MIGRANTS AND CITIES: NEW PARTNERSHIPS TO MANAGE MOBILITY

– Official Launch –
Tuesday, 27 October 2015

Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland
World Migration Report (WMR) Series

• WMR 2015 Migrants and Cities: New Partnerships to Manage Mobility
  • Eighth report in WMR series
  • Focus on the migration dynamics at sub-national level

• IOM’s flagship publication
Presentation outline

• Why Migrants and Cities

• Distinctive features of the Report

• Key findings

• Key message
Why migrants and cities

- Migrants are a significant part of urban populations
- Migrants contribute to the global urbanization and social transformation
- Cities directly interact with migrants and affect their well-being
- Cities aim for sustained and inclusive growth

→ Migrants and Cities: Natural Partners for Common Future
Distinctive features of WMR 2015

Gap between the global discourses on urbanization and migration

The WMR 2015 addresses...

• how migration is shaping cities and the situation of migrants in cities
• livelihood of migrants in the cities of the Global South
• both internal and international migration

-> potential benefits of all forms of migration and mobility for city growth, development, resilience and sustainability
Key Findings of the WMR 2015

- Human mobility is a major contributor to urbanization.
- Migration to cities brings both challenges and opportunities.
- Migrants are resourceful partners in urban governance.
- Migrant-inclusive urban governance through partnership is needed.
Human mobility is a major contributor to urbanization.

Global diversification of migration destinations

New centres of international migration growth
Sources of international and/or internal migrants
Traditional centres of international migration growth

Source: Adapted from R. Skeldon, 2013.
Human mobility is a major contributor to urbanization. Much urban growth is fast and unplanned – in Asia and Africa. Annual growth rate of cities, 1990-2014.

Human mobility is a major contributor to urbanization.

- International migrants concentrated
- Not all cities equipped for mobility and diversity

**Global Cities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Percentage of Foreign Born Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dubai</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brussels</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auckland</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melbourne</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amsterdam</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frankfurt</td>
<td>27%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>25%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stockholm</td>
<td>23%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Montreal</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotterdam</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madrid</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milan</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: See WMR 2015, p. 73.
Human mobility is a major contributor to urbanization.

- International migrants concentrated
- Not all cities equipped for mobility and diversity

**Global Cities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Foreign-born population (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beijing, China</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mumbai, India</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo, Japan</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seoul, Republic of Korea</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore, Singapore</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney, Australia</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sources:** See WMR 2015, p. 73.
Human mobility is a major contributor to urbanization.

Global Cities
- International migrants concentrated
- Not all cities equipped for mobility and diversity

Secondary Cities
- Not equipped to take diversity advantages

Depopulated Cities and Rural Areas
- Industrial decline
- Aging population
- New international migration flows change population composition
Human mobility is a major contributor to urbanization.

**Peri-urbanization**
- Often driven by export-led economic development
- Circular, temporary migration & commuting

**Informal Settlements**
- Migrants represented disproportionately
- Migrants find opportunities and protection

**Transit Cities**
- Increasing pressure for adequate services and security provision
- Effective policy coordination needed

Icons by Freepik from www.flaticon.com
Human mobility is a major contributor to urbanization.

Proportion of Urban Population living in Slums

Source: IOM calculations based on UN-Habitat, See WMR 2014, p. 44.
Key Findings of the WMR 2015

• Human mobility is a major contributor to urbanization.

• Migration to cities brings both challenges and opportunities.

• Migrants are resourceful partners in urban governance

• Migrant-inclusive urban governance through partnership is needed.
Migration to cities brings challenges and opportunities

**Developed countries**

- Super Diversity
- Residential segregation

**Developing countries**

- Mixed migration flows - IDPs, stranded migrants, others
- Informal economy and residence
Key Findings of the WMR 2015

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Migrants are resourceful partners in urban governance

- Internal migration trends to cities
- Migrants’ contribution to urban development
- Cities’ initiatives for migrants’ inclusion/protection

Professor Yu Zhu, Fujian Normal University, China
Migrants are resourceful partners in urban governance

- International migration trends to cities
- Migrants’ contribution to urban renewal
- Multi level migration governance (Federal-state-city coordination)

• Professor Marie Price, George Washington University, U.S.A.
Key Findings of the WMR 2015

• Human mobility is a major contributor to urbanization.

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• Migrant-inclusive urban governance through partnership is needed.
Migrant-inclusive urban governance through partnership

• Cities well-positioned for migration governance

• Vertically:
  • Supranational Organizations
  • National governments
  • Neighborhoods
  • (Migrant) population

• Horizontally:
  • Other cities
  • Private sector
  • NGOs

EU, AU, etc.
Migrant-inclusive urban governance through partnership

- Mutual benefits: Migrants ↔ Cities

- Needed: opportunity structures
Migrants (more than one billion) are Partners in urban resilience building, development, and city-making
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!