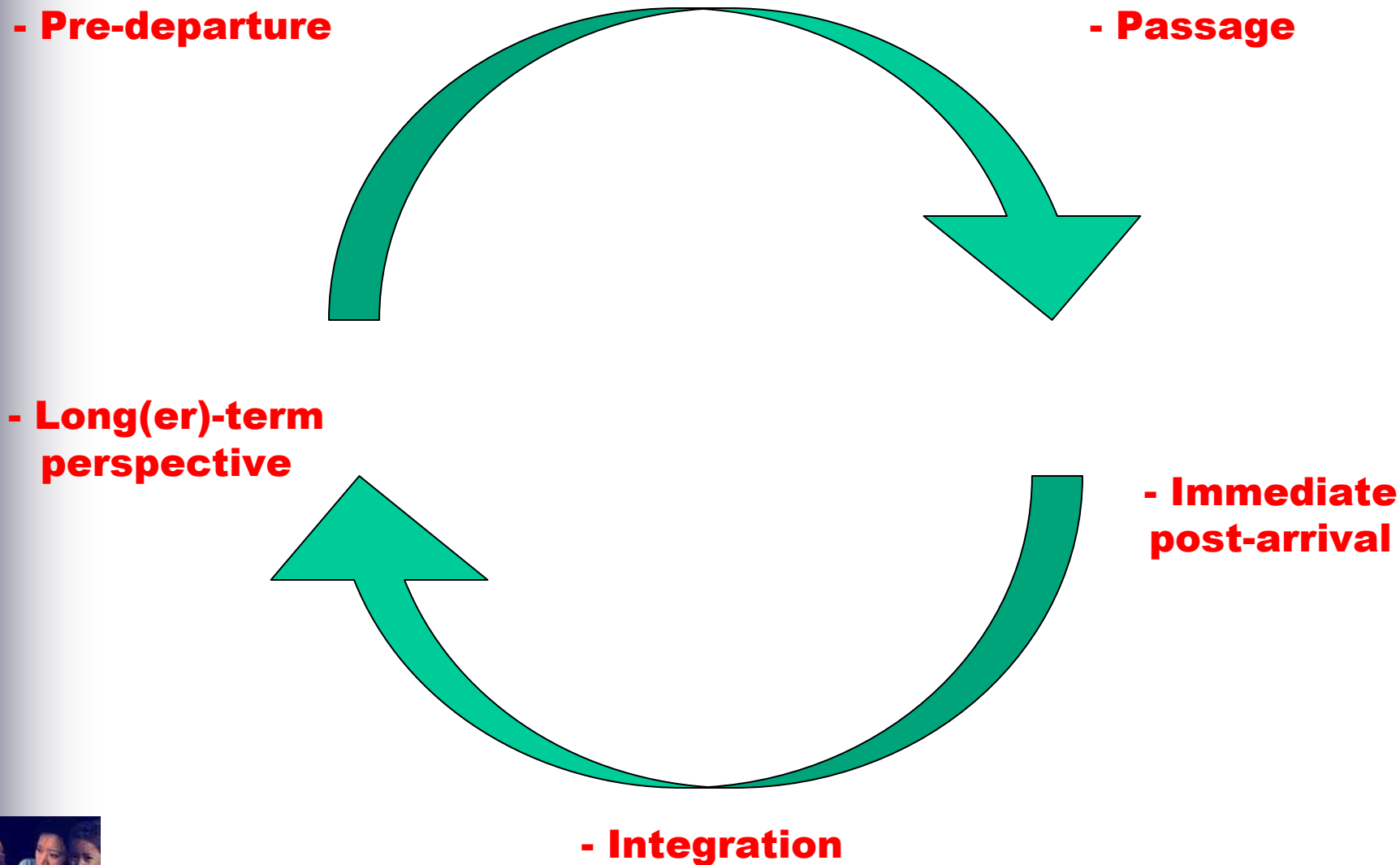
- Remittances: considerable potential**
- Regular labour migration/exchange schemes**
- Skills transfer**
- Investment flows by expatriates/immigrants**





5. Policy challenges

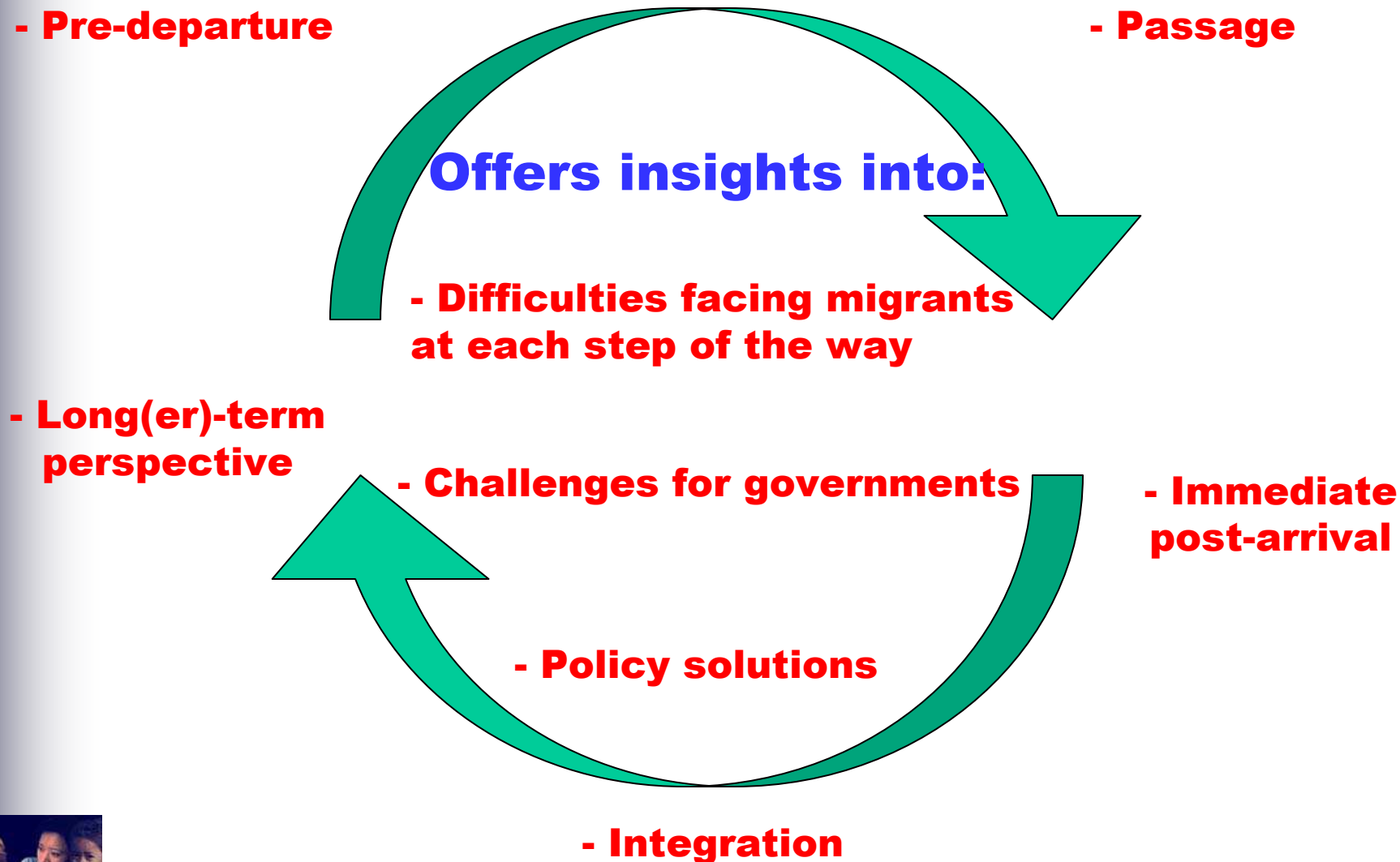
2. Migration as a life-cycle





5. Policy challenges

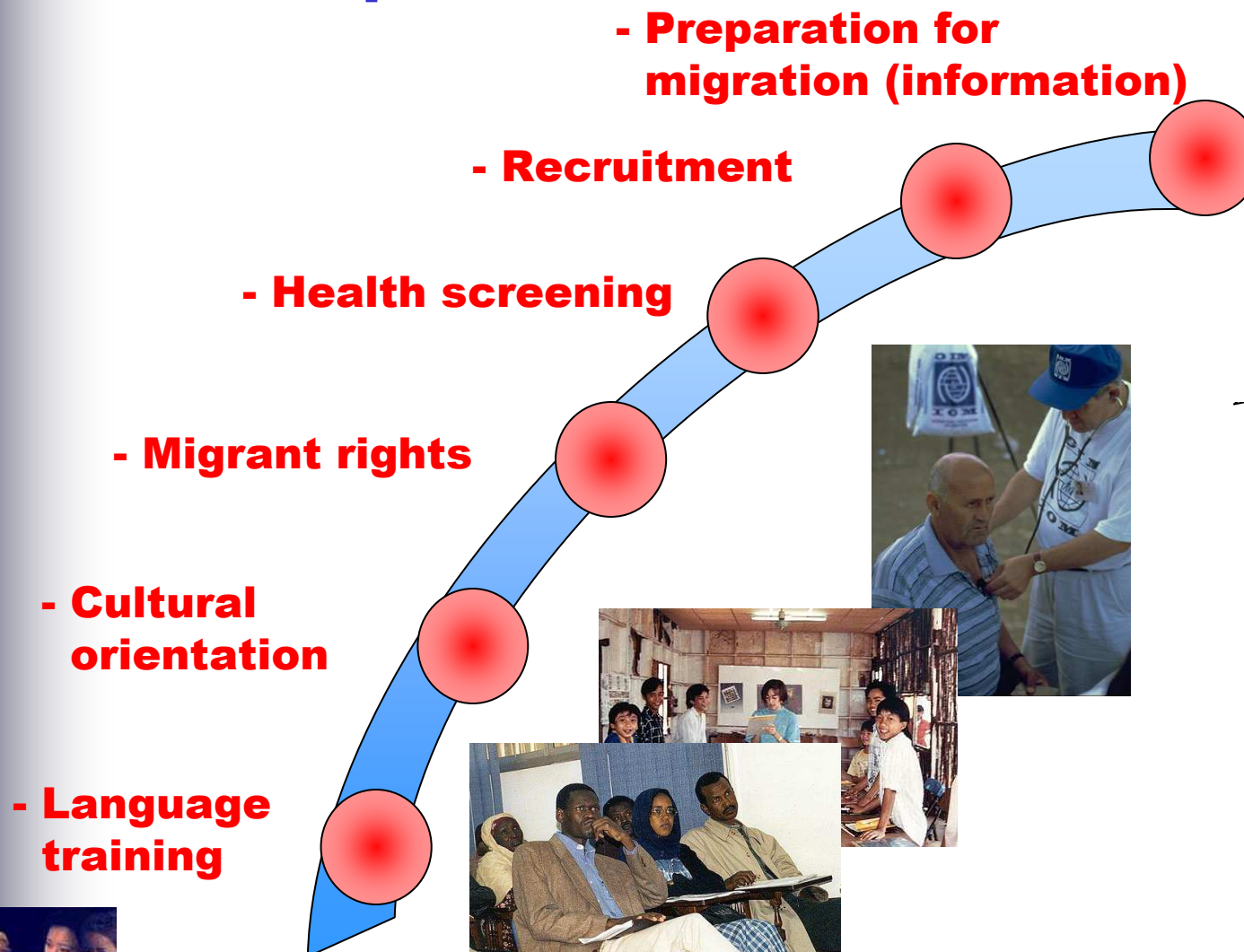
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5. Policy challenges

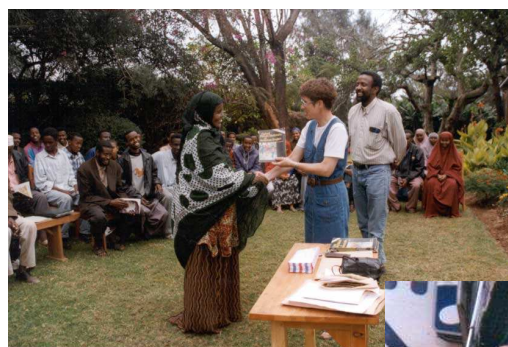
a. Pre-departure





5. Policy challenges

b. Passage



- Security

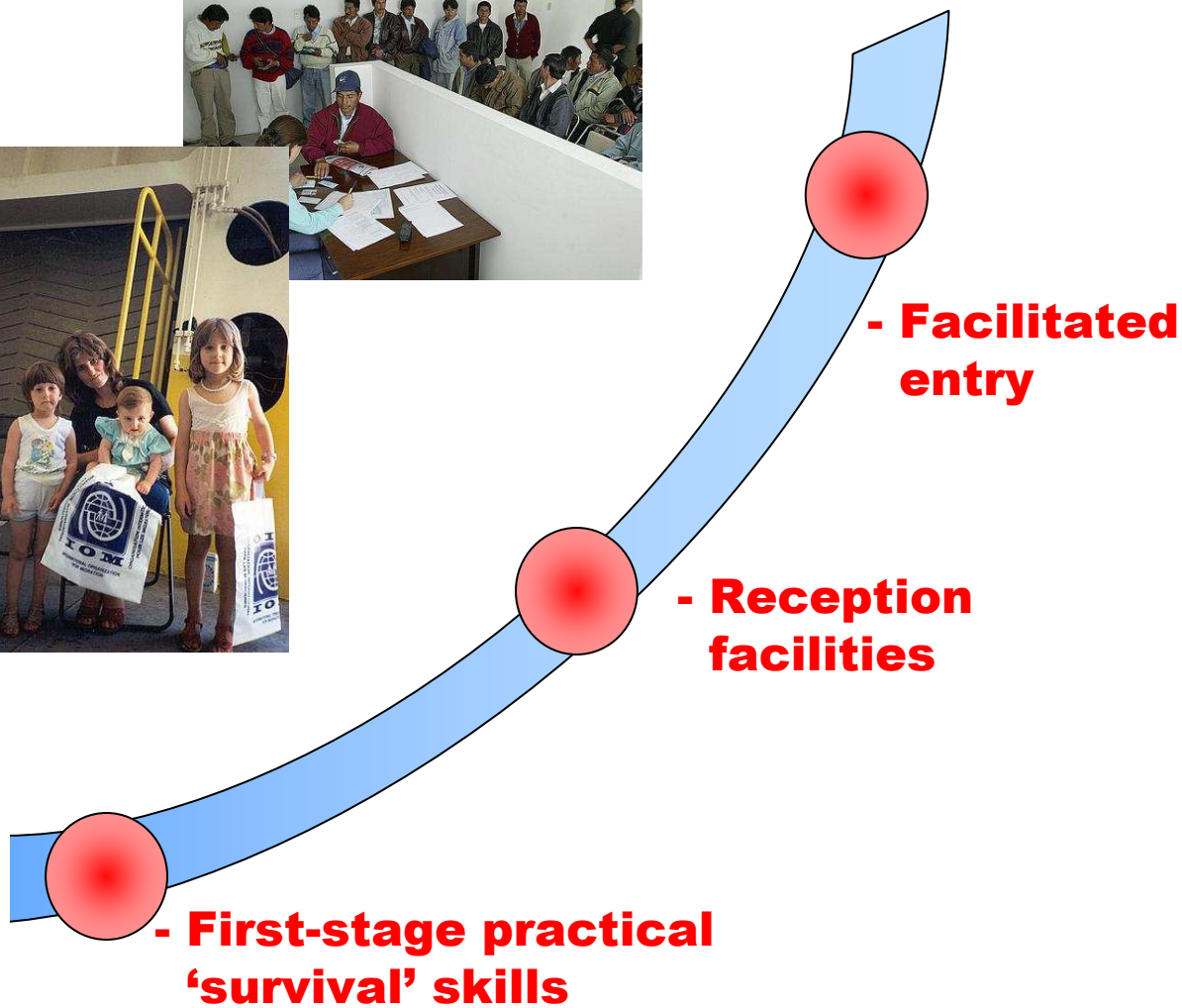
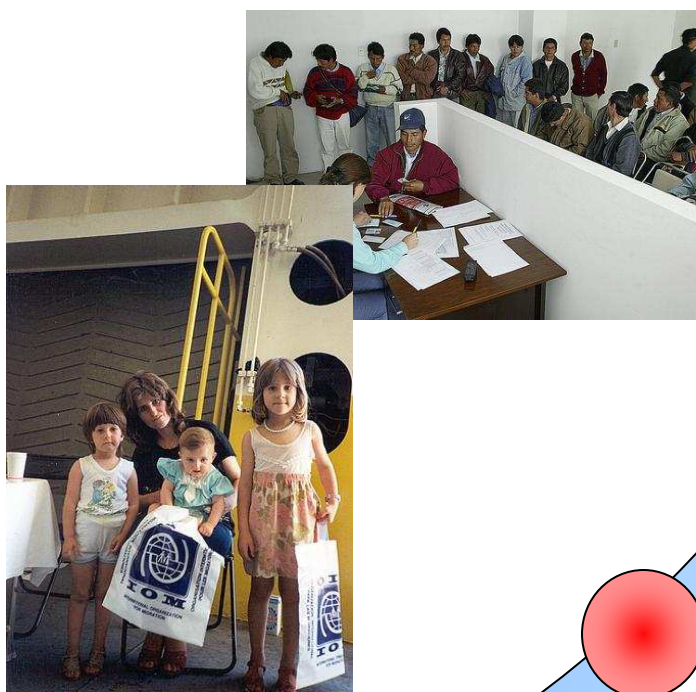
- Protection





5. Policy challenges

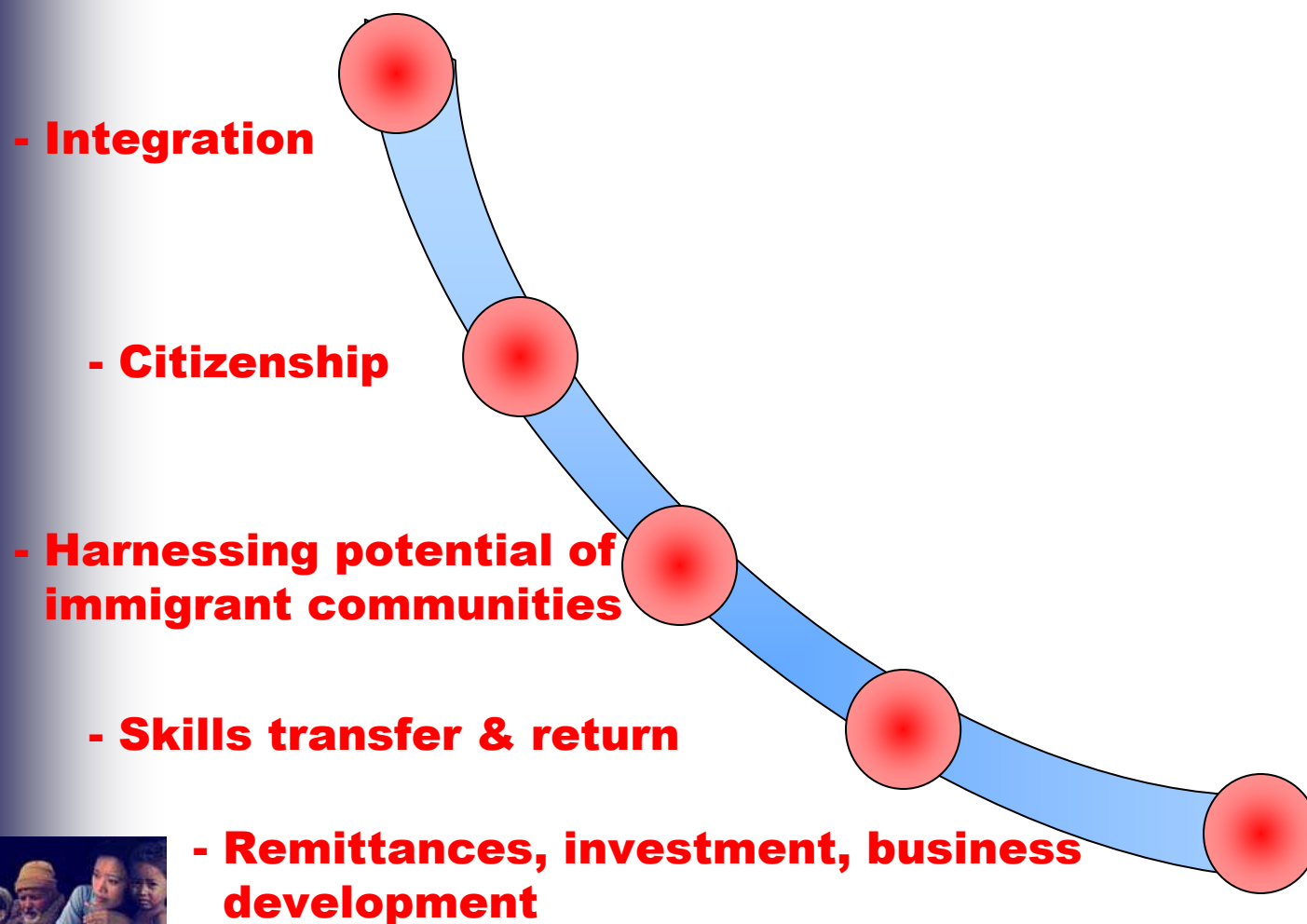
c. Post-arrival





5. Policy challenges

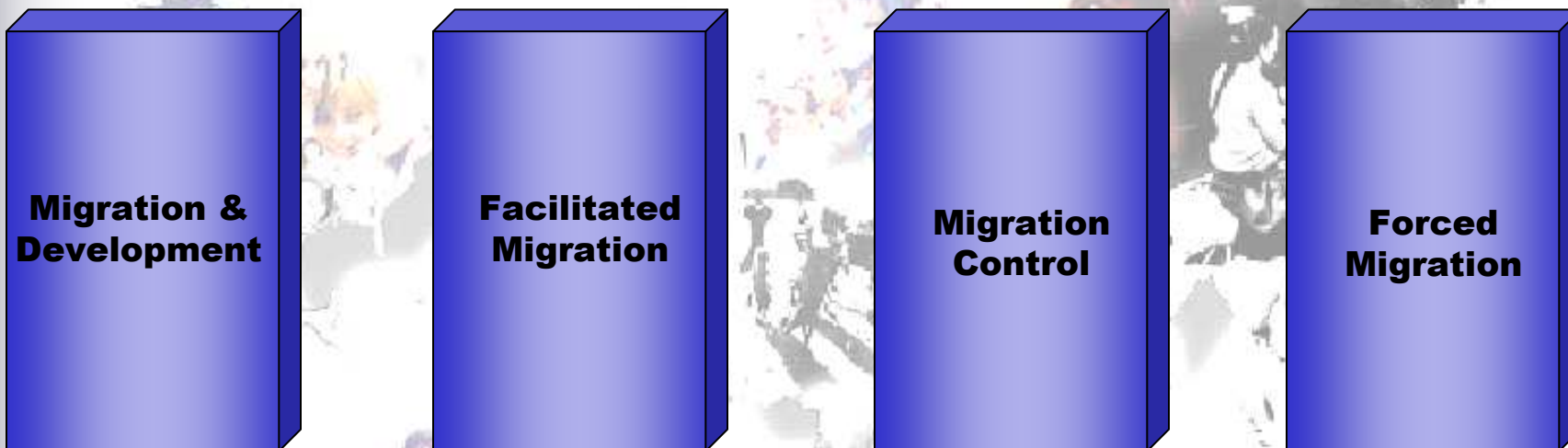
d. Longer term





5. Policy challenges

3. Comprehensive approach



Four pillars to a coherent migration policy

Deal effectively with major challenges

Reap benefits of migration

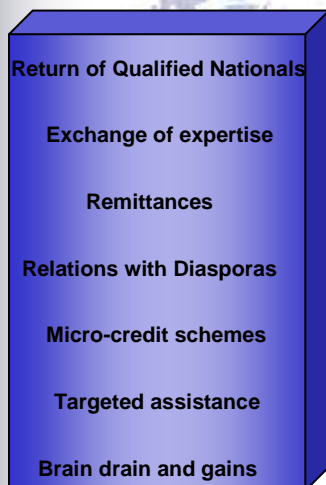
Address human aspects of migration





5. Policy challenges

Migration and development



Facilitated migration



Migration Control



Forced migration



Cross-cutting activities

Technical co-operation

Protection of rights

Information gathering and research

Policy debate and guidance

Regional and international co-operation

Advocacy, Public information and Education

Migration health





5. Policy challenges

4. Discourse at global level

Geneva Migration Group

Global Commission

Berne Initiative

**IOM Council
International Dialogue
on Migration**

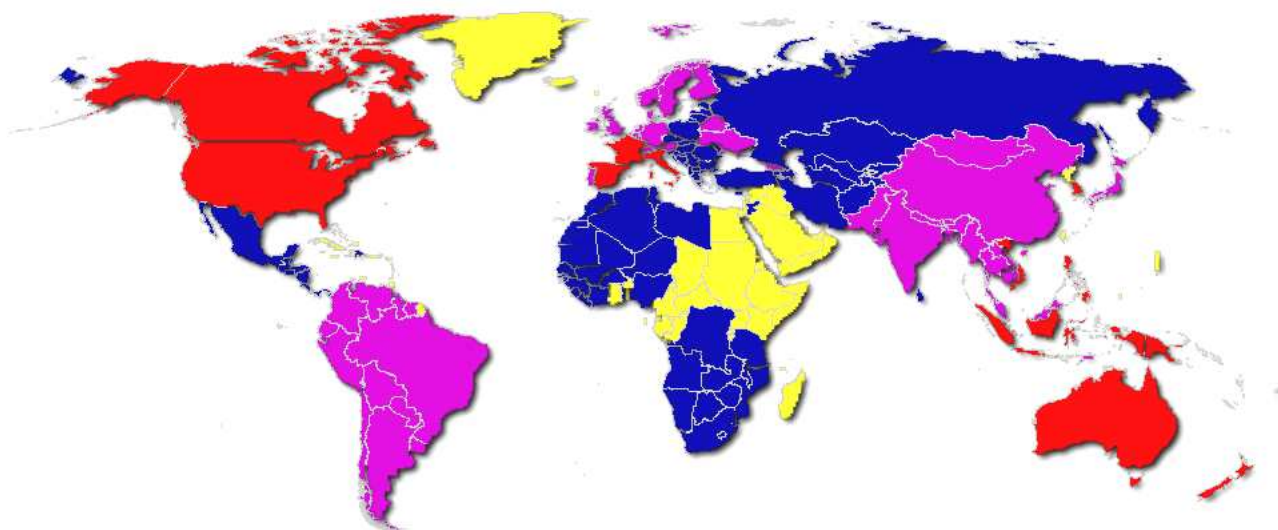




5. Policy challenges

4. Discourse at global level

Regionalization – RCPs on every continent



Increased cooperation: exchange of data & information

More comprehensive discourse evolving





5. Policy challenges

5. Partnerships

Employers

Governments at various levels



IO's

Recruitment agencies

NGOs





7. Conclusion

1. Mobility - prevalent feature of modern life

2. Choice: managed or disruptive





7. Conclusion

3. Policies need to balance:



- impact on societies
- control
- positive outcomes



- and on the individual
- and facilitation
- negative impacts





7. Conclusion

IOM Vision

Orderly migration: beneficial for societies

Promotes individual and societal development





7. Conclusion

Physical mobility

Should be met with

Policy mobility

