Migration in a World of Global Change

New Strategies & Policies for New Realities
Vital link

Physical mobility

Policy responses, strategies, & mechanisms

Realities of present-day migration
1. Changes in International Migration

1. Volumes: more people on the move

Chart 1. Migrants vs. total population (millions)

Source: UN Pop. Div.
1. Changes in International Migration

1. Volumes: more people on the move

2. More types of migration
   - Skilled: considerable increase


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

- Past: a handful of “immigration” countries
- Present: almost all countries affected

Major movements 1960s
Major movements 1990s
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Population 15-25</th>
<th>Population +60</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td>23.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>23.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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](Image)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>417</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>4,363</td>
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<td>4,558</td>
<td>16,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>16,435</td>
<td>19,797</td>
<td>30,466</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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


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

- Pre-departure
- Passage
- Long(er)-term perspective
- Immediate post-arrival
- Integration
5. Policy challenges

2. Migration as a life-cycle

- Pre-departure
- Passage
- Difficulties facing migrants at each step of the way
- Challenges for governments
- Immediate post-arrival
- Policy solutions
- Integration

Offers insights into:

- Challenges for governments
- Difficulties facing migrants at each step of the way
- Long(er)-term perspective
- Immediate post-arrival
- Policy solutions
- Integration

2. Migration as a life-cycle
5. Policy challenges

a. Pre-departure

- Preparation for migration (information)
- Recruitment
- Health screening
- Migrant rights
- Cultural orientation
- Language training
5. Policy challenges

b. Passage

- Security
- Protection
5. Policy challenges

c. Post-arrival

- Facilitated entry
- Reception facilities
- First-stage practical ‘survival’ skills

Facilitated entry
First-stage practical ‘survival’ skills
Reception facilities
5. Policy challenges

d. Longer term

- Integration

- Citizenship

- Harnessing potential of immigrant communities

- Skills transfer & return

- Remittances, investment, business development
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
- Return of Qualified Nationals
- Exchange of expertise
- Remittances
- Relations with Diasporas
- Micro-credit schemes
- Targeted assistance
- Brain drain and gains

Facilitated migration
- Workers and Professionals
  - Family Reunification
  - Consular Services
  - Policy Harmonization
  - Recruitment
  - Documentation
  - Language Training
  - Cultural Orientation
  - Integration

Migration Control
- Capacity-Building
- Border Management
- Policy Harmonization
- Ass. Returns & Reintegration
- Interdiction
- Trafficking/smuggling
- Stranded migrants

Forced migration
- Asylum and refugees
- Resettlement
- Repatriation
- Integration
- Internally Displaced Persons
- Post-Conflict Recovery
- Demobilization
- Claims and Compensations
- Elections and Referenda

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

Recruitment agencies

IO’s

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